

her; common, \$3 25@3 85; light, \$3 90
eking, \$4 15@4 35; butchers', \$4 30@

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Put steadily at \$1 10. Corn firm; prime
 Mixed, 93c.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD,
 100
TABLE & CO.
 100
 Useful Presents for the
L I D A Y S .
 N EFFECTS in Silk Mufflers,
 ties, and Scarfs. Cloth, Silk,
 and RobES DE CHAMBRE.
 Flannel Pajamas, Flannel

Best style LONDON NECK-
and Smoking Jackets.
ed Flannel and Cashmere Un-
h Underwear and CHEST PRO-
RS.

e Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets,
Negligée and Traveling Shirts.
and Embroidered WHITE DRESS
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
made and to order.

SUSPENDERS.

ing-Skin, Castor, Plush-lined,
h Gloves.
ars, Gloves, and Gauntlets.
Gloves, Silk and Wool Wrist-

INSTRUCTION.

BREUN KOPS and Miss KEITH, Mill, N. Dorchester and Juss (sch.) at their Boarding and Day School, No. 40, corner 40th street, Sept. 25, 1879.

DORMUM, NO. 47 EAST 21ST-ST., BRING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Lessons in music by her self.

BOYS.—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES. boarding-school for boys, N. York, N. Y. MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WORLD'S PRIVATE CLASS FOR COLLEGE. Reference—President Bar-ber, Dr. Ormiston, &c. No. 148½ Broadway.

ROO-KLOOKLAND COLLEGE, NYAC.
Both sexes, no extras. open Sept. 10. Send
for prospectus and admission ticket. Teacher, A.
J. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No.
100, 11th Ave. near 42nd St. Primary, Commercial,
Departments, BOBBY & AKIN, Principals.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION IN LATIN, GREEK,
English, 19 years' experience, testimonials
from Sch. of Teachers, 100, 11th Ave. near 42nd St.
Cooking, Address TEACHER, Box No.
100, 11th Ave. near 42nd St.

ENGLISH GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE
with high classic and mathematical, has two
sons disengaged. Address TENEDOS, Box
No. 100, 11th Ave. near 42nd St.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR, YALE GRADUATE,
rate payable, highest references. Address
Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 100,
11th Ave. near 42nd St.

GRADUATE WISHES PRIVATE
highest City reference. Address EXPERI-

GRADUATE, '73, AN EXPERIENCED
highly efficient teacher, desires one or more
Address Re, No. 29 East 68th-st.

G LESSION WANTED BY VISITING
acquirements thorough: English, French,
Italian, &c. Address Decision, 18 East 53d-st.

WHEELS, CARRIAGES, & C.
LADY RAVING SOLD
A beautiful Top Sear Fashion, dark hair
robe, Kimble sleigh; good order. Ask
private boarding stable, 109 West 17th-st.

E-HANDSOME PAIR OF IMPROVED
and two handsome bar Coach. No. 232

her; common, \$3 25@3 85; light, \$3 90
eking, \$4 15@4 35; butchers', \$4 30@

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DRY GOODS

HOLLAND,

TABLE & CO.

—

useful Presents for the

L I D A Y S .

N EFFECTS in Silk Mufflers,
Ties, and Scarfs. Cloth, Silk,
ROBERTSON & COMPANY

and Robes de Chambre.
 and Flannel Pajamas, Flannel
 Shirts, &c.
 Latest style LONDON NECK-
 ties and Smoking Jackets.
 and Flannel and Cashmere Un-
 derwear and CHEST PRO-
 tectors.
 and the Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets,
 and Negligée and Traveling Shirts.

Embroidered WHITE DRESS
Linen Collars and Cuffs
made and to order.

SUSPENDERS.

ing-Skin, Castor, Plush-lined,
and Gloves.

Gloves, Gloves, and Gauntlets.

Gloves, Silk and Wool Wrist-

ay, cor. 19th-street.

INSTRUCTION.

BRYUN KOPF and **MRS KETTING** have opened a school for the
Mile. N. D'ORMEANS and Miss KATH.
ent French Boarding and Day School, No.
corner 4th St., Sept. 25, 1874.

D. DORMEANS, No. 47 EAST 21ST ST.
ING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
CHILDREN. Lessons in music by her

BOYS'—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
a boarding-school for boys.
B. MASON, YONKERS, N. Y.

WELLS' PRIVATE CLASSES FOR COLLEGE
BARRERA, 200 4th St., Sept. 25—1874.
Dr. Orniston, & Co. N. 14th Broadway.

Q. R.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK.

Both sexes; no extras: open Sept. 10. Send resume to: **THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 5408 S. GRAMM SCHOOL, NO. 100, CHICAGO, ILL. 60637.** Departments: **HOBBS & AKIN, Principals.**

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION IN LATIN, GREEK, ENGLISH: 10 years' experience, testimonials, references. School: 1225 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019. Address: TEACHER, Box No. 100, New York, N.Y. 10019.

HIGH GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE with high class and mathematical, has two years' experience. Address: **REYNOLDS, Box 100, New York, N.Y. 10019.**

EXPERIENCED TUTOR, YALE GRADUATE, teaches pupils; highly references. Address: **Box No. 270 Times Square, New York, N.Y.**

GRADUATE WISHES PRIVATE English classes. Address: **EXPERIENCED, Box 100, New York, N.Y. 10019.**

GRADUATE, '73, AN EXPERIENCED

G LESSON WANTED BY VISITING
as requirements thorough; English, French,
ic, &c. Address Decision, 18 East 33d-st.

WES, CARRIAGES, &C.

LIVE CHEAP-LADY HAVING SOLD
-beautiful Top Seat Phaeton, the har-
est new robe, trimmings elegant, good robes
private boarding stable, 109 West 17-th.
St.

E-HANDSOME PAIR OF IMPORTED
and two handsome bear robes. No. 232

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

GANIZATION.
 Holders of the consolidated bonds or
 are requested to deposit the same, together
 with coupons and interest bonds, with a
 following depository:
 Merchants' Exchange National Bank,
 Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford.
 First National Bank, Boston.
THE TIME WITHIN WHICH SAID
BE DEPOSITED HAS BEEN LIMITED
 1878.
 FRANCIS HATHAWAY
 LOUIS SNOW, JR.
 A. G. BROWER,
 H. L. FISH,
 H. A. FOSTER, Chairman
 Office of the Committee, No. 21 Nassau

HENRY CLEW & C^o
 Bankers and Members of the N. Y. Stock
 Exchange,
 59, 10, 11, NEW ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on margin, strictly on commission. We purchase and sell large free of commission received subject to check on demand. We fill daily balances at the market rate. We execute orders for the purchase of stocks, which admits of orders being executed at the lowest possible price. We are on the board, and give this department his particular office is provided with five telegraphs, the use of which is free of charge.

WOOD & DAVIS
BANKERS AND BROKERS
31 FINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND
ROAD SECURITIES, BOUNTY AND
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE
SALE.

C. O. WOOD, PRES. **SAM'L DAVIS, VICE-PRES.**

DIVIDENDS.
OFFICE OF THE LA PLATA MINING CO.

No. 55 Broadway, Room No. 10
New York 6, N. Y.

DIVIDEND, OCT. 3.

The Board of Trustees of the
Fund of Seven and One-half (7½) cents per
share \$100 on the capital stock payable
D. P. Moore, at the office of the company.

Transfer-books will close on Monday, N.

Statement of the financial condition of the
Oct. 1, 1879, cash capital.
Balance surplus amount.
D. P. Moore, at the office of the company,
October 1, 1879. Net earnings for month.

Dividend of 7½ cents per share. 2000

Carrying a surplus of

W. B. ALLEN, Assistant

THE INTEREST ON THE F
Bonds is payable
WINLOW LAMIER & CO., corner of
CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND F

RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage
INDIANA
State Temporary Loan 5
MINERAL RANGE RAILR
First Mortgage 8
PITTSBURG, FORT WY AND
First Mortgage 7
Second Mortgage 7
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO,
Municipal 5
RICHLAND, IN
Township 6
SCIOTO VALLEY RAILR
Equipment Trust 8
Dec 10
HANKOCK, IN
County 6
OFFICE OF THE LEASSEE, MINING
No. 67 BEAUFORT, IN
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
The Board of Directors have this day
declared a dividend of 1 cent per share
capital stock (\$2,000,000) of this company
earnings for the month of November, 1910.
See the company's report for details.
For stock books Dec. 5 and reopen Dec. 10.
J. C. MOORE, Secy.

St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Co.

COMPANY, No. 20 Nassau street,
COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1879.
 AND IRON MOUNTAIN (ARKANSAS)
 RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO,
 AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY,
 and after that day of the month of
 D. W. M. WILLIAMSON,
 THE COUPONS OF THE CON-
 BONDS of the Atlantic and Gulf Rail-
 road Company, and of the Iron Mountain
 Dec. 1, proximo at the office of Messrs. T. B.
 INGSTON & CO., No. 23 Nassau street,
 and after that day of the month of
 SAMUEL A. STRANGE,
 NEW-YORK, No. 23 Nassau street.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD
 Interest Coupon No. 1 on the Fol-
 lowing Bonds of the MOBILE AND
 OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE DEC. 1,
 after Dec. 1, prox. at the office of the First
 Trust Company, in the City of New-York,
 A. WILLOUGHBY,
 NEW-YORK, No. 23 Nassau street.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1879,
 of the Bonds of the Peoples Gas-light and
 Water Works Company, and of the

undersigned.

C. R. GARDNER
S. A. BARBOUR

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROTECTOR
RAILROAD COMPANY, STENOGRAPHIC
STATION, CONN. N. Y.

WE are hereby notified that the annual
election of Directors for the ensuing year
of the NEW-YORK, PROTECTOR
RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held on
Friday, December 18th, at 10 o'clock A.
M. The polls will be open from 10:30 to
11:30 A. M. on the 18th inst.

SAMUEL D. BARBOUR

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH
NEW-YORK, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Directors of this company will be held
on Friday, December 18th, at 12:30
o'clock P. M. The polls will be open
from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M. on the 18th
inst.

S. H. ROCHESTER

DANCING.
ALLEN DODSWORTH
SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-
Send for circular.

MR. TREOR'S ACADEMY OF
Broadway and 43d St.
Is open every day and evening. See

COPARTNERSHIP NO.
No. 3
NEW YORK, C. T.
MR. WILLIAM K. KITCHEN
See in our houses for this date.
SCRANTON &

WATCHES, JEWELRY
No. 3
REPAIRED—WATCHES AND JEWELRY
GEO. C. ALLEN, 1180 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
SOUTH CAROLINA, IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF
RUTPELY, NO. 1,492.—In the matter of
MELLIICK, JR. and JAMES B. MELLICK, JR.,
Debtors, and JAMES B. MELLICK, JR. and
LICK, JR. and BROTHER, bankrupts.—A
notice is hereby given to all persons in-
terested in the above-entitled matter, to ap-
pear before the said court, on the 23rd day
of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show
cause why the discharge should not be
granted to the said debtors. W. S. BEL-
MONT, Clerk. Jersey City, N. J.
n24-law38W

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
SOUTH CAROLINA, IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF
NEW JERSEY, NO. 1,493.—In the matter of
RANDALL, bankrupt.—The said bank-
rupt is hereby notified that he is required
to appear before the said court, on the 23rd
day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show
cause why the discharge should not be
granted to the said debtor. W. S. BEL-
MONT, Clerk. Jersey City, N. J.
n24-law38W

McGILL & TAYLOR, Solicitors, Jersey City,
n17-law3w*.

COMPANY
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BONDS FOR
L D. DAVIS

ND SHELTING |

declared a dividend per share (par value) on Monday, Nov. 24, 1879.

the company :
.....\$100,000 00
.....25,700 84
.....18,865 96
.....\$147,566 80
.....\$15,000 00
.....\$132,566 80

ant Secretary.

FOLLOWING
house of Messrs.
Messrs. and Cedar
1879.
PORT WAYNE

COMPANY.
F. 25. 1878.

v. 26, 1878.
 OF ST. LOUIS
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 O. ARKANSAS
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 IS. Treasurer.

SOLIDATED
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 Farmers Loan and
 TRV. Treasurer.

For 28, 1879.
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AND BOSTON }
 SATURDAY }
 OCT. 18, 1878 }
 IN COMPANY }
 Meeting for }
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 office, in the }
 or, on the 10th }
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 I o'clock A. M. }
 Oct. 28 to Dec. }
 K. President }
 COMPANY. }
 OCT. 15, 1878 }
 THE SPOKE }
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 the election of }
 that come be }
 R. Secretary.

WELBY,
near 28th-st.

THE UNITED
sey.—In Bank
ANDREW D.
A late partner
of A. D. MEL-
ANDREW D. MEL-
cepts, having ap-
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VILLE, Clerk.
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OF NEWJER-
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THOMAS L.
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said district.—
4th. 1879.
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AMUSEMENTS

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ERN WHEAT—THE RAILROADS' SIDE OF
THE CASE.

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ILLEGALLY DRAWN JURIES.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—The juries drawn for the United States Circuit Court were discharged to-day by Judge Bond, Judge Bryan concurring, on the motion of District Attorney Northrop, on account of illegality in the drawing of the jurors. Judge Bond also announced that revenue cases could not hereafter be tried in the Circuit Court, because so doing would deprive defendants of the benefit of appeal. After exhausting the up-country quota of the court will adjourn to Charleston, to dispose of equity business, among it the State railroad cases.

one-tenth of the acreage given to corn in Illinois, is held that as much sugar can be produced as is now imported from Cuba. The sorghum crop is easily cultivated, and is gathered far earlier than the cane crop in Louisiana. If a single acre will yield one-half of what it has been asserted it will yield, a farmer could at least supply his own household with sugar, and thus be compensated for his labor. Foreign sugar, after refining and receiving adulterations, costs the consumer here, on an average, about 10 cents a pound. If sorghum will yield per acre 2.0 pounds net of sugar, only a limited area of land will be required to render the importation of sugar unnecessary.

A recent dispatch from London says that Cardinal MANNING has issued an appeal for subscriptions to alleviate the agrarian distress in Ireland. The appeal in question states that the poverty and hunger, especially in the Western and Ulster Ireland, are such as have not been known since the great Irish famine. While this timely effort of the distinguished English ecclesiastic is likely to be some good fruit and tend toward a substantial mitigation of the distress, the pastoral epistle of an English prelate to the Home Secretary and the Archbishop of Dublin, counselling moderation and abstinence, and whose authority is violently assailed by the attorney of one of the recently-arrested Irish agitators. In truth this whole Irish agitation is a curious medley of antagonistic elements. It is strangely made up of violence and anarchy, it is a medley of justice and of injustice, it is a medley of extreme and the moderation. It puts forward the distresses of the country with its aggravated pathos, and its demands for redress

stitutional agitation is counseled by the leaders, and the rank and file give an interpretation to the movement expected of them by clipping off the ears

a tenant who had the temerity to pay less rent. The arms are said to be pouring into the country, and the heaven of Fenianism is well understood to promote the movement. On the whole, however, agitation has been so far from increasing, that the principal leaders have taken place in Ireland. The principal leaders have been tolerably discreet, and if matters are not pushed to extremes, it seems probable that some of the grievances complained of (and there are undoubted grievances in the tenure of the land in Ireland) may find substantial redress. If the movement is carried off ineffectually, it will undoubtedly be through the destructive force of ridicule. A great mistake has already been made in permitting the interference of Mr. JOHN REA, the Belfast attorney, who brought discredit on the defense of the prisoners recently arraigned at Sligo. This gentleman is a pressed counterfeiter of note, a contumacious reviler

utterly disorderly. His employment is said to be due to Mr. BIGGAR, a shrewd little North of Ireland man, with cleverness enough for obstruction, but with no genuine ability.

GENERAL RAILROAD NOTES.

GREAT WESTERN AND WABASH NEGOTIATIONS—HOW JAY GOULD LIKES TO PAUSE AT THE TIME.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—Col. Grey and Mr. Ball, the delegates of the Great Western Railway of Canada sent to America, have returned home. They state that their visit has been very successful taking all around. The arrangement with the Wabash is substantially settled, and the negotiations are very satisfactory. Improved trade returns are seen in the prospect. Their report will be issued to the Great Western proprietors in a few days.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 2.—Jay Gould arrived here yesterday afternoon, and inspected the railroad works here. In the afternoon he attended a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce, at which he made a speech, in the course of which he said that he had arrived at a time of life when investments were not made for the purpose of making money, but for entertainment and to pass away time; and that he enjoyed himself better giving substantial attention to his duties than he did in being confined by business at home.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—In the Circuit Court of Baltimore and Calvert Counties, in the suit of John C. Baltimore and wife against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which has been pending for two weeks, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict, awarding the plaintiffs \$310,000 damages. The Court then ordered the railroad to be enjoined by the defendants' servants while she was exercising a train at Perrymanville, and that she should not be permitted to operate there again.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—At the annual meeting of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, held here to-day, the directors were re-elected, with three exceptions: George P. Carter, of Cambridge; Harrison Harwood, of Littleton; and James H. Mial, of Boston, who were elected in their stead. The net earnings for the past year are \$464,953 25, and the total assets of the company are \$1,300,000 worth of railroad stock—\$649,953 25 for Araphos Company, to Jay Gould for \$250,000, and to the A. & N. E. R. Co. for \$100,000, and the proposition was accepted ten to one.

ENGLISH BUSINESS MATTERS.

THE LANCHESTER COTTON GOODS MARKET.—THE CONDITION OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 2.—The market is quiet and the trade department the demand is slow. India and China merchants continue to buy piece goods very sparingly, but there is a fair inquiry for yarn for China at Friday's rates. For other foreign markets, and for the home trade, the business is small or at best moderate, the full prices required check the sales greatly.

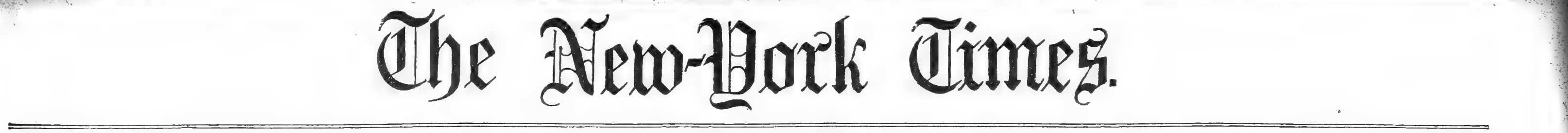
THE *Mark-Land Express*, in review of the British grain trade for the past week says: "In several districts the Autumn sowing

[illegible][illegible]

ANTED.

FEMALES.
SEW-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COLORED WOMEN. One is a chambermaid; now living in Norwalk, Conn. Desires to leave their present place; will be found at the residence of Mr. C. Box No. 208 Broadway. For information address F. M., No. 208 Broadway.
SEW.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTEANT WOMAN in first-class family to wait on lady; understands making and mending all kinds of needlework; can sew chamber work if required; good references. No. 226 West 86th-st.
SEW.—BY A COMPETENT INFANTS NURSE, who can attend to the mother and child; can do all the best of references. Address J. J., Box No. 226 West 86th-st.
SEW.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a competent reliable infant's nurse, or on an invalid lady, can recommend her highly. Has had the best of references. Call at No. 402 West 36th-st.
SEW.—BY A MONTLY NURSE (NOW DISCHARGED) engagement for December and January and March. First-class references. Call at No. 402 West 36th-st.
SEW.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR WAITER, who can sew by hand or machine. Best City reference. Call at No. 454 West 24th-st. floor front.
SEW.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, AT 322 West 4th-st. English and French. Address A. C. Box No. 322 West 4th-st. English and French.
SEW.—A GOOD SEWER AND NURSE on Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires employment. Call at C. Box No. 318 Union Upland 1st 58 Broadway.
SEW.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, who can attend to the mother and child; has the best of references from first employers. Call at No. 401 West 36th-st. one stair up.
SEW.—BY A FIRST CLASS NURSE, who can attend to the mother and child; has the best of references. Will engage for \$1 20 per day on Mrs. Dougherty. No. 350 8th-av.
SEW.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; who can sew and make up a dress; best City reference. Call at No. 821 East 24th-st.
SEW.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who can sew and make up a dress; best City reference. Call at No. 350 8th-av.
SEW.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; who can sew and make up a dress; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 36th-st.
SEW.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; who can sew and make up a dress; best City reference. Call at No. 232 West 16th-st. rear.
SEW.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRST class waitress; willing to assist chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.
SEW.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO run by the day, is a first-class laundress. Having the best of references. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.
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ADJUDICATED BANKRUPT DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In re Estate of NEW YORK, City of, Debtor.
On the 24 day of December, 1970.—The undersigned
gives notice of his appointment as Assignee
ALEXANDER C. ROGERS and WILLIAM M. DE
WOLFE, of the City and County of New York, within
the District, adjudged bankrupt upon their own peti-
tion the District Court of said district.
B. F. RICE, Assignee, 93 Nassau St.



THE GREENBACK QUESTION

PRESIDENT HATES ALARMED AT THE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

HE TRIES TO CONVINCE CONGRESS THAT THE RECOMMENDATION IN HIS MESSAGE WAS MERELY TALK AND NOT A POLICY—HIS CONDUCT LIKELY TO CREATE CONFUSION AND TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—According to well-authenticated reports, it appears that the President and Secretary Sherman have become alarmed at the extent of the opposition manifested by Republican members of Congress toward their respective propositions in reference to the retirement of the legal-tender notes and restrictions upon silver coinage, and that those high officers are laboring to impress Congress with the idea that the utterances contained in the Message and the Treasury report on those subjects are mere sentiment, and not intended as any indication of policy on the part of the Administration. Several members of Congress had interviews with the President to-day in reference to the paragraph of the Message, in which he says: "The retirement from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people." Some of these interviews were, at the request of the President, with pronounced opponents of the doctrine contained in the Message, like Messrs. Fort and Price. The President explained that he did not want it to be understood among the Republicans that the language used in the Message in reference to the retirement of greenbacks fore-shadowed a settled policy on the part of the Executive in reference to this question; that it was employed simply to give expression to his opinion; and that if the Republicans should formally declare their disapproval of that opinion, by passing the Fort resolution, he would not regard it as furnishing cause for complaint on his part. The President is reported to have tacitly admitted that these interviews had made a mistake in virtually recommending at this time the retirement of the legal-tender notes, and as expressing the hope that nothing would be done by the Republican members to lead the country to believe that there were serious differences between himself and them upon this question. Secretary Sherman is represented as having expressed himself in similar terms to those Republican members with whom he conversed to-day.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARLEM.

SEVERAL MEMORIALS ON THE SUBJECT NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Several memorials, signed by many prominent business men of New-York, New-Jersey, New-England, and the West, have been presented to Congress, asking for appropriations with which to pay for the proposed improvement of the Harlem River from Randall's Island to the Hudson River, by making a channel 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep at mean low water. Senator Conkling presented one to-day signed by President Babcock, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce; the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and others. In June, 1878, Congress appropriated \$300,000 for the improvement of the Harlem River. A sub-committee had inspected the site of the proposed channel. The United States Engineer, in his report, estimated the cost of the work in 1875 at a little over \$2,750,000, the channel to be 350 feet wide. Excluding the lower Harlem and reducing the width to 300 feet, the estimate of the cost of a channel from Fort Morris to the Hudson was a little less than \$2,200,000. On the extra session, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the proposed improvement, in which it was stated that a private individual offered to do the work and excavate the channel for \$2,000,000. The bill provided for \$300,000, or \$1,250,000 less than the Engineer's estimate. The man who makes this offer is Charles Stoughton, who is now in this city. The bill is now before the Committee on Commerce. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to make a contract with the private individual, and the sum named when the right of way has been secured to the Government free of cost. The contractor is to complete the work in one year, and the work is to be inspected monthly, and 15 per cent of the cost is to be withheld until the channel is finished and accepted.

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES.

PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON THE LEGAL-TENDER QUALITY OF GREENBACKS—TWO REFUNDING BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Several important financial measures were introduced in Congress to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Bayard presented a joint resolution which has attracted considerable attention. It provides that United States notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States except duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender, and that all such notes reissued shall be so inscribed on their face. The purpose of this resolution is not to interfere with the legal-tender quality of the United States notes now outstanding, but to deprive those which are now in the possession of the Government of that quality. Senator Bayard is quite confident that the majority of the Committee of Finance will favor this measure, and that it will be passed by the Senate. It is understood that Messrs. Lamar, Gordon, Garland, Hampton, and several other Southern Senators have expressed themselves in favor of the measure. If it should receive the same amount of support from the Republican side as is promised, from the Democratic side, its passage would be a matter of course. Senator Ingalls introduced a resolution similar to those introduced yesterday in the House by Messrs. Fort and Price. It is the negative of the proposition of Secretary Sherman to deprive United States notes of their legal-tender quality.

THE NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Ferry presented the credentials of Henry P. Baldwin, the late Senator Chandler's successor, and then the two gentlemen from Michigan walked arm in arm to the desk of the presiding officer, who administered the oath to the new Senator. Mr. Baldwin is a mild-mannered man, of erect carriage. A ring of dark hair encircles his head, and he wears a fringe of white whiskers. He was very neatly dressed, and bowed very low as he shook hands with the

THE CZAR'S LIFE IN PERIL

HIS MAJESTY'S FOURTH ESCAPE FROM ASSASSINATION.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE IMPERIAL TRAIN AS IT ENTERED MOSCOW—THE WOULD-BE ASSASSINS EXPLODE THEIR CHARGE AT THE WRONG TIME AND ONLY WRECK A BAGGAGE-TRAIN.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3.—For the fourth time the Czar of Russia has escaped death from assassination. The first attempt on his life was made in April, 1866, at the gate of his Summer garden at St. Petersburg. The would-be assassin was a student named Karakassoff, and his weapon was a pistol. A peasant named Komissaroff thwarted his aim, and was nobled for having saved the life of the Emperor. The second attempt was made by a Pole on the occasion of the grand review which took place at Paris in honor of the Emperor and the King of Prussia. The Czar was riding in a carriage with the French Emperor, when the Pole leveled a double-barreled pistol and fired. The shot, however, failed to take effect, and the assassin was cut down by a soldier and beaten to death by the populace. On the third occasion that his life was attempted, a man, disguised as a woman, attempted to reach him on a grand gala occasion at the Winter Palace during the festivities of last Monday night. The explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train half an hour afterward. One baggage van was blown to pieces, and seven carriages were thrown off the rails, but nobody was injured. A person who was in the baggage car at the time of the explosion, says that the train was loaded with 14 carriages and two locomotives, was dispatched half an hour before the train carrying the Emperor, and was followed by the Emperor's train. The explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train, and the Emperor's train was not injured.

This last attempt was made on the occasion of his visit here, where he was to hold a reception of the nobility, and the assassins had laid their plans to blow up the train on which his Majesty arrived. Their calculations failed, however, and the explosion did not occur until the arrival of a second train containing the baggage of the Emperor and his suite.

CANADA'S MINISTER AT LONDON.

WHY IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO MAINTAIN A DOMINION CABINET MINISTER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times, discussing the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as Canadian Minister Resident in London, says: "The Home Government considers it highly desirable that the Dominion should be represented in England by a Cabinet Minister who can give expression to the views and policy of the Canadian Government of the day. It concerns the interest of Canada that the embargo placed upon United States cattle imported into this country should be removed, for at present a large source of profit to the Dominion railway shippers, and middlemen is lost owing to its existence. It is not unreasonable to expect that cattle from certain divisions of the United States which are far removed from the districts where the embargo exists might be permitted to pass through Canada on condition of effective inspection at ports of entry, and the Dominion Government is anxious to secure terms as Canadian cattle. The sole reason for maintaining the embargo is to prevent the importation of contagious diseases, and it may be possible for the Canadian Minister Resident here to submit a scheme of safeguards which will obviate the necessity for this country applying prohibition to the whole of the United States. From the Canadian point of view, it is between this country and the United States is about to come up again in some form, and the presence of a responsible Canadian Minister in London will be of great value to the Foreign Secretary in connection with the preliminary negotiations."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY BILL.

THE REICHSRATH PASSES TO ITS DISCUSSION AFTER LISTENING TO A PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The lower house of the Reichsrath, with only 20 dissentients, to-day decided to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the Army bill after a warmly-applauded speech from Baron von Hottel, Minister of National Defense, who said the Government could not compromise to an extent that would weaken the military power of the Empire. He said the people themselves instinctively feel the approach of events of great import, and do not wish the Government to be taken by surprise. The Reichsrath then passed the bill, which was the lower house of the Austrian Diet continues the discussion of the Army bill. I heard that the Emperor, at the time, and he applied that he did not want any such testimony."

BISMARCK'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTROL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The Government bill for the purchase of the Berlin and Stettin, the Magdeburg and Halberstadt, the Hanover and Altona, and the Cologne and Minden Railways, having been submitted to the Railway Committee of the Prussian Landtag for examination, that body appointed a sub-committee to prepare and settle conditions furnishing guarantees against any abuse of the powers which the Government would derive under the new measure. The sub-committee now recommends that the Government should acquire the railways, so that the revenues therefrom should be applied solely to meeting the charges on railway debts, management, and extensions. The bill provides that the railways should be administered by a general railway council to co-operate with the managers of the various railways. These recommendations were accepted, with slight modifications, by the Railway Committee, and will doubtless be adopted by the Landtag."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—An outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia has occurred in Monmouthshire.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

INTERPELLATIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY—A VICTORY FOR THE CABINET EXPECTED.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Much diversity of opinion was developed at the meeting of each group of the Left to-day. After the meetings of the groups the bureaux sat. Its acknowledged that an agreement among the four groups is impossible; therefore each group will retain its liberty of action in debate and vote. The Left Centre decided to support the Ministers, unless M. Gambetta is willing to form a Cabinet. The group of the Republican Union is divided into two present an interpellation to-morrow. M. Brisson will move the interpellation, and M. Poincaré will respond. It is expected that the result will be a victory for the Government.

A BLOODY WAR IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—News has been received at Liverpool that a war has broken out between rival chiefs in New-Calabar, West Africa, and that 200 persons have been slain and wounded, and the prisoners killed and eaten. The Europeans in New-Calabar have requested a British naval officer to interfere. It is apprehended that the outbreak will spread from Opo to Brass.

THE NEW REGIME IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "Wali Mahomed will start for Badakshan soon with 1,000 infantry, and the same number of cavalry and four guns, with the intention of reducing that district to obedience. He will act in our name. Mahomed Hussein, who has been appointed Governor of Mairan, and Abdul Khan, Governor of Loxar, and Shabaz Khan, Governor of Kohistan. The first is the son, and the latter two are grandsons of Dost Mahomed."

SENATOR KELLOGG'S SEAT

THE INQUIRY IN NEW-ORLEANS ENDED.

THE REQUIRED TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES—A WITNESS TELLS ABOUT HIS SEARCH FOR TESTIMONY FOR SPOFFORD—FROM ISSUES OF MONEY—REPUTATIONS CARELESSLY HANDLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The Senate sub-committee on the Spofford-Kellogg case to-day received a telegram from the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, concerning the production of dispatches, which was read aloud on the committee. President Green says the message will be held subject to the lawful demands of the committee, the company reserving the right to interpose such legal opposition to their production as existed at the time the messages were called for. Several witnesses were introduced to impeach or sustain the characters of previous witnesses. Bernard Williams was recalled at his own request to vindicate his character from aspersions cast upon it by previous witnesses.

J. R. G. Pitkin testified: "The statement made by W. B. Phillips that I knew of his treachery to Spofford, and sent a memorandum to Kellogg about what Phillips was doing, is true."

William Ward, colored, formerly of Grant Parish, testified: "When the Stronger Committee was here, Phillips and myself were engaged in collecting evidence, but, being unsuccessful, gave it up; this year we again commenced our work; at an interview with Judge Spofford, he said Kellogg had secured his seat by bribery, and asked if we could get evidence to substantiate that; he told us he was not then prepared to pay money, but when he got his seat, \$20,000 of back pay due him would be distributed among the boys. We wrote a letter for his protection, which would show that no money was expected. The letter was written by Judge Phillips, with Judge Spofford's knowledge, and was signed by both Phillips and myself. I saw the letter, and it was money in fact, and it had all been gotten up to make money. I told Jones I was authorized to say there was \$20,000 to be divided, and the amount to \$3,000 each. Jones said he did not know what kind of an affidavit to make. I told him we wanted something about bribery in the Legislature. Jones said he did not want an affidavit, and we worked hard to get it. I took him to Mr. Cavanaugh's office, and Mr. Cavanaugh told us the affidavit was simply needed to get the money. It was a written fact that Gov. Kellogg was going out. Spofford only needed the affidavit to show to some Democratic Senators. I had not much to do with the affidavit. I asked him to make the affidavit; told him he could get \$2,000 and the means of protection which would enable me to return home. Both Jones and the money were secured, and neither Gov. Kellogg nor any of his friends had ever paid either of them any money to vote. I told him that he was going to get \$3,000, and he said he would make an affidavit that Gov. Kellogg had paid him. He said he thought not. I was connected with the Watson affidavit. Watson said that he had paid \$3,000 to get \$3,000, and he was willing to go to the State. He was the man who had personated Thomas, of Bossier, in the House during the Senate trial. Watson said that he had not had no personated Thomas. I heard Mr. Cavanaugh say that Blackstone had made an affidavit for which he wanted \$250. I tried to get Blackstone to make an affidavit, but he refused; he said he was a minister of the Gospel, and could not swear to anything. He was willing to go to the State to testify if he could get a subpoena, as he wanted to see a relative of his who lived there. I had several conversations with Murray regarding the case; he said that at Sergeant Arms he did not know that any money had actually been paid, but that he had heard so from the newspapers that he was willing to go to the State, and told me that there was some money in the case. I told him I knew that, and was trying to make something out of it myself. Murray said that he was willing to go to the State, and was going to Washington, where he could make somebody swear, either Gov. Kellogg or Judge Spofford, he did not care which. I told all that Mr. Cavanaugh said at the time, and he applied that he did not want any such testimony."

A SOUTHERN CITY ELECTION.

EXCITING CONTEST IN AUGUSTA, GA., BETWEEN TWO DEMOCRATS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—The municipal election to-day was the most exciting held since the war, and presents important features in the result. The candidates for Mayor were both Democrats, wealthy citizens, and occupants of the same tenement-house in the most fashionable part of the city. They used every effort and much money in the campaign. The Catholic question was raised, and worked largely against the Hon. Robert H. May, who, however, with the entire ticket, is elected over the Hon. Charles Estes by 634 majority. The colored vote was split, and organized and was polled solidly for the successful candidate, securing his election over the other Democratic candidate, James H. Houghton, Osgood & Co., sat at the end of the tables with Dr. Holmes on his right and Harriet on his left. The colored vote was split, and organized and was polled solidly for the successful candidate, securing his election over the other Democratic candidate, James H. Houghton, Osgood & Co., sat at the end of the tables with Dr. Holmes on his right and Harriet on his left. The colored vote was split, and organized and was polled solidly for the successful candidate, securing his election over the other Democratic candidate, James H. Houghton, Osgood & Co., sat at the end of the tables with Dr. Holmes on his right and Harriet on his left.

PREFERRING GRANT TO TILDEN.

STEEPHENS THINKS THE SOUTH MIGHT GO FURTHER AND FARE WORSE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—In answer to recent publications, the Hon. A. H. Stephens telegraphs to this city as follows: "In relation to Gen. Grant and the next Presidency, I have said and now repeat that the South might go further and fare worse than to take him. I have said that I entertained for him personally very high regard and esteem. I have said and now repeat that I prefer him to Mr. Tilden for President. This is no change of opinion on my part. I am a Democrat, and I am of the strictest sect of the Jeffersonian school."

A WESTERN SHIP-CANAL SCHEME.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—A resolute effort is being made to induce Congress to grant an appropriation for the conversion of the Wabash and Erie Canal into a ship canal. An association has been organized under the name of the Wabash and Erie Canal Enlargement Company, which is sending out speakers, getting up public meetings, and obtaining signatures by the thousand to a petition asking a handsome appropriation from Congress for this purpose. Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, and other Indiana counties have been organized. Capt. Arthur Wayne, of St. Catharines, Ontario, who is conducting the canvass, has arrived here, and, in conversation, says that in his opinion the canal scheme furnishes the key to the transportation problem, and that when properly presented it will be favorably acted upon by Congress.

GRANT'S TRIP TO CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A special train on the North-western Railroad, bearing Gen. Grant, left Galena at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It contained, besides Gen. Grant, Gen. Anson Stager, Gen. Sheridan, Col. Fred Grant, and other prominent residents of this city. The train consisted of three passenger cars, and reached this city about 6:20 o'clock this evening. Gen. Grant was driven at once to the house of Col. Grant, where he remained until 10 o'clock of the time during his six days' stay in Chicago.

MORE NEGROES FOR INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A large party of colored emigrants from North Carolina reached this city to-day en route to Indiana. About 50 of them were furnished with tickets to carry them to their destination, and the remaining 200 were taken in charge by the Colored People's Association, and supplied with necessary food. The National Emigrant Aid Society is endeavoring to raise funds to defray the expense of their immediate transportation to Indiana.

MORMONS ON THE MESSAGE.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 3.—The News, the Mormon Church organ, says it does not think that the expressions of the President in his Message have the slightest effect toward the solution of the Mormon question or the suppression of polygamy.

MASSACHUSETTS CITY CONTESTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—At Springfield, Mayor Powers, Republican, was elected by 1,304 majority. The majority last year was 35.

IN HOLYOKE THE DEMOCRATS ELECTED WILLIAM RUDDY FOR MAYOR BY 64 MAJORITY, AND CARRIED THE MAJORITY OF THE CITY WARD.

THE BUTLER DEMOCRATS TO-NIGHT NOMINATED MAJOR J. J. McDEVITT FOR MAYOR.

OHIO DENTISTS IN COUNCIL.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 3.—At the meeting of the State Dental Association to-day, new methods of mounting artificial teeth were discussed. A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Agriculture and other similar societies to discontinue offering premiums for the best specimens of dentistry. This resolution was supported by argument that farmers were not good judges of dentistry. Dentists and Representatives in Congress were urged to advocate the release of Chalmers' patent, covering the making and use of valuable plates for artificial teeth.

GILMAN PARDONED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A special commutation or pardon from William C. Gilman, the insurance broker, arrived at the prison to-day. He was sentenced in October, 1877, to the State Prison for forgery. He will leave for New-York to attend the funeral of his wife, who died on Monday.

HONORING THE AUTOCRA

COMMEMORATIVE BREAKFAST TO OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING OF LITERARY PEOPLE—THE COMPANY AT TABLE—A POEM BY THE CHIEF GUEST, AND ADDRESSES BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, MARK TWAIN, AND OTHERS.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Holmes breakfast to-day at the Brunswick Hotel, given to the genial poet and "Ancestor of the Breakfast Table," in honor of his seventieth birthday, was an event of peculiar interest. It was given by the publishers and editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and among the invited guests were a large number of contributors to that magazine and representative literary and professional men in all parts of the country. A noteworthy feature was the presence of women, the invited guests including the lady contributors to the Atlantic, as well as those of the club. These were not only given places of honor around the tables, but participated in the after-dinner exercises making speeches and reading poems, and receiving a full measure of attention and applause. Before the breakfast there was a reception in the office of the publishers, and the ladies were cordially congratulated by his literary colleagues, reaching his threescore and ten years in such excellent health as he appeared to enjoy. The breakfast had been appointed for 12 o'clock, but it was nearly 1 when the company proceeded to the large dining-hall. This apartment was beautifully decorated. The space between the windows and the windows looking out upon the street was filled with tall trees of huge size, placed in tubs of earth, which were in turn placed upon blocks or pedestals. The decorations, exclusively floral, were very elaborate. The four large mirrors on the side walls of the hall were given to the guests, and the gentlemen were supplied with cigars and wine. In floral frames along the wall were seen portraits of Longfellow, Whittier, and other well-known writers.

The company present was a large and most distinguished one. Mr. Houghton, of the Atlantic Monthly, Osgood & Co., sat at the end of the tables with Dr. Holmes on his right and Harriet on his left. The colored vote was split, and organized and was polled solidly for the successful candidate, securing his election over the other Democratic candidate, James H. Houghton, Osgood & Co., sat at the end of the tables with Dr. Holmes on his right and Harriet on his left.

The menu was printed in plain, unpretentious style on note-paper. Upon the front page was the inscription:

On the third page was the following:

Where is this patriarch you are kindly greeting?
Nor yet unknown to many a joyous meeting,
In days long vanished—he is still the same!

Or changed by years, forgotten and forgetting,
Delivered from his earthly bondage,
Still or the dead, degenerate present fitting,
Where all goes wrong, and nothing is as ought!

Old age, the gray beard—well indeed I know him,
And life familiar to my ear his name,
In sermon, story, fable, picture, poem,
Oft have I met him from my earliest day,
In my old age, toiling with his hand,
And in his heart, and in his soul, and in his brain,
Who comes when called for—would he lag or trundle
His factor for him?—He was meant of heaven.

And said "Recollections, or the Preacher,"
He has not spoken to my ear his name,
In that last chapter, where the worn-out teacher
Sings of the loosened cord—the broken bowl!

Yes, long indeed I've known him, at a distance;
And now my heart is glad to meet him here,
And I take his shriveled hand without resistance,
And find him smiling as his step draws near.

What thought of gilded hands he bequeaths us,
To the heart of the young and the old,
Think of the calm he brings—the wealth he leaves us,
The hoarded spoils—the legacies of time!

Alas, our flaming, still with incense fragrant,
Faction's angry rattle, rattle, rattle,
Hope's anchor, anchor, anchor, anchor,
Life's low line, low line, low line, low line!

Still, as the silver cord gets worn and slender,
His lightning task-work tugs with lessening strain,
Hands get more help, but the work grows heavier,
Smooths with their soft touch tones the slumbering brain.

Youth, looks and manhood strive, but age remembers
Sits by the faded ash of the past:
Spreads its thin hands above the whitening embers
That warm the crepuscular dawn of the last.

Dear to its heart is every loving token,
That comes unbidden ere its pulses grow cold,
And the last lingering ties of life are broken,
Its labored hands are laid upon the sod.

And when around us rosy youth rejoices,
For us the sorrow-laden breeze sighs,
And through the chorus of its joyous voices,
The wailing of the old man's sighs.

As on the gauzy wings of fancy, flying
From some far orb I track our wailing cry,
Home of the struggling, suffering, dozing, dying,
The silver globe seems a gleaming star.

But nature leads her mirror of life on,
To view the fading, fading, fading, fading,
And misty day-dreams blend in sweet confusion
The wintry landscape and the Summer seas.

So when the iron portal shuts behind us,
And life forgets us in its slow and sure,
And glimmers straight ahead the gates of death,
I come not here your morning hour to add,
A limiting silence lasting on to end—

THE GREENBACK QUESTION

PRESIDENT HATES ALARMED AT THE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

HE TRIES TO CONVINCE CONGRESS THAT THE RECOMMENDATION IN HIS MESSAGE WAS MERELY TALK AND NOT A POLICY—HIS CONDUCT LIKELY TO CREATE CONFUSION AND TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—According to well-authenticated reports, it appears that the President and Secretary Sherman have become alarmed at the extent of the opposition manifested by Republican members of Congress toward their respective propositions in reference to the retirement of the legal-tender notes and restrictions upon silver coinage, and that those high officers are laboring to impress Congress with the idea that the utterances contained in the Message and the Treasury report on those subjects are mere sentiment, and not intended as any indication of policy on the part of the Administration. Several members of Congress had interviews with the President to-day in reference to the paragraph of the Message, in which he says: "The retirement from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people." Some of these interviews were, at the request of the President, with pronounced opponents of the doctrine contained in the Message, like Messrs. Fort and Price. The President explained that he did not want it to be understood among the Republicans that the language used in the Message in reference to the retirement of greenbacks fore-shadowed a settled policy on the part of the Executive in reference to this question; that it was employed simply to give expression to his opinion; and that if the Republicans should formally declare their disapproval of that opinion, by passing the Fort resolution, he would not regard it as furnishing cause for complaint on his part. The President is reported to have tacitly admitted that these interviews had made a mistake in virtually recommending at this time the retirement of the legal-tender notes, and as expressing the hope that nothing would be done by the Republican members to lead the country to believe that there were serious differences between himself and them upon this question. Secretary Sherman is represented as having expressed himself in similar terms to those Republican members with whom he conversed to-day.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARLEM.

SEVERAL MEMORIALS ON THE SUBJECT NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Several memorials, signed by many prominent business men of New-York, New-Jersey, New-England, and the West, have been presented to Congress, asking for appropriations with which to pay for the proposed improvement of the Harlem River from Randall's Island to the Hudson River, by making a channel 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep at mean low water. Senator Conkling presented one to-day signed by President Babcock, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce; the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and others. In June, 1878, Congress appropriated \$300,000 for the improvement of the Harlem River. A sub-committee had inspected the site of the proposed channel. The United States Engineer, in his report, estimated the cost of the work in 1875 at a little over \$2,750,000, the channel to be 350 feet wide. Excluding the lower Harlem and reducing the width to 300 feet, the estimate of the cost of a channel from Fort Morris to the Hudson was a little less than \$2,200,000. On the extra session, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the proposed improvement, in which it was stated that a private individual offered to do the work and excavate the channel for \$2,000,000. The bill provided for \$300,000, or \$1,250,000 less than the Engineer's estimate. The man who makes this offer is Charles Stoughton, who is now in this city. The bill is now before the Committee on Commerce. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to make a contract with the private individual, and the sum named when the right of way has been secured to the Government free of cost. The contractor is to complete the work in one year, and the work is to be inspected monthly, and 15 per cent of the cost is to be withheld until the channel is finished and accepted.

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES.

PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON THE LEGAL-TENDER QUALITY OF GREENBACKS—TWO REFUNDING BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Several important financial measures were introduced in Congress to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Bayard presented a joint resolution which has attracted considerable attention. It provides that United States notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States except duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender, and that all such notes reissued shall be so inscribed on their face. The purpose of this resolution is not to interfere with the legal-tender quality of the United States notes now outstanding, but to deprive those which are now in the possession of the Government of that quality. Senator Bayard is quite confident that the majority of the Committee of Finance will favor this measure, and that it will be passed by the Senate. It is understood that Messrs. Lamar, Gordon, Garland, Hampton, and several other Southern Senators have expressed themselves in favor of the measure. If it should receive the same amount of support from the Republican side as is promised, from the Democratic side, its passage would be a matter of course. Senator Ingalls introduced a resolution similar to those introduced yesterday in the House by Messrs. Fort and Price. It is the negative of the proposition of Secretary Sherman to deprive United States notes of their legal-tender quality.

THE NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Ferry presented the credentials of Henry P. Baldwin, the late Senator Chandler's successor, and then the two gentlemen from Michigan walked arm in arm to the desk of the presiding officer, who administered the oath to the new Senator. Mr. Baldwin is a mild-mannered man, of erect carriage. A ring of dark hair encircles his head, and he wears a fringe of white whiskers. He was very neatly dressed, and bowed very low as he shook hands with the

THE CZAR'S LIFE IN PERIL

HIS MAJESTY'S FOURTH ESCAPE FROM ASSASSINATION.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE IMPERIAL TRAIN AS IT ENTERED MOSCOW—THE WOULD-BE ASSASSINS EXPLODE THEIR CHARGE AT THE WRONG TIME AND ONLY WRECK A BAGGAGE-TRAIN.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3.—For the fourth time the Czar of Russia has escaped death from assassination. The first attempt on his life was made in April, 1866, at the gate of his Summer garden at St. Petersburg. The would-be assassin was a student named Karakassoff, and his weapon was a pistol. A peasant named Komissaroff thwarted his aim, and was nobled for having saved the life of the Emperor. The second attempt was made by a Pole on the occasion of the grand review which took place at Paris in honor of the Emperor and the King of Prussia. The Czar was riding in a carriage with the French Emperor, when the Pole leveled a double-barreled pistol and fired. The shot, however, failed to take effect, and the assassin was cut down by a soldier and beaten to death by the populace. On the third occasion that his life was attempted, a man, disguised as a woman, attempted to reach him on a grand gala occasion at the Winter Palace during the festivities of last Monday night. The explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train half an hour afterward. One baggage van was blown to pieces, and seven carriages were thrown off the rails, but nobody was injured. A person who was in the baggage car at the time of the explosion, says that the train was loaded with 14 carriages and two locomotives, was dispatched half an hour before the train carrying the Emperor, and was followed by the Emperor's train. The explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train, and the Emperor's train was not injured.

CANADA'S MINISTER AT LONDON.

WHY IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO MAINTAIN A DOMINION CABINET MINISTER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times, discussing the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as Canadian Minister Resident in London, says: "The Home Government considers it highly desirable that the Dominion should be represented in England by a Cabinet Minister who can give expression to the views and policy of the Canadian Government of the day. It concerns the interest of Canada that the embargo placed upon United States cattle imported into this country should be removed, for at present a large source of profit to the Dominion railway shippers, and middlemen is lost owing to its existence. It is not unreasonable to expect that cattle from certain divisions of the United States which are far removed from the districts where the embargo exists might be permitted to pass through Canada on condition of effective inspection at ports of entry, and the Dominion Government is anxious to secure terms as Canadian cattle. The sole reason for maintaining the embargo is to prevent the importation of contagious diseases, and it may be possible for the Canadian Minister Resident here to submit a scheme of safeguards which will obviate the necessity for this country applying prohibition to the whole of the United States. From the Canadian point of view, it is between this country and the United States is about to come up again in some form, and the presence of a responsible Canadian Minister in London will be of great value to the Foreign Secretary in connection with the preliminary negotiations."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY BILL.

THE REICHSRATH PASSES TO ITS DISCUSSION AFTER LISTENING TO A PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The lower house of the Reichsrath, with only 20 dissentients, to-day decided to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the Army bill after a warmly-applauded speech from Baron von Hott

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 BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
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 BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 CITY TRIPS—FIFTH PAGE—5th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—MONROE.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS.
 DAILY'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
 PARK THEATRE—FIFTH AVENUE.
 HAYVILLE THEATRE—THE DOLLAR SLAVE.
 WALLACE'S THEATRE—OUR GIRL.
 BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—STRATFORD.
 STANDARD THEATRE—FANTASIA.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MIRANDA, OR THE COUSIN.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—FAIRY.
 THE AQUARIUM—BONCHON HORSES, &c. Matinee.
 SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMY—PARK.
 STEINWAY HALL—A. P. M.—SYMPHONY REHEARSAL.
 ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MUSICALS.
 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. CHURCH—READING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 The Daily Edition, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, in advance, \$12 00
 The Daily Edition, per annum, in advance, 10 00
 The Sunday Edition, per annum, in advance, 2 00
 The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum, in advance, 2 50
 The Weekly Times, per annum, in advance, 1 00
 Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES CO-OPERATIVE CO., 1,258 Broadway.
 Paris Office of The Times—13, rue de la Fayette.
 The Times is on sale in London at 419 Strand.
 W. C. by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, colder north-westerly winds, and frequent light rains, partly as snow.

The prospect of getting any of the redundant paper currency out of the way is not particularly cheerful. The President's spirited advice to Congress has not only fallen on dull ears, but it is now reported that he declares that advice to have been purely "Pickwickian." He adheres to his views, but he has no opinion as to when they should be put in practice, which is a gratuitous cheapening of his own influence that, if he has really been guilty of it, is at once weak and disgraceful. The Secretary of the Treasury is also reported to be adverse to any legislation this session; and, whether he be so or not, his notice that he will purchase \$1,000,000 of bonds for the sinking fund shows no inclination to await the authority to retire greenbacks for a like purpose. Propositions are pouring into Congress in both houses relating to the finances, but of all those reported yesterday, that of Mr. BAYARD is the only one which is in the right direction. His is to the effect that the Treasury notes shall cease after the passage of the bill to have the legal-tender quality, except in payment of public dues other than duties on imports. This is better than leaving things as they are, though we do not regard it as a radical measure. It is not pleasant to know that even this suggestion of sound finance comes from a Democratic source, and from a candidate for the Presidential nomination at that.

The purpose of Mr. BAYARD's proposition could be accomplished by a decision of the Supreme Court in the case now before it, involving the constitutionality of legal tenders issued since the 1st of January. Should that decision be adverse to the constitutionality of the legal tenders, they could still remain receivable for all public dues except Customs duties. Eminent lawyers have given it as their opinion that the decision of the court must necessarily be of this character, and we know of no lawyer of authority in constitutional law who holds the opposite. But, whatever may be the decision, it is the dictate of reason and prudence that it shall be rendered. Congress should not be allowed to go on exercising such powers as it assumed in the law of May, 1878, directing the reissue of the greenbacks, without a judgment of the Supreme Court to sustain them. If, on the other hand, the judgment of the court should be against them, the country is in a position to accept it without difficulty or confusion.

It is a matter for mortification and regret that the Virginia Legislature was organized yesterday in the interest of the Readjusters, or, in plainer English, the Republicanists, by the aid of Republican votes. All the Republicans but four voted with the opponents of the payment of the debt. Gov. HOLLIDAY, in his Message, heartily sustained the McCulloch settlement, which was generally regarded, outside the State, as an honorable one. Some \$8,500,000 of old bonds have been exchanged under it, and the Governor showed that all its provisions could be carried out without increased taxation. It is not probable that any action that will directly overthrow the settlement can be carried at this session, as the Governor would unquestionably interpose his veto. But the Legislature may, by extravagant appropriations or deficient tax levies, practically defeat the settlement. For such a course and the disgrace and disaster for the State which must result from it, the Republicans

who might have prevented it and did not, are distinctly responsible.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, is not without usefulness in the House—hold as the assertion may seem. One of the purposes which he subserves, with a fidelity worthy of a better cause, is to illustrate the lengths to which the genuine Greenbacker can go in the direction of pure foolishness. Mr. WEAVER yesterday introduced a bill to relieve the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and to make their rights equal to those of bondholders. It is based on the undoubted fact that the Army and Navy were paid during the war in a depreciated currency. Mr. WEAVER proposes that the difference between the face value and the gold value of each payment shall now be made up, in which proposition there is some justice, though it would be entirely impracticable to carry it out. But the innumerable idiocy of the Greenbacker comes in in the mode of payment suggested, which is by means of new legal-tender notes to the amount of \$500,000,000. As such an issue would be worth, in gold, as little as the original greenbacks, or less, and the wrong thus inflicted would have, in its turn, to be remedied, the process would be as interminable as that of determining the exact ratio of the diameter of a circle to the circumference.

As it is tolerably certain that the Mayor will not submit to the Board of Aldermen to-day the name of Gen. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY as the successor of Police Commissioner WHEELER, it might save time if the Republican managers would agree to recommend some appointee who would not do discredit either to the party or to themselves. It is an insult to the intelligence and character of the mass of the party in this City to seek for its representative in a position of the highest importance among the lowest order of political hacks. The machine is already run with a sufficient amount of contempt for the better sentiment of the party to render it expedient to show some regard for the higher considerations of political policy when so good a chance presents itself. It is not desirable to intensify the existing feeling of dissatisfaction with party management, any more than it is wise to facilitate a coalition between the Tammany and Anti-Tammany members of the present Board of Aldermen for purposes which will not be to the advantage of Republicans. If deference to the respectable element of their own party does not prompt the Republican managers to agree upon a Police Commissioner whom the Mayor can appoint without incurring merited public odium, some regard for the possibility of having the privilege of choice taken out of their hands altogether might point to the necessity of the speedy and satisfactory decision of a question which could have been settled long ere now.

THE RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

If their professional advocates are to be believed, the principal railroads of this State are persecuted and forlorn. They are misunderstood and maligned. "Standing alone, without State influence or State sympathy," without City influence or City sympathy," as Mr. DEWEY describes his client, the New-York Central, that corporation falls back for consolation upon the purity and wisdom of its management. And the Erie, as depicted by Mr. SHIPMAN, is in the same distressing situation. Perhaps its counsel recalls regretfully the days when Erie was a power in the Legislature, when it shared with Tammany the ownership of Judges, and was the potent ally of that organization in State elections. At any rate, he echoes mournfully Mr. DEWEY's complaint respecting the total absence of the appreciation and sympathy to which, in the opinion of these gentlemen, the two corporations are entitled. Apparently, it has not occurred to them that where there is general dissatisfaction there must be some good cause of complaint. Likes and dislikes are not always reasonable, but their universality and their constantly growing strength may be regarded as proof that they rest upon some intelligible foundation. Messrs. DEWEY and SHIPMAN do not help their clients by showing how deeply and generally they are censured and distrusted.

It must be admitted, too, that both of the counsel, in their closing speeches, adopted a singular method of overcoming the popular feeling whose aggressiveness they deplore. Simply as a prudential measure, it might have been supposed that they would attempt, by judicious concessions, to break the force of hostile criticism and to secure in the future a little friendly consideration. With some propriety, they might have acknowledged the existence of proved irregularities and the injustice of proved discriminations; and on these concessions they might have based a promise of feasible reform. They might have lessened the load of odium borne by the companies by admitting facts that have been placed beyond controversy, and by suggesting to the legislative committee means of amendment which the companies were willing to supply. In this way, it was possible for them to yield a fair degree of deference to the public opinion which compelled the Legislature to act, and at the same time to further the purposes of the inquiry with the smallest amount of inconvenience to the companies. Another course was taken. Neither Mr. DEWEY nor Mr. SHIPMAN would allow the committee or the public to forget that he was only a lawyer—not a wise agent retained to elucidate, to reason, and to adjust, but a retained advocate, bound to make the worse appear the better cause in the interest of his client. Mr. DEWEY spent not a little of his time in abusing the plaintiff's attorney—figuratively speaking—and in sneering at everybody who had contributed to the usefulness of the investigation. As for the secrecy maintained by the corporations, the gross wrongs perpetrated in the form of unjust and arbitrary discriminations, the falsity of statements rendered to the State Engineer, the tricks played with the capital, and the systematic indifference to expressions of local interest and feeling, —the two lawyers were equally unscrupulous in their treatment of the evidence obtained. There was no admission of wrong-doing, no offer of statement for flagrant favoritism on one hand and gross harshness on another, no expression of willingness to co-operate with the committee in preparing remedial legislation. A verdict of "not

guilty" was demanded on the ground that the management is perfect, and that evidence which has called forth indignation from one end of the State to the other is unworthy of attention. If this is the sort of advocacy the companies bargained for, we think that they committed a serious mistake.

Not satisfied with these ill-judged efforts to destroy the effect of incontrovertible testimony, the New-York Central and the Erie, by their counsel, set up extravagant claims to immunity from Legislative intervention and control. According to the argument thus advanced, the State, when it authorizes the organization of a company and the construction of a railroad, gives birth to a power that may defy it absolutely. The State, as these corporations contend, is powerless before them. They may cook their accounts to hide transactions that will not endure the light; they may water stock, and so create fictitious capital, as the measure of the company's earnings; they may give to the public untrue statements of their affairs; they may sacrifice local traffic to build up through traffic; they may discriminate in the most outrageous manner, charging some shippers three or four hundred per cent. more than others. All this the Central and the Erie, through Messrs. DEWEY and SHIPMAN, declare that they are at liberty to do, and the State cannot lawfully check them. The folly which advances these extreme pretensions is as glaring as the fatuity which appears in other parts of the companies' defense. The people do not forget that every one of the points urged against the right of the State to restrain corporations and to correct their proceedings when inequitable and injurious, has been submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, with a result at variance with the propositions of the corporate lawyers. All that this State is asked to do with the view of so amending the Railroad law as to secure publicity and equality, it may do under the power which, by decisions of the Supreme Court, it has been declared to possess. The companies butt against a rock when they defy the State to exercise its reserved authority within the limits covered by its charters.

What the State may do, and what it can usefully do, are questions not open to the same answer. That the exposure effected by the legislative committee is to end in a series of compliments to the Vanderbilt management, or in a confession of inability to devise remedies at once just and feasible, no one can suppose. The most striking evils are those arising out of the secrecy which enshrouds the financial condition of companies and the discriminations they employ in the management of their business; and neither of these is so difficult of correction that the Legislature should be in doubt in regard to its duty. A Board of Railroad Commissioners seems to be essential to the enforcement of provisions enacted upon these subjects; and to be fully useful, it should be empowered to adjust differences between the people and railroads, and otherwise to exert a discretionary influence for the protection of public rights and general business interests. The English example may be better adapted to national than to local action. Within the boundaries we have indicated, however, the experience of Iowa is as satisfactory as the experience of Massachusetts; and their joint testimony should keep Mr. HEPBURN and his committee from being frightened by the difficulties conjured up by offending companies and their counsel.

THE NEW ARMY PLAN.

With entire unanimity, the General of the Army, the Lieutenant-General, and the Secretary of War ignore, this year, in their annual reports, the question of Army reorganization, which they have discussed so often, and at such length; and all the subordinate officers have followed, or, more strictly speaking, have anticipated, their action. Gen. SHERMAN, however, has briefly set forth one project, which Secretary McCARTHY has fully indorsed, for increasing the Army in effective numbers without necessarily changing its organization; and this project is so simple in plan, and founded on so intelligible a ground, that it is likely to be accepted as a basis of common effort by all those who believe that the time has now come when the steady growth of the population, the resources, and the frontier extent of the inhabited part of the country, demand a slight increase in its military establishment.

Public opinion has now for five years settled upon the round number of 25,000 enlisted men as the proper maximum strength of the Army. Accordingly, every Congress, and every regular session of each Congress since the year 1874, has voted down alike propositions to enlarge and propositions to diminish its maximum. It is not conceivable, however, that, with every other part of the Government gradually carried on upon a larger scale, in accordance with the rapid growth of the country, its military establishment will forever remain at 25,000 enlisted men. Looking over the history of the regular Army from the beginning of the century, and leaving out of account the temporary increases caused by the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion, we observe a gradual advance in the military forces, keeping pace with a like increase of the population, the need of sea-coast garrisons, the increased amount of public property, especially munitions of war, and the extent of settlements in what was once Indian country. Thus we find the Army at one time only about 2,500 strong, then 5,000, afterward 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, and 25,000 as now—intermediate stages between these numbers, also, being fixed, of course, in different years. It would, therefore, be wholly out of accordance with history were the last-mentioned maximum to remain for many years longer.

But, this consideration apart, there is another worthy of notice. The tone of Congressional and popular discussion shows that this maximum of 25,000 enlisted men is usually understood to be an available force for field and garrison service. But, when its composition is examined, there is found to be a maximum in the twenty-five infantry regiments of 11,875 men; in the ten cavalry, 8,570; in the five artillery, 2,600—an aggregate maximum for the three arms, not of 25,000, but of 23,045—nearly two thousand less. The others are scattered in various departments—200 in the Med-

ical, 200 in the Engineers, 400 in the Ordnance, 262 are non-commissioned staff, unattached to regiments, and 593 are enlisted men, unattached to regiments, and 300 are Indian scouts. Even this maximum of 23,045 does not represent the actual strength of the Army, which averages, perhaps, from 800 to 1,000 short, on account of the time intervening between deaths, discharges, and other casualties, and the filling up by re-enlistments and recruits.

But the story is not yet fully told. The recruiting detachments alone absorb 1,710 men; there are prison guards, the West Point detachment, Ordnance Sergeants in charge of old forts, and Commissary Sergeants in charge of stores—in short, the total present "combative force," as Gen. SHERMAN happily phrases it, comprises but 20,799 men, of whom 233 are Indian scouts. This is about 4,200 less than the force which most people are thinking of in expressing the desire for an Army of 25,000 men. And, of course, it need not be added that, when sickness and details are considered, the aggregate "present for duty" at any time is very much less. Gen. SHERMAN therefore proposes that Congress should by law assign the 25,000 men authorized by statute exclusively to the line, and then provide men, as now, for the duties of detached service. The importance of the latter duties no one would wish to underrate; yet many of them are civilian or semi-civilian, rather than combative. To the Signal Service we need not refer, for the set of June 18, 1878, since continued, excludes the Signal detachment from the maximum number of enlisted men. But the 400 men of the Ordnance Corps are mainly workmen at the arsenals; those of the Engineer Corps are largely engaged in explorations and labors designed for the commercial uses of the country; and so the detachments go.

It cannot be doubted that Gen. SHERMAN puts a very simple, moderate, and unobjectionable form of securing increased Army efficiency before Congress. It is one that brings up no question of reorganization, revives no quarrel of line and staff, proposes no puttings up or pullings down among officers, nor the addition of a single officer to the Army, but simply secures more enlisted men, all of whom go directly to the line, and add clear strength to the combative Army. If this scheme is not reported in the next Army Appropriation bill, it would be well to put it to a vote as an amendment thereto. Should it fail this Winter, it is probably only a question of time for the project to pass and become a law.

THE REFORM PARTY.

"Reform is necessary" in the Democratic method of organizing primary elections. This is particularly necessary in Philadelphia, where the Democrats are having a little family difficulty. It may be impertinent for an outsider to make any comment on an affair which may be said to belong exclusively to the party. Democrats are notoriously jealous of interference. When the Democrats first secured predominance in both houses of Congress, Senator BECK, of Kentucky, resented the intimation that the Republican Senators possessed any right to initiate proceedings, or even make any critical reference to the public business. The Democracy were to "run the Government." Nevertheless, when the friends of Speaker RANDALL and Mr. S. J. TILDEN attract public attention by murder and assault, we may be permitted to mention the matter, even although the murdered man and his slayers be all good and true Democrats. The Police and the public are permitted to interfere in a domestic misunderstanding which involves a breaking of the peace.

The Democratic Party in Philadelphia is divided into two great factions. One of these is headed by SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the other is loyal to Senator WALLACE, better known as "Coffee-Pot" WALLACE, from his connection with the celebrated naturalization frauds, in which Mr. WALLACE is reported to have used his family coffee-pot to give an aged appearance to naturalization papers. Whoever is for RANDALL is for TILDEN. Whoever fights with WALLACE fights against RANDALL and TILDEN. Mr. WILLIAM McMULLIN, a gentleman who boasts of having chewed the ears of one of his political opponents, and who has fairly earned the epithet of "notorious," is one of the leaders of the Randall-Tilden faction. The other day, the primary conventions to elect delegates to the State Democratic Convention were held in Philadelphia. RANDALL and WALLACE each desires to control the State Convention, and TILDEN's interest in the business lies in the fact that the State Convention will elect delegates to the next National Convention of the Democratic Party. It is whispered by those who ought to know some of the secrets of the Democratic Party that a party by the name of TILDEN, presumably S. J. T., will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the next Democratic Convention. This lacks confirmation; but the anti-Randall men of the party are just as rabidly anti-Tilden as they could be if he were actually in the field for a nomination.

McMULLIN was early in the field, and hearing that a ward-meeting was already organized in the anti-Randall and anti-Tilden interest in the Fourth Ward, he and his retainers proceeded thither, burst open the doors, and in order to impress Mr. TILDEN's views forcibly upon the assembled bludge, fired into the crowd. They are not good marksmen in Philadelphia. Although more than twelve bullets were subsequently dug out of the woodwork of the hall, only one man was seriously wounded. But the convention was reorganized for TILDEN and RANDALL. Emboldened by success, Mr. McMULLIN took his cohorts to the next district, where another Democratic primary was already organized contiguous to a beer shop. The statement of this district, hearing of the approach of McMULLIN flushed with victory, barred the entrance. Placing their pistols against the door, they blew out one of the panels, and thus gained admittance to the conclave. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. McMULLIN, such are his winning ways, succeeded in organizing that convention also in the interests of TILDEN and RANDALL. In the somewhat excited discussion which followed, however,

"JIMMY" KANE was wounded in the hand, and "MOORE" CAREY was wounded in the jaw. Mr. McMULLIN lost one of his best men, "BARNY" REILLY having been killed, as "STONEWALL" JACKSON was, by a volley from his own men. The dead and wounded were taken from the field and the triumph of TILDEN and RANDALL was complete in that district. They were to carry all before them. Mr. McMULLIN said, even if it should become necessary to kill every man who belonged to the Wallace faction. But, strange as it may appear, the City of Philadelphia generally went anti-Tilden and anti-Randall.

Once in a while, when the Democratic reporters catch two Republicans arguing over the merits of CORNELL and anti-CORNELL, their principals preach a severe sermon on the hollowness of civil service reform. Democratic faction fighters do not resort to the weakness of argument. Certainly, they do not in the City of Brotherly Love. Tilden and anti-Tilden use the pistol and bludgeon. It is a much shorter way of settling a dispute. It is more distinctively Democratic. Generally speaking, the lamb-like Democrats are terrorized by the Republican majority. Fierce soldiers and warlike Deputy Marshals have kept them from the polls. Among themselves, the Democrats resort to the knock-down and drag-out policy with a freedom which leads the candid observer to think that they might, if they had a chance, practice similar tactics on their enemies. It is one of the strange phenomena of the times that the Democratic Party of peace is "so spry with its weepings."

BRIDESMAIDS AND THEIR USES.

It is generally admitted by thoughtful men that there must originally have been some good reason for the employment of bridesmaids and groomsmen at wedding ceremonies which has now been totally forgotten. No one can point out any useful purpose which these accomplices in matrimony serve. We can understand that the pugilist needs a second, who will hold him on his knee in the intervals between successive rounds, and sponge him off, or lance his swollen features. The wedding ceremony, however, is finished in a single round, and when it is over, the principals never require sponging, lancing, or any other restorative process. The duelist, too, requires the services of a second, who makes all preliminary arrangements with the opposing party, sees that his man is properly placed so that his eyes are not dazzled, loads his weapons, and after the duel is over assists him to escape the notice of the Police. Neither the bride nor the bridegroom need any such attention. They are placed in position by the officiating clergyman, who conducts the whole affair, and the bridesmaids and groomsmen have absolutely nothing to do in the way of seeing fair play. We cannot, therefore, imagine that they are in any sense the seconds of the two principals, and may dismiss from our minds the theory that in barbarous ages the bridegroom and the bride each brought their armed followers to the wedding for purposes of self-protection.

There are those who fancy that bridesmaids attend weddings for the sake of practice. Their part in a wedding is a sort of full-dress rehearsal, and they learn from it precisely how to conduct themselves when their own wedding-day arrives. But no one pretends that the groomsmen are likewise engaged in rehearsing. Every man knows that for his sex marriage is a perfectly simple affair, through which any man of ordinary bravery can pass without any previous instruction. It is as simple as the duty which WELLINGTON required of his troops at Waterloo. All they had to do was to stand still and be shot at, and all the bridegroom has to do is to stand up and face with steady courage the words of the clergyman. Besides, if we assume that bridesmaids are employed so that they may rehearse for their own benefit the marriage ceremony, we assume that they are not designed to assist the principals. This is contrary to the universal belief. Bridesmaids and groomsmen are confessedly meant to contribute in some mysterious way to the necessities or comfort of the bride and groom, and their place is certainly a subordinate one.

There is no doubt that one of the duties of bridesmaids and groomsmen is to make valuable presents to the bride. This tax, however, is also levied, without distinction of age, sex, or previous condition of celibacy, upon all the friends and acquaintances of both the principals. Those of these friends who are selected to "stand up"—as the popular phrase has it—with the bride and groom, are assessed no more heavily than they would have been had they not been selected. The twelve silver fish-knives presented to any given bride by her six bridesmaids and their accompanying groomsmen would have been given to her by twelve persons, even if they had not been present in any capacity at the ceremony. It is thus plain that bridesmaids and groomsmen are not designed simply as sources of revenue.

There is a theory advocated by several distinguished antiquarians to the effect that in early ages a wedding was a very expensive affair, and that, with a view to encouraging business, the priesthood gave a liberal discount to getters-up of marriage couples. A man who brought a priest six couples was entitled to one extra marriage for himself and any marriageable woman free of cost. Thus, the youth of the period were accustomed to club together and be married at wholesale rates, to the great benefit of their pockets. The bridesmaids and the groomsmen of the present day are the result of this ancient custom. They are the survivors of the many wedding couples which formerly underwent the ceremony together. They are, so to speak, the rudimentary brides and bridegrooms, though their origin is forgotten and their original purpose no longer exists. In refutation of this theory, it is sufficient to say that it rests upon no evidence, and is purely conjectural. In fact, so far as we can learn from history, wholesale marriages never took place, and marriage was so cheap as to be within the reach of the poorest people of Egypt, Greece, or Rome.

A little incident which occurred the other day in Clinton, Ill., gives us a clue to the real use of bridesmaids and groomsmen. A wedding was about to take place, and the wedding party, with the trifling exception of the bridegroom, was assembled in

the church. The bridegroom had, unfortunately, forgotten that he was to be married, and had taken the early morning train to Chicago. One of his brothers, however, happened to be a groomsmen, and the bride, feeling that it would be unjust to herself and the assembled audience if no wedding were to take place, offered to marry the groomsmen in the absence of his brother. The offer was accepted, and the wedding ended to the complete satisfaction of everybody.

Now, if we assume that the early office of the groomsmen and the bridesmaid was that of an "alternate," a term perfectly familiar to the frequenters of primary meetings, we can readily understand why particularly nice young men and peculiarly attractive young women always have been and still are selected to "stand up" with the bride and groom. If the latter failed to appear at a Greek or Roman hymeneal altar, the bride simply married the first groomsmen, or if the bride herself changed her mind and decided not to be married, the bridegroom married the chief bridesmaid. In those rude days a bridegroom was always liable to be killed in a street brawl and a bride, if valuable, was frequently stolen. By the system of alternates, a wedding was always sure to be carried out successfully in spite of any accident, and thus the unpleasant necessity of a postponement was avoided.

It would be well if this system were to be revived. Bridesmaids and groomsmen would thus have a reason for their being and all possibility of disappointment on the part either of the principals or the audience would be avoided. The example of the Clinton wedding ought to bear fruit, and the incident may be safely accepted as illustrating the original uses of groomsmen, and by implication, of bridesmaids.

The transfer of the Turkish Governor of Lebanon to Erzerum, at the "recommendation" of Sir ARTHUR LAYARD, is a significant fact. England is evidently bent upon securing Armenia against Russia, when she intrusts it to an iron-nerved soldier like VALENTINE BAKER and a veteran Governor like RUSTEM PASHA, who for years past has been engaged in checking the savage feuds of the Syrian Druses and Maronites. But for the present, Russia seems likely to be fully employed elsewhere. The Bulgarian difficulty has risen to such a height that Prince ALEXANDER is said to be about to form a new Cabinet, and to abdicate, should this last resource fail him. Here, too, the all-pervading taint of nihilism manifests itself. The young Bulgarians of this generation, like the young Greeks of the last, have brought back many startling ideas from those great hotbeds of incendiary theories, the schools and colleges of Russia; and the same power which has just attempted the Czar's life in the north, is now shaking the throne of his vassal in the south.

It is a very curious fact that Prof. YOUNG, who was present during the observation, in Colorado, of the eclipse of the sun in 1879, and Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, who was not present, should put such different estimates upon the value of Mr. EDISON's telescope at that occasion. Prof. YOUNG says very plainly that it did not answer the purpose for which it was intended in any manner whatever, while Mr. PROCTOR is so well satisfied that he suggests its application to detect the presence of icebergs, not being aware, apparently, that, in order to be effective, it must be adjusted to every slight alteration in the position of a vessel. The mere elevation and depression of the tube of the telescope to which it was fixed set the needle of the electrometer dancing in such a manner that no indications of the temperature of the beam projected from the corona of the sun upon the platinum bar could be recorded; and when it was adjusted to the new position, it was found to give no record at all, unless certain slight movements of the needle could be ascribed to such and such a cause. The happy coincidence of circumstances, the scientific public has been led to believe that the instrument really accomplished something, and as Mr. PROCTOR's mention of the matter in his lectures was calculated to reinforce that impression, it might have gone down to history unquestioned, if Prof. YOUNG had not blurted out the truth in his lecture on Tuesday evening at Association Hall. There is a certain comfort in having correct information at last upon a subject that has been one of the scientific topics of the year; but the manner in which it is conveyed is calculated to mark the difference between field and platform astronomy in a way not complimentary to the latter.

The class in which Dr. HOLMES graduated at Harvard is often spoken of as the famous Class of '29, in consequence of the distinction obtained by its members. The class graduated 53 members. In the list of names, which is printed in the catalogue, the fatal asterisk appears opposite 28 names in the Class of '29, and several members have since died. Dr. HOLMES is doubtless the most widely known of the class. Among the other most distinguished names are GEORGE T. BIGLOW, formerly Chief-Justice of Massachusetts; WILLIAM HENRY CHASE, formerly Governor of Louisiana; LOUISIANA 1843-51, and JOHN J. TAYLOR, New-York, 1853-55. In college at the same time with the Class of '29 were Dr. PEABODY, now preacher at Harvard; Dr. JARVIS, the eminent statistician, and Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of the Class of '26; President FELTON, '27; ROBERT C. WINTHROP, '28; CHARLES SUMNER, '30, and JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY and WESLEY PHILLIPS, '31.

The "spirited foreign policy" of England is generally admitted to have been a costly experiment. An English member of Parliament has been recently assailing it in a pamphlet well stuffed with facts and figures, derived from the Liberal and Conservative journals, for periods of twenty years, and we will also let the Governor and Senator. If they had carried out their plans of fraud, we country fellows would have gone down there with our pitchforks and piked them out of the State-house.

A telegram from Columbia, S. C., to the Charleston News says: "Chief-Justice Willard claims that his election (although specified for the next term of Judge Moses) entitles him to hold office for a full term of six years, and it is said that he is determined to maintain that position." The questions at issue would be determined by the Supreme Court. Judge Willard, being an interested party, could not sit at the hearing, and Associate Justice McLean for Chief-Justice, and most likely would be the claimant. The Judges to fill the court to hear the case would be appointed by the Governor, but the Governor is a candidate for the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy to be caused by Judge McLean's promotion.

The vote of Minnesota at the late election was officially canvassed on Saturday. The result for Governor was as follows: Pillsbury, Republican, 56,918; Rice, Democrat, 41,583, the vote from 2,500 to 3,000 ahead of the rest of its ticket. McLean, Greenbacker, 4,264; Starke, Prohibitionist, 2,806. The vote for Governor two years ago was: Republican, 57,544; Democrat, 40,215. Speaking of the results, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says: "As for the Greenback organization, this vote is probably its last expiring gasp. It is an institution in a state of decay, its foothold in Minnesota outside of Fillmore and McLean and one or two other counties, and now that events have exploded all the fallacies and absurdities on which the Greenback Party was founded, it is not likely that it will reappear in that pretense form for a good many years to come, though the fools who would create something out of nothing will be always with us."

pass 30 years in London. Lord Westworth's marriage was not happy, for, in 1873, he was a petitioner in the Divorce Court; but ultimately the suit was withdrawn, and, in 1878, Lady Westworth died, leaving a daughter. His only sister, Lady ANNE BUCK, intellectual but erratic, is now well known by her agreeable book. She was fortunate enough to have married an amiable and sensible man. Lord Lovelace, her father, sonneted himself in 1865 with a second wife. BYRON'S "Ada" had great abilities, more especially in mathematics, but she was, undoubtedly, what people call an "odd" woman. It is easy to comprehend that Lady BYRON'S state of mind prior to her daughter's birth was likely to have resulted in a grave and scientific lack in her offspring's disposition. Lord Lovelace, whose family name is KING, is directly descended from the famous JOHN LOCKE's favorite nephew, who became Lord Chancellor. Lord WESTWORTH is 40.

Most Spaniards, whether on the Peninsula or in Cuba, are persuaded that the people of this country are exceedingly desirous to get possession of that island, and that we have been deterred from seizing it only through fear of the military power of the distracted Kingdom. It seems very strange to us that they should consider themselves formidable in the field or on sea; but they do so consider themselves and think that hardly any nation dare cope with their sea arm, as they are in everything else. But they never suspect the fact. Amid all their poverty, ignorance, and stagnation, they pride themselves on being Spaniards, without understanding how very little that means. Cuba is a vast deal to them, and they cannot conceive why it should not be a vast deal to us. It is vain to tell them that the thoughtful citizens of the Republic would not want it, that we would not have it; they would have taken it long ago, and we felt so disposed; with its difference of race, creed, antecedents, customs, and traditions. They remember the small, spasmodic efforts of some of the Southern slaveholders in the days before the war to filibuster Cuba into their own hands. They cannot forget the Lopez expedition of 1895 and 1896. They do not appear to have any idea of the fact that we have not because it was the sole market where slaves could be imported into the cotton States, and that our war totally changed the situation. In 1870, after Queen ISABEL had been driven from the throne of Spain, the Madrid Ministry abolished slavery on the island; by the Morot law, which has never been carried out. It is always going to be, it is declared positively that it is now to be carried out. Except on merely philanthropic grounds, we are indifferent on the subject. But whether slavery lasts or not, Spaniards are wasting solitude by thinking that we hungre for Cuba.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Connecticut papers report that Senator O. H. Platt's health is seriously impaired.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody graduated at Harvard College at the age of 15 years and 5 months.

Ex-Chief-Justice Edmund Spang Dargan, of the Supreme Court of Alabama died on the 24th ult., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

The Providence Press tells of a lady in that city who, after attentively examining a bust in a window, eagerly inquired, "And who was this Terro Cotta, anyway?"

The subject of constitutional revision is now being agitated in South Carolina. It is proposed to amend the constitution, submitted to the people by the Legislature.

Gov. W. P. Grace, of Arkansas, announced that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State. He says he was a Whig up to 1860, and since then has voted, whenever permitted to vote, with the Democratic Party.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks explains that his reluctance to accept again the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket has never been on account of the men who were mentioned for the first place; it is because he does not want the second place.

The Critic Observer shows that Gerrit Smith Miller, who is elected to the Assembly from Madison County, represents the seventh generation of his family in the State of New-York, and that he is the people of the Colony and the State of New-York to seats in representative bodies.

A telegram from Quebec to the Montreal Witness says: "The bodies of two martyrs from the catacombs of Rome have been received by the Sisters of Charity. One is that of St. Olympia, from the catacomb of St. Priscilla, and is intended for the Sisters of Charity of Point Lévis, and the other is that of St. Catherine, from the catacomb of St. Calliste, and will be kept in this city."

A dispatch to the Boston Herald says that a strong party of citizens of Bucksport, Me., are moving for a reputation of the indebtedness of the town

THE TUMULT IN IRELAND

ENGLAND DEALING WITH SEDITION.

THE ARREST OF DAVITT, KILLEN, AND DALY—

VARIOUS OPINIONS ON THE PROCEEDINGS—

—THE FIRST IN IRISH POLITICS—A PEOPLE

BLINDLY BENT ON THEIR OWN RUIN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The newest political

sensation is the Government action in Ireland.

For many months language of the most reason-

able character has been used in the so-called

national papers of Ireland, and lately at public

meetings. The articles which were published

when the Amer refused to let our Minister

pass into the Killybegs, and when the Zulus

slaughtered our troops at Isandula, were traitor-

ous beyond precedent, out-heroding Herod.

Possibly on the principle of the *Times* life

editor, the Irish editor went from bad to

worse because nobody attempted to stop them.

Latterly, however, the writers have committed

the added recklessness of speaking as well,

while some of the meetings held in Silgo County

have been nothing more or less than acts

of open rebellion. Over and over again, Eng-

lish independent papers and journals belong-

ing to the Opposition have taunted the

Government with its meekness toward insur-

rectionists at home, when compared with

its bluster and bidohead abroad. The Govern-

ment alliance was interpreted into a fear

of losing the Irish vote at the general election.

Meanwhile, the Irish officers issued warnings,

and the inhabitants of certain districts where

agrarian crimes had been committed were in-

formation necessary to keep the peace. It

was reported in the papers that short-hand-

written would be employed to take down sen-

tences in public meetings, to be possi-

bly used in a court of law. But nothing in-

fluenced writers or speakers; nothing staid

the assembling of crowds whose cry was

practically, "Down with England; the soil

belongs to the people." One Michael Davitt,

an ex-Financial reporter, who was a student

of the law, and had been a member of the

last, at a great meeting at Gurteen: "If I

in Irish any longer I fear the Government

reports will be present on the platform, and

my words: but as I don't want to say anything

except what I don't care a jot whether I take

any notice of, I will say what I think in my

own language." Whereupon he declared land-

lordism to be "a conspiracy against the people"

that ought to be "crushed by the people," and

called upon his countrymen to "take the soil

and pay no rent," only when they had a sur-

plus after every requirement had been satis-

fied. Mr. J. B. Keenan, a student of the law,

met with a similar success at a meeting

meeting whether they should get what they

wanted "by the pen or by the sword," and many

cried, "Henny de la, Killen said he would

do it, and I will do it, and I will do it, and I

will do it, and I will do it, and I will do it,

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THE PRESS AND ITS POWER

WENDELL PHILLIPS GIVES HIS

VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

WHAT IT WAS, WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT

WILL BE—HIS OPINION OF EDITORS IN

GENERAL—THE PRESS OMnipotent, IR-

RESPONSIBLE, AND DANGEROUS.

An audience of perhaps 2,000 persons as-

sembled at St. Paul's Hall last evening to listen to

an address by Mr. Wendell Phillips, entitled "The

Press and Its Power, Good and Evil." When

Mr. Phillips's well-known figure appeared upon

the platform the audience applauded, and when

he came forward to speak, after being presented,

the applause was renewed. The oration was a

Phillips delivered the press, delivered in the usual

characteristic, vigorous style of the speaker. He said

he had been invited to speak of the press—its power

for good and for evil. It was a familiar topic, but

he said that, in his opinion, it was a topic which

he had never before treated. He said that the

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A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

COMMISSIONERS MORRISON AND

MERKLE ACQUITTED.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE HOUSTON-

STREET HOTEL—JUDGE DANIEL'S CHARGE

TO THE JURY.

At the reopening of the trial of Excise Com-

missioners Morrison and Merkle, in the Court of

Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Edward F.

Byrne, who was the defendant, and underwent a

long cross-examination by District Attorney Feltus.

When Byrne's testimony was closed, ex-Mayor W.

Hickham, ex-Mayor E. J. Connelley, John

Kelly, Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs,

Judge Freeman, of the Superior Court, and

Chief Justice Henry Alker, of the Marine

Court, were put on the stand one after an-

other. The first witness, who testified that he

was not present at the trial, was ex-Mayor W.

Hickham. He testified that he was not present

at the trial, and that he was not present at

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ADAM'S MUSIC—MUSICAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE GREAT ESCAPE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAY.
DAILY'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PIRATE.
PARK THEATRE—THE GREAT ESCAPE.
HAYMARKET THEATRE—THE GREAT ESCAPE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR OWN.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRAIGHTS.
STANDARD THEATRE—PATENT.
NILES' GARRET—THE GREAT ESCAPE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—THE GREAT ESCAPE.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
THE AQUARIUM—BONNIE BONES, &c.
SEVENTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE GREAT ESCAPE.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—ATHLETIC GAMES.
ASSOCIATION HALL—LE TIGRE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00.
The Weekly Times, per annum, 2 50.
The Weekly Times, per annum, 1 00.
Published at the New-York Office at No. 10, N. Y., at second class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times—Upper Room, No. 1234 Broadway.
The Times—Lower Room, No. 30 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times—No. 10, N. Y., at second class matter.
The Times—No. 10, N. Y., at second class matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for today, in this region, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, varying to east or south, and increasing cloudiness, followed by rain and falling barometer.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, is acknowledged by every one to be a very capable man, but it would puzzle even his ingenuity to crowd into the same number of words more statements directly or indirectly erroneous than he has managed to convey in his resolution presented to the Senate yesterday. He assumes as among the causes of the recent revival of industry and trade, "the resumption of specie payment and the circulation of gold, silver, and greenbacks as lawful money of the United States under existing laws." As a matter of fact, we have only qualified specie payment. The United States notes are paid as to the holder, but are not paid as to the Government, since they are immediately and necessarily reissued by the command of Congress. Nor is silver in any considerable degree in circulation, less than one-third of the coinage having been put out. Had the whole gone into circulation, the situation would be very different. On the other hand, Mr. CARPENTER assumes that we shall have "stability of financial policy" if no change is made in existing laws; but we shall not, since one of these laws compels the maintenance of the legal tender in circulation, no matter what the influx of gold from abroad may be, and another adds \$2,000,000 a month to the silver coinage, both of which requirements of the law tend to produce constant change in the financial situation.

Reference is made in our Washington dispatches to the Democratic talk about the Presidential candidacy of Mr. SEYMOUR. To the emphatic declaration of an intention not to re-enter public life made by the ex-Governor to THE TIMES representative, and quoted in the long sketch of his career published in these columns, may be added another remark, withheld at Mr. SEYMOUR'S request from publication at that time: "When I see glittering gray-beards, about the edge of the grave, engaged in a scramble for place and power, I am reminded of HOLBEIN'S 'Dance of Death.' I have a morbid horror of such a picture, and I shall never be found making one in such a cession." There is the best reason to believe that Mr. SEYMOUR is in no danger of wavering from such a resolution, and it may be affirmed with entire certainty that he is utterly incapable of lending himself to any such precious scheme as that suggested in some Western journals, viz., that he should allow his name to be used to carry this State for the Democracy, and that, after being thus elected President, he should resign and permit Mr. HENDRICKS, the party candidate for Vice-President, to take his place.

The announcement that the Democrats of Louisiana have elected their State ticket was anticipated in these columns by letters from our special correspondent, detailing the many appliances for ballot-box stuffing and false counts which are under the control of the White League. It was not expected, however, that the old methods of killing and beating Republicans would be found necessary to bring about a Democratic success. Indeed, during the entire campaign it was the boast of the Democratic candidates and their friends that the negroes would be allowed to vote freely any ticket which they might select. There is every reason to believe that the party managers were sincere in their desire to prevent violence, and relin-

upon fraud for success, that they intended to hold at least one election without murdering or maltreating their opponents. They have not succeeded. The wild riders of the interior were not to be deprived of the customary electioneering pastime, and despite every precaution, they have indulged quite freely in their old amusement. It appears that the remote Parish of Madison, which is overwhelmingly Republican, was, by the hanging of three prominent colored men, in addition to other devices, made largely Democratic. In other districts, the necessary majorities were obtained by robbing the polls and stuffing ballot-boxes in the most barefaced and outrageous fashion. These methods may lead to Democratic victories, but they will hardly induce the black men of Northern Louisiana to give up their intention of joining the exodus to Kansas.

The turn of fortune in the South American war, ushered in by the capture of the *Huascar*, continues to run in favor of Chili. The fall of Iquique appears to have been followed by a march northward along the coast, which has just resulted in a second Chilean victory at Tarapaca, and the capture of the town itself. This is a respectable achievement for an army barely 9,000 strong, opposed to a superior force, which, as the heavy losses on both sides show, has stood its ground manfully. But the allied commander, Gen. BUENDIA, though he has seen some service, is no match for a veteran like Gen. ESCALA. The latter's next object of attack will probably be Arica, which is already blockaded by Chilean iron-clads; and the possession of so many ports will enable the invaders to reinforce their army at will, and to make their fleet keep pace with the latter's movements, now that the *Huascar* is no longer in the way. In fact, the Chileans have been much underrated. More purely Spanish in blood than the other Republics, they have also more of the old Spanish fighting power, which the neighborhood of the Arica Indians has kept in constant exercise.

Tammany Hall is out with another address "to the Democracy of the Union," in which the pitiful story of the martyred GUMBERTON is retold with new graces of diction and a fresh parade of all the aggravating circumstances attending that good man's taking off. Mr. TILDEN'S "imbecile cowardice" comes in for another eloquent allusion, and with a display of virtuous indignation which does equal credit to the head and the heart of the author of the address, the "monumental infamy of the cipher dispatches" is stamped as a crime "so enormous that the corruption of VERRES, the venality of ROBERT WALPOLE, and the vulgar rascality of the King's repudiation in New-York pale into insignificance in comparison with it." Evidently the mantle of "Moses" MANTON MARBLE has fallen on the shoulders of the scribe of Tammany Hall. The address has this excellent quality that, with some slight change of names, it may be adopted as a manifesto of the Anti-Tammany Party. The references to "the misguided faction which was determined to rule or ruin the Democratic Party," and to the "motley collection of Republican renegades and Democratic mercenaries" which is "disbanding already, and in another month will be reduced to its original elements, when 'the cohesive power of public plunder' shall have been wrested from its control," will suit the Tammany people quite as well as their adversaries. The notable absence from last night's meeting of the Sheriff's Deputies who are looking for places from the new régime, and of a prominent office-bearer who is to be appointed Under-Sheriff, might be cited to illustrate the forces of dissolution which are at work in Tammany Hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S SURRENDER.

The gentlemen of excellent intentions who, during the late canvass, assured the country that, at last, we had reached a solution of the currency question, and that all that remained to do was to "rest and be thankful," must regard the situation as developed within the last week with some annoyance. No sooner were the elections over, and the Republican policy of finance, on which so much "congratulation" had been expended, had received an apparent endorsement, than the conservative Republican press in nearly every section of the country began to demand a step in advance—the gradual retirement of the greenbacks. During the interval which followed the elections and preceded the meeting of Congress, when the President and his Cabinet, in the seclusion of the capital, found in the press the sole exponent of public opinion, Mr. HAYES and Mr. SHERMAN seem to have gained new light on the financial question. Both of them, in their communications to Congress at the opening of the session, expressed their conviction—though with different degrees of clearness—that the legal tenders should be reduced in volume. Mr. SHERMAN limited his suggestion to a reduction to \$300,000,000. Mr. HAYES frankly declared for the retirement of the notes without qualification as to amount or time, "as a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people." These declarations carried dismay into the hearts of the contented politicians. The policy of the Republicans, which they had announced as the ultimate realization of everything desirable in finance, was condemned by the head of the Government and by the chief of the Treasury as essentially defective. The whole question was reopened, and the blessed period of calm on which our party leaders flattered themselves that they had entered, was ended before it had, except in their imagination, even begun.

It was natural that the politicians should resist the influence of the President's recommendations, and of the modified support which he received from the Secretary of the Treasury, and they proceeded to do so with great energy. They undertook to make it plain that no such step as the President advised would be consented to by even the Republican minority in Congress, and they seem, according to our Washington dispatches of yesterday morning, to have succeeded only too well. By these Mr. HAYES is reported as having summoned a certain number of the offended Congress-

men to his presence, and assured them that, while he still adhered to his opinions in the abstract, he was far from insisting on their application. He had not intended to define a policy for the Administration, or to impose one on the Republican Party. If his recommendations were disregarded, he should not think of complaining. In short, he valued his advice in much the same degree as did Mr. Toots that which he was in the habit of so freely giving. It was "of no consequence."

If this be really the position which Mr. HAYES has adopted, it is unfortunate for him; but it is far more unfortunate for the country. His clear and admirable statements as to the currency were accepted by the friends of sound finance with satisfaction, tinged with a sense of surprise that was not altogether flattering. But the latter feeling was generously suppressed, and from one end of the country to the other, Mr. HAYES'S recommendations received a degree of approval which no other act of his has commanded since the first days of his entrance into office. If now he finds it necessary to practically withdraw this portion of his Message, he has only himself to blame for the approval which he has received by changed into sharp and even contemptuous condemnation. But the consequences to the President's personal reputation are very unimportant, compared with the effect of his surrender upon the country. Of course, if he is not prepared to use the influence of his office to sustain the policy which he so emphatically announced, there is an end of the matter. The party of sound money in Congress was not strong enough to make the hope of reasonable action very great, even with Mr. HAYES'S most energetic support. If the President is going to be neutral, and content himself with the attitude of a financial essayist, nothing, whatever will be accomplished. The currency will remain at its present inflated amount. The coinage of silver will go on. And we shall steadily and inevitably drift into a currency of far too great volume, based on depreciated silver coin. With our approach to this dismal goal, the promises of enduring and substantial prosperity which we have been so ardently entertaining will come to naught, and we shall have another long and weary struggle to pass through. Against this wretched tendency there is only one protection—the decision of the Supreme Court that the reissue of the legal-tender notes is unconstitutional.

A POLITICAL PRIESTHOOD.

The declarations of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New-England in regard to the attitude of the Church toward the public schools, have been duly softened down in an "official statement," to suit the temper of public opinion which their indiscreet publication aroused. Precisely what was said in the conference of priests at Boston we cannot assume to know, but the diplomatic spirit which the dignitaries of Rome display with so much skill on every necessary occasion leads us to believe that the first report, which was apparently unexpected, was quite as near the truth as the "statement," which has been carefully prepared for public acceptance. The Archbishop's attitude is now made quite as unobjectionable as anybody understanding the aims and pretensions of his Church could possibly expect it to be. But it is probably the result of one of those politic tergiversations for which the priesthood is famous. The Catholic Church always carries its pretensions to the utmost limits at which it can hope to enforce them, but it submits before the unattainable, and makes the best of the situation. Still, it never makes any abatement from its "principles." The perversion of mankind may prevent it, for the time being, in some particular country or even in the world at large, from carrying them into effect, but it holds to them with the energy of an unswerving purpose, and patiently waits for favoring circumstances.

Under the free institutions of this Republic, gratuitous secular instruction at the public expense is the established State policy. While the benefits of the schools are open to all alike, without discrimination or prejudice as to religious faith, no one is obliged to avail himself of them, provided he takes other means for reaching the standard of instruction which the public policy requires. But no citizen can be excused from bearing his share of the expense, for the main benefit is a general and not a personal one. On the other hand, the avowed policy of the Roman Catholic Church is directly hostile to any scheme of public instruction like ours. This is not, and cannot be, denied. It is a primary doctrine with it, that religious instruction should dominate all other, and that the Church should have control in the education of the people. This is in theory the policy of Rome, even as applied to national or State systems, and so far as its own membership is concerned, it is its policy in practice wherever it is able to carry it into effect. In this country, it has directed its demand to a division of the public funds which should set apart a certain ratio for the use of the Church in the support of its own schools. The rest may be divided among other denominational institutions *pro rata*, or be devoted to general non-Catholic schools. That is a matter which the Romish hierarchy is ready to waive, provided it gets its share of the funds. This demand has been urged and argued by Catholic authorities to no effect, until they have apparently given up all hope of ever having it complied with. Now their only resource in carrying out their "principles" is to ignore their share of taxation in behalf of the public system—and it is small in proportion to their numbers—establish their own parochial schools, and compel the attendance upon them of Catholic children. An occasional priest, like Father SCULLY, of Cambridge, is in a position to enforce this policy, and while the authorities above him may disapprove of indiscretion in his methods, it cannot refuse to uphold his position as entirely consistent with their own.

But coercion, if too severe, is likely to cause public scandal and arouse the sentiment of a community already sensitive to the aggressions of Romanism. So Archbishop WILLIAMS gives out, in deference to this sentiment, that parochial schools are to be established only where they will not be too much a burden on the resources of the Church, and that parents may avail

themselves of the benefits of the Godless instruction of the public system "where sufficient cause exists"; that is, where they can get no other. Moreover, they are not to be coerced in their choice by a refusal of the sacraments, where they are "well-disposed" and have "good and sufficient reasons" for their course, all of which means that they are still subject to the penalties at the discretion of the priesthood, but the door is always to be open for backing down. In other words, the Church authorities will always go just so far as they safely can in the direction of their principles, and when it becomes perilous they will stop or recede, taking care never to lose an advantage in the contest with freedom and intelligence. Diplomacy seems to have deserted the field of statesmanship and taken refuge in the Catholic Church, where it rules supreme. It has displayed itself in Belgium of late in quite a remarkable way. The priests set themselves against the new Educational law, and even the Bishops made free with the penalties of Rome in trying to break down the communal schools, but the Vatican has been heard from, and they are to desist. They were going so far that the injurious effects threatened the Church far more than the State or the school system. The Pope declares that the Bishops were quite correct as to doctrine, but they had "drawn inopportune deductions from principles which were in themselves just." What could be finer in diplomacy than this? That was just what Father SCULLY did. He drew "inopportune deductions from principles which were in themselves just," and Archbishop WILLIAMS made a very sharp turn in the midst of a similar performance.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The friends of peace and harmony will be pained to learn that disaffection is spreading in the Democratic ranks. We do not now allude to the troubles in Philadelphia between the anti-Randall, anti-Tilden, and the anti-Wallace factions. The bloody encounter in that city over the Democratic primaries may have been the thunder-storm which clears the air. But the rivalries and jealousies, which set McMULLIN and KANE against each other are not confined to the humble level of these well-known gladiators. TILDEN and TILDEN'S ambitions divide HEWITT and WATTEKSON just as they divide RANDALL and WALLACE, McMULLIN and DOOLAN. What can be expected of the rank and file when the leaders quarrel? In former times, it was common for Democrats to fight among themselves until they came to the polls. They were bitter foes to each other until election day. Then they were united as a fighting married pair when a middleman neighbor comes in to protect the feeble combatant. The Kelly bolt has changed all that. For the first time in the history of the party, two Democratic leaders refused to be reconciled to each other, and went down clinched in a deadly grasp. What will happen unless somebody brings peace between HEWITT and WATTEKSON?

The sage of Gramercy Park has a happy faculty for inciting quarrels among his followers and of keeping out of them himself. But, in this case, he has earned the censure of Mr. HEWITT, who admits that he has not seen Mr. TILDEN for a very long while. He does not say whether, like a certain public character, now deceased, he is not allowed to leave his gun-shoes on the door-mat at Gramercy Park any more, or whether he has declined to leave his card on "the old party" whose favored henchman he once was. But he does say, with a lofty air of dignity, that he holds no communication with S. J. T. And, when asked if S. J. T. is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, he replies that "the old party" did wish for the nomination, not long since, but that he will not get it. This is treating the Claimant with frigid consideration. Not for this persistent struggle for a nomination which he cannot have does Mr. HEWITT blame Mr. TILDEN. His grievance is that "he permitted Mr. WATTEKSON to go round and lie about me [HEWITT] and my [HEWITT'S] connection with the campaign, and took no trouble to stop it." Mr. HEWITT does not like being "lied" about; and to him it is particularly objectionable that men should "go round" and tell false stories about him.

Everybody knew that when Mr. HEWITT'S direct and somewhat unparliamentary reference to the gifted editor of the *Courier-Journal* should reach Louisville, there would be a picturesque rejoinder. It has come, and Mr. HEWITT is annihilated with a shower of sarcasm which has a Shakespearean flavor. The obnoxious word, says the elegant Kentuckian, is "fished from the vocabulary of his hired man." Therefore, as it is not Mr. HEWITT'S word, there is no occasion for serious quarrel; and the editor adds: "An we had this knave within good easy range, we'd send a finger grasping through his brain, and rip his stomach open with a straw!" But, as the knave is not within easy range, the editor has nothing left him "but bloodless adjectives and cold, particular mediums of communication." So might *Falstaff* have berated one of his own whey-faced knaves. It is plain to see that a Democrat, accustomed to strife and left nothing but cold, particular mediums of communication with his adversary, is in a miserable plight. He cannot shoot him with a feather, or rip him up with a straw. Therefore, he can only call him "a knave," "a poor little man," "an obnoxious nobody," and an "exceeding small person." How TILDEN'S friends do love each other!

This is painful. These estimable gentlemen are members of "the great party of reform." They are accusing each other before the country. HEWITT says that WATTEKSON went around and lied about him, and his connection with the campaign of 1876. WATTEKSON retorts upon HEWITT with many hard names, and refers to "his" fussiness, his untruthfulness, and his bad manners; and, with warming with his subject, he says that HEWITT has "blundered in an ass and the ego-tism of a parvenu." The economical Sage of Gramercy Park must look on with dismay to see so much excellent Democratic ammunition wasted inside of the party. For when the Louisville editor does unleash his lightning pen, he can probably discharge more adjectives in a given space than any literary person

now living. It is a pity that some vulnerable Republican (one from Ohio preferred) is not the mark for this Louisville thunderbolt, "red with uncommon wrath." But the worthy duel must be stopped. The combatants will need in the next campaign the projectiles which they are wasting upon each other.

CARLYLE AND DYSPESPSIA.

Eighty-four years ago yesterday, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, a man who has exercised as much intellectual influence on the English-speaking people as any man of letters during the present century. His influence has been both good and bad—at once inspiring and depressing. While he has exalted the nobleness of earnest effort, the meanness of sham of what kind soever, he has idealized despotism and gone into ecstasies of universal despair. With exalted genius, extraordinary learning, rare insight, profound intuition, he has thought and studied for three score years merely to discover that tyranny alone is worthy, and that life offers no compensation.

Considering his conclusions, one might say that CARLYLE'S brain has been disordered. But it is his stomach, not his brain, which has been at fault, which has, from youth upward, fed his fancy with vapors, and covered his hopes with mildew. When but 15, he entered Edinburgh University with the intent to fit himself for the pulpit. He studied for many months to that end; but his vocation refused to be clear; the ministry steadily grew more alien to his mind. Finally, he shut himself up in his room, and for three days, as he has confessed, wrestled with the Lord and all the limbs of darkness, not tasting food nor sleeping, save fitfully, all that time, and then terminated his struggle, by resolving to pursue literature. What mental revolution he underwent, he says, he does not understand; all he knows is that he came out of it all with the "damned dyspepsia," as he put it in strong Scotch accent, and has never been free from it to this moment since.

This confession of CARLYLE, who may well be named the Doubting THOMAS, solves the inconsistency, whimsicality, and contradiction of his writings. Their force, earnestness, and eloquence are born of his fate, free intellect; their despondency, rage, and bitterness spring from dyspepsia, which has been his haunting demon from the start, releasing him at intervals, only to assail and torture him the more for such respite. Most of his works may justly be termed the literature of dyspepsia, which can be as plainly traced in them as the growth of his understanding or the sincerity of his convictions. Who does not recognize in the conditions, trials, and spiritual agonies of *Herr Teufelsdröckh*—a thin disguise of the author himself—the promptings and phenomena of consuming indigestion? All through the "Sartor" it is evident that the gastric juices of the illustrious iconoclast are insufficient; that when he is raving at humanity he is suffering from heart-burn; that while he is prophesying that the race will come to naught save selfishness and stupidity, he is undergoing gastritis, or as commonly called, stomachic cramp.

At divers periods the censor of Chelsea has been more or less relieved of his life-long disease, and these periods are sufficiently manifest to any reader between the lines. When he wrote his noble essay on ROBERT BURNS, when he produced his "Life of John Sterling" when he edited, with elucidations and a connecting narrative, "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," he was in tolerable physical condition. There he is at his best. He is genial, sympathetic, hopeful; sees man as a brother, handicapped with circumstance, riveted to temperament, but, in spite of all short-comings and wasted opportunities, still a brother, demanding respect, deserving of help. How different CARLYLE would have been as man and writer, with nutritive organs capable of continually and regularly performing their functions. To-day he is old, very old, but hardly venerable; for ill-health and ill-temper have so increased with age that they who seek him out with enthusiastic admiration are repelled by a rudeness and cynicism barely escaping grossness. It is a thousand pities that a mind and character like his, strong as adamant, free as wind, should have been warped and harmed by chronic indigestion.

Dyspepsia has kept pace with his years. "Sartor" and the "French Revolution," permeated though they be with crotchets, rant, and savagery, are mild and grateful compared with the "Latter-Day Pamphlets" and "Frederick the Great." In many chapters of those works every mouthful he had eaten must have acted as a gastric Nemesis for sins of opinion, for heresies against humanity. Dyspepsia has been his worst enemy, as well as the worst enemy of his readers. They can, to put it commercially, discount his dyspepsia; but he must take it, as he has ever taken it, at its face value, and he has been obliged to meet every demand it has made upon him, paying in witfulness, discouragement, and pain. His very style is the result of indigestion,—an excess of ill-chosen, ill-prepared German fare in a British stomach, affording a strange sustenance that never satisfies. It would be fortunate for CARLYLE'S fame if his many volumes could be freed from their dyspepsia; but the ailment is inextricably involved with every chapter of his later works. They are the anomalous fruit of genius and indigestion, and if they fail to be appreciated by a remote posterity, it will be because posterity will not wade through his indigestion to discover his genius.

A less expensive amusement than "globetrotting" is that of sending a postcard "round the world." If the hard-worked Postmasters on the great lines of travel are willing to send the card along by the first mail departing after its arrival, the shortest time around the globe may be pretty accurately determined. For example, Mr. A. P. FROST, of this City, sends a postcard from New-York, dated July 26, and it is returned to him Nov. 28. The card passed Melbourne Aug. 8; Alexandria, Aug. 17; Suez Aug. 21; Aden, Aug. 27; Bombay, Sept. 9; Calcutta, Sept. 12; Singapore, Sept. 20; Hong Kong Oct. 2, and, finally, after being married and battered by many postal officials, turned up at San Francisco, Nov. 21, in time to reach home at 7 A. M., Nov. 28, a sabbath and a wisper postcard.

The death of the daughter of WILLIAM C. GILMAN, not many weeks ago, followed by the death, this week, of his wife, shows how calamity has invaded his household since his arrest and conviction for forgery, some three years ago. The acknowledgment of his guilt was a terrible blow to his family, and to all his friends who had regarded him not only as incorruptible, but as wondrously above suspicion. On his wife the blow fell with such over-

whelming force that she never recovered from its effects. For a good while, she was on the eve of insanity, and although she was saved from that, her ambition and hope, in her whole life, was crushed, and her death was an inevitable and fortunate result of so much grief. The intense mental suffering. Few instances of crime have been attended with more distressing circumstances and consequences. GILMAN, himself, was naturally honest and conscientious, but not strong enough to resist temptation, and, having once yielded, had not the moral courage to grovel through penitence. The story of his devoted wife, directly traceable to his sin, must have been stunning to him in his prison-house at Auburn, albeit such news cannot be much worse than the gnawing consciousness that her life has been, since the discovery of his crime, a bitter mockery and a ceaseless pain. He has often said that his punishment would have been comparatively light if he could have been alone. It is the opinion of some of the wisest of our contemporaries that the curse of all wrong-doing that its doer can never suffer solely. The effect is visited almost invariably upon the innocent. The sin of men usually press, as in this melancholy case, on women with double their native force. GILMAN'S foray ruined his prospects and sent him to a felon's cell. It blasted all his hopes, and he died a broken man, only inches. His term of punishment certainly does not cease with his pardon.

Some of the peculiar phases of New-York life, its rascalties, its vicissitudes, may be demonstrated by the history of a piano. A lady, born to fortune, and bred to elegance, was desirous of presenting a piano. It was a favorite instrument, and was in times of wealth transported to and fro when the family went into the country or returned to the City. One Summer, five years ago, the expenses of transportation being heavy, it was agreed that music should be dispensed with, and the piano was stored in New-York. On the lady's return to the City that Fall, the storage receipt was presented, and the piano was not to be found. There were grand pianos and cottage pianos, but not the particular instrument. Had the piano flown? Diligent inquiry was made, but without success. Then the lady commenced a series of inquiries on her own account. The actions of a discharged clerk in the storage business, who had been employed by her, were traced, and the piano, which had been sold to a music teacher, was found. This music teacher, none too honest, had had money advanced on an instrument which did not belong to her, and, of course, not being able to pay the money, the piano had been seized and sold. Now it came into the hands of a third party, who sold it to a foreigner. When the piano figured regularly at bazaar sales, it was "the entire fortune of a poor gentleman going to Europe" was to be disposed of. To give it an outside appearance of freshness, the 30-year-old piano was nicely varnished. This piano had the honor of appearing in a mock-auction trial. Its insides must have been solidly built, for it withstood all the beating and shaking which were heaped upon it. But after the mock-auction trial all traces had been lost. At last, some four months ago, a son of the lady, gifted with memory and a fine ear, went to a Sunday-school concert in one of the suburbs of the Metropolis. The first chords of a piano, as it chimed in as an accompaniment to "Kiss Me Softly," were recognized by the boy, who, not bored to death with the music, stood it out to the end. After the performance he went to the piano, tried it, and recognized it as the instrument over which, as a boy, he had passed many an hour. With this clue, aided by his mother, who proved herself a detective of the first class, they tracked back, and, after tracing the piano through all its vicissitudes, they had made a complete proof of the identity of the instrument that the proprietor of the storage establishment bought the piano returned it to the original owners, paying the expenses incurred in the search. It must be stated that the storage people were quite willing to pay the value of the piano at the outset, but with a singular logic for the instrument, the owner of it insisted that she would have none other than her own piano.

Italy is the only civilized European State which has no law restricting the employment of children in factory labor. Several commissions have investigated the matter, and their reports have shown the pressing necessity of legislation to protect the little ones from the heartless greed of parents and employers. From official statistics published in 1877, it appears that in 14 principal industries there were employed 90,259 children under 15 years, and 185,503 women. This statement was exclusive of a large number of smaller manufactures, which would greatly increase the totals. An investigation made several years ago showed that in one little district of 9,000 inhabitants, 2,590 girls under 15 years were employed in the silk manufactory. All projects for restricting child labor have encountered the bitter opposition of the manufacturers, who declare that the exclusion of children from the factories and workshops would work incalculable injury to the national industries and seriously diminish their productive power, and of the mass of poor people, who could not live without the pittance earned by their children. Minister CAROTI will submit to the coming session of the Chambers the project of a law intended to remedy the existing state of affairs. It forbids the employment of all children younger than 9 years, and no child younger than 15 will be allowed to enter a factory unless he has fulfilled the requirements of the Compulsory Education Law. The provision practically excludes for the present all children under 15, for the sordid avarice of the class of parents who put their offspring out at this kind of bondage has always been too great to allow them to pay attention to their schooling. At present, very young children are made to work 12 and 14 hours a day. The Carloti law does not limit the hours of labor, but it forbids the employment of a child for more than one hour and one-half. It throws some light on the habits of the Italian poor classes to learn that it is thought necessary to forbid women to return to factory labor within two weeks after the birth of a child. We have seen here in New-York, in the infamous padrone system, that the father of the child is capable of doing this, and that the mother is a victim of the same. There is reason to believe that on the native soil this quality is no less regrettably prominent.

There has always been a great deal of mystery about the antecedents of MARIAN C. EVANS, better known as George Eliot, and her peculiar relation to the late George Henry Lewes, in connection with the "Fanny Hill" controversy. It is a story concerning literary folk, in respect to her personality. How her parents were, by whom she was educated, indeed, everything regarding her youth seems to be unknown, or, if known, kept very secret. Every once in a while some one tells a story about her private life, which some one else speedsily contradicts, and the matter is dropped. It is, in fact, a story of a woman's life, her past life, her early experience, which may be the reason that everybody has made it his business to try to know about them. No author so eminent as she can possibly escape inquiry and gossip. The account of her connection with Lewes without legal tie, in consequence of her having contracted her marriage with the wife's second elopement and continuance in the world, thereby rendering another marriage unlawful, has been told again and again, is generally believed in London, and has been freely mentioned as a fact by the gifted woman's friends. But MONSIEUR D. CORNWALL declares, in a recent letter from London, that there is no truth in what has been so often repeated. He positively denies that the real Mrs. Lewes ever ran away at all; also, that there was any consultation of the friends of the literary pair as to their living together minus the nuptial form; also, that they felt the least concern as to what conventional people might think of their association. He says that they were entirely untroubled together from London—their intimates having no notion of their intimate—and returned from the Continent after some months, to dwell under the same roof. They never had any regrets for the course they had pursued; they were law and religion to themselves. Instead of wanting for society, they had trouble to avoid it; for, had they done so, might have been dined every day and every evening by a very select and distinguished party. CORNWALL further remarks that social laws, so-called, survive chiefly for the ignorant and the poor, and that society is humble enough before persons of wealth and fame who do not care a straw for popular censure, common conventionalities, and fashionable proprieties. We presume that CORNWALL refers to the London and London circles, which seem, from much that has occurred there within the last two or three years to

be extremely accommodating in their ethical code, particularly where the titled aristocracy is concerned. But London is, happily, rather exceptional.

The schedules of the census to be taken next year will contain more personal inquiries than have ever before been made in taking an census, either in this country or abroad. It might be supposed that in enumerating the population and inquiring into the condition of the people, pretty much the same questions would be asked by all nations. The uniformity of results thus obtained would be of the highest statistical value in the study and determination of important questions. But there is a variety, instead of similarity, in the facts reported. A few years ago Dr. EDWARD JARVIS, the eminent statistician, after an examination of the censuses of 32 countries and States, found that the inquiry relating to sex was the only one common to all. The aggregate number of different personal inquiries for the purpose of results thus obtained would be of the highest statistical value in the study and determination of important questions. 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AMUSEMENTS

NEXT FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
 SUNDAY (Friday), Dec. 5, production of Ambrose
 Thomas Opera, MICHONNE, M. GAGNE, AIDA
 Mignonne, Signor CAMPANINI, Lotario, Signor DEL
 L'ARTO, Federico, Nino, Signor DEL L'ARTO, CIG
 NINI, Pina, Mlle. ALWINA VALERIEA, and
 Mlle. MARIANNE. M. MICHONNE, Director,
 Director of the Music and Conductor. . . . Signor ADETTI
 TO-MORROW (Saturday), Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock
 production of Ambrose Thomas Opera, MICHONNE, AIDA
 Mignonne, Signor CAMPANINI, Amatore, Signor
 DEL L'ARTO, Federico, Nino, Signor DEL L'ARTO, CIG
 NINI, Amneria, Mlle. AL L'ARTO, and Aida Mimi.

 SUNDAY at 7:35, commences at 8. Opera opm 3 Mlle.
 and SUNDAY K. DINOHARD, Director opm 3 Mlle.
 and SUNDAY M. MICHONNE, Director opm 3 Mlle.
 WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10
 This appearance of the opera opm 3 MARION.
 LA SONAMBULA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 GRAND
 SACRED CONCERT,
 AT
 POPULAR PRICES.
 ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.
 at 7 o'clock, at which
 Mlle. ALWINA VALERIEA will appear.
 Name EXHIBIT AMBER
 MME. LABLACHE
 Signor CAMPANINI
 Signor RUNCIO
 Signor DEL PUENTE,
 and
 Mlle. BERNARDI.
 WILL TAKE PLACE. LARGELY THE
 WILL BE THE FIRST OF THE
 OF HER MADE-IT'S OPERA COMPANY.

"PETER, "Mignon" Thomas
 By the ORCHESTRA
 "It is Enough" Mendelssohn
 By HER BEHRENS
 "Crucifixion" ("Missa Solenne") Rossini
 By MRS. LABLACHE
 "ETER, "O Signore, "Lombardi" Verdi
 By the CHORUS
 "Mio provero" Guedes
 By the DUET, DUET
 "I know that my Redeemer liveth" ("Mas-
 sachusetts") Handel
 By MISS ALVIRA VALLERIA
 "O, Gracious" ("Missa Solenne") Rossini
 By MRS. LABLACHE, Signor RANCIO, and Signor
 DUET, DUET
 "GHERIA," "Pace Signor" Stradella
 By Signor CAMPANINI
 "Santa Maria" Faure
 By MRS. EMILIE AMERE
 "HUS," "Grant" Mozart
 By the CHORUS
 "Tut," "Crucifixion" Faure
 By MISS ALVIRA VALLERIA and HER BEHRENS
 "Ave Maria" Gounod
 By MRS. EMILIE AMERE
 "DANCE PRAYER," "Del Tuo "Stretto" Rossini
 "Moses in Egypt"

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Audiences enthusiastic.—*World.*
An incessant laugh.—*Express.*
Real pleasure.—*Theatre.*

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GILMORE. ————— Lesses all Manager

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THURSDAYS at 4. Delightful treat for children.
MORROW, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, orchestra
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MONDAY, Dec. 10, the new Irish drama,
HIS MASTER VOICE.

ATHLETIC THEATRE. TO-NIGHT
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERA,
THE YIPPEE SONG. The company is
differing from all other versions. The author
himself has written the libretto. The songs by
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LADIES' BOX OFFICE OPEN AT 6 O'CLOCK TODAY.
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ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
SITUATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—1st col.
STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 8 P. M.—*Alma*.
TALLACK'S THEATRE—2 P. M.—OF FALSIE AND TRUE
UNION SQUARE—AT 8 P. M.—*Alma*.
DAILY'S THEATRE—IN ARABIAN NIGHTS. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
FIFTH AVENUE—AT 8 P. M.—*Alma*.
HAYES'S THEATRE—THE GALLEY SLAVE. Matinée.
BROADWAY OPERA—AT 8 P. M.—*Alma*.
PARK THEATRE—PART OF IRELAND. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—FANTASIE. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCANTMENT. Matinée.
CONGRESS—MILITARY GARDEN. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM—BRONCO HORSES, &c. Matinée.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMY—FAR
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—ATHLETIC GAMES.
CHICKERING HALL—AT 8 P. M.—*Alma*.
STIMMY HALL—AT 8 P. M.—*Alma*.
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES—CONCERT.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, increasing south-easterly winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House yesterday gave an indication of how far they have been influenced by the result of the recent elections. They instructed Mr. BUCKNER to report a bill introduced by him at the last session, requiring the bank reserves to be kept, to the extent of at least one-half, in gold and silver coin. The intention unquestionably is to force the silver dollars into the vaults of the banks, whence it is hoped that the banks will get them into circulation. The committee, at the same time, laid over until Wednesday next the Fort resolution, which opposes any retirement of legal tenders. Mr. CARTER tried to get this matter adjourned over till after the holiday recess, but we suspect that he was not greatly surprised at his failure.

The Board of Trade of Boston has accepted and circulated a report from a special committee on the subject of a new National Bankrupt act, which is interesting as being the beginning of an attempt to furnish Congress with suggestions from business men regarding what the requirements of such a law should be. The report condemns especially and chiefly the Registers in Bankruptcy, paid by fees and having substantially the powers of Judges, and recommends in their stead Bankruptcy Judges, paid a regular salary. It also condemns all distinction between voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. It omits, however, what has been deemed an essential reform, namely, the fixing of some minimum of assets, say 50 per cent., which every debtor must show in order to be admitted to bankruptcy, unless he could prove to the satisfaction of the court that his assets had been honestly cared for. This provision would, of itself, alone, prevent many cases of fraud such as occurred under the last law.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has shrunk to something like its normal proportions. Yesterday's transactions amounted to less than 200,000 shares, and it will obviously be necessary, before long, to stimulate the flagging interest of the outside public, if the gentlemen who live by shearing the "lamb" are to be enabled to spend the holidays in comfort. Perhaps Mr. JAY GOULD has some surprise in store against his return from the West which will arouse the dormant energy of the stock market. The speculative public have been daily apprised that Mr. GOULD continues to make life tolerable by amusing himself at their expense, but there will always be fools enough to gratify his taste for sport, if only it be those who think they can follow the game of the chief gambler and glean where he has gathered.

The affairs of Egypt, already sufficiently entangled, seem likely to be complicated still further by another of those ever-recurring wars with Abyssinia which are the Egyptian version of our "Indian troubles." An invasion in which 20,000 men are to take part will undoubtedly be no slight one, and the presence of Gordon Pasha with one of the two Egyptian divisions is an ample warrant for the vigor of its operations. But, on the other hand, the Egyptian troops have already, on two successive occasions, been completely beaten out of the field by the soldiers of King JOHN, who appears to be a kind of half-civilized Cetywayo, equal in courage and far superior in military science to his southern rival. In any case, such a war cannot but prove disastrous to Egypt. Defeat would probably cause a formidable political crisis, while success would tempt her to push her annexations still further along the Valley of the Upper Nile, and thus incur expenses which would augment her present embarrassments tenfold.

Controller KELLY's first idea of official duty seems to be, not how he shall best serve the public, but how he shall most effectively serve his friends. The Tammany alderman, GEORGE HALL, was declared elected on returns, one of which has been judicially declared to be fraudulent, and there is a strong presumption that he holds illegal possession of

his office. Mr. KELLY refuses to consider, before paying Alderman HALL's salary, whether he is justly entitled to it or not, holding that the fact of his admission to the board is sufficient to entitle him to the emoluments of the position, and that the candidate who was cheated out of his seat can find his remedy in the courts. The Corporation Counsel has labored to convince the Controller that his position is unsound in law, and has honestly hinted that it is not one which an honest custodian of the public money could maintain. The Mayor has refused to sign the roll of Aldermen on which HALL's name appears, but has suggested that a separate warrant could be drawn for the pay of each Alderman, to obviate any inconvenience arising from one disputed salary. Under Mr. KELLY's predecessor, a separate warrant was drawn for the pay of each employee of the City Government, and the system of substituting payments in bulk is but one illustration of how Controller KELLY has lightened his own labor and that of his clerks, by diminishing the checks upon fraud and peroration, while increasing the cost of conducting his department.

THE SPEAKER AND THE COMMITTEES.

The question of the Speakership of the Assembly would be of less importance if the motives of the most active candidates were less apparent. No one imagines that Messrs. ALVORD and HUSTED are animated only by a desire to receive fresh honors at the hands of the party which has already given them more than their due. In their cases mere ambition has been amply gratified. All their claims upon the party have been more than recognized; and both of them have reached a stage at which something besides vanity is at the bottom of every contest for power. Experience has taught them of what uses the Speakership is susceptible, and their reputations are warrant for the assurance that no nice sense of right or duty will interfere with the exercise of the influence attached to the office, should either of them again become its possessor.

If the influence extended no further than the appointment of the committees, the importance of placing in the Speaker's chair a man in all respects above suspicion would be obvious. Whether in a party or a public sense, the selection soon to be made will have a very close connection with interests of no common order. There are large questions to be disposed of, and the position of the governing party will be materially affected by the manner in which the tasks are performed. The railroad question is, perhaps, the most conspicuous example. Public opinion forced upon one Legislature the prosecution of an inquiry into the proceedings of the companies, and the same force awaits the opportunity to compel the utilization of the facts which the inquiry has exposed. They who resisted it as unnecessary are silenced by its developments; while they who would reduce to a minimum its practical results will have an ugly account to settle with their constituents. The worst accusations preferred against the companies have been sustained; and, apart from these, practices have been brought to light which render further indifference impossible. Common honesty requires that the companies be compelled to tell the truth with reference to their affairs; common fairness requires that they be no longer permitted to abuse the power intrusted to them, to the detriment of local and business interests. What Mr. HARTMAN and his associates recommend is of less moment, for the purposes of the Legislature, than the startling revelation of facts; and the immediate use that shall be made of these will be in no small degree dependent on the personnel of the Railroad Committee. The character of the committee, again, will be dependent on the character of the Speaker. If the committee is to render efficient service,—if an earnest attempt is to be made to terminate the falsification and secrecy which have disgraced great railroads in their reports to the State, and to prevent the discrimination which has been the bane of their general management,—the Railroad Committee must be controlled by members whose hands are clean, and whose relations to the companies, or to persons connected with the companies, are above suspicion. It were absurd to look for such a committee unless the Speaker who appoints it comes up to the same high standard. Let him be a corrupt, unscrupulous man, or the nominee and ally of corrupt, unscrupulous men, and any attempt at a legislative solution of the railroad problem will be a mockery.

Another example is the Insurance Committee. A temporary cessation of controversies, and a temporary stoppage of exposures which invested the controversies with uncommon interest, should not be accepted as proof that the life insurance question is settled. The immediate future of the Insurance Department will be better understood when Mr. CORNELL's treatment of the Superintendent is ascertained. We shall then know whether a great scandal is to be continued, or whether the authority of the office is to be so exercised as to command respect and confidence. But the Insurance Committee is a power apart from the Superintendent, and its action will facilitate or retard reforms that are needed quite as imperatively now as before the recent controversies began. Hitherto the committee has suffered from the indifference of some of its members and the weakness of others, quite as much as from the sinister designs of the rest. It is easy for a Speaker thus to play the game of the corporate opponents of reform without seeming to be their acknowledged instrument. He has but to choose the honest part of the committee from members who are at the mercy of every professional adviser, and to overweight these with the known creatures of companies, or with members whose ignorance is as valuable to the companies as more pretentious service. We do not forget that the Senate and its committee have been the bulwark of the department and the most shameless opponents of reform. The Assembly committee, however, has its own authority, which would be felt beneficially if the committee were formed of the right material. Such a committee cannot be hoped for if the Speaker be taken from the familiar list of members whose relations to certain insurance companies are notorious, and who justify distrust of their motives and methods by their manner of doing the companies' work. These illustrations point to one set of re-

quirements which a Republican majority cannot afford to disregard in their comparison of qualifications and pretensions. The committees of the Assembly are so closely allied to its business, that if there were no other special reason for electing to the Speakership a pure and independent, as well as a thoroughly capable man, this consideration should be sufficient. The State and the party have less to fear from the experience of a Speaker than from the elevation to the Speakership of one whose contempt for scruples, and whose utter untrustworthiness, would determine in advance the nature and scope of his influence in the Legislature.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

When the Democratic managers have made up their minds as to the size of the majority which will suit them, we shall probably be informed of the extent of the Democratic victory in Louisiana. Meanwhile, we must content ourselves with the assurance that the State is entirely safe from Republican attack, that there is no danger of any reform in State affairs, and that the fear which was at one time entertained that the debt might be honestly paid and justice and equality prevail in the exercise of the suffrage, was entirely unfounded. Louisiana has reassessed the right which she gained at the point of the bayonet of being misruled in her own way, of staining her honor, squandering her resources, having her people plundered in the strictest security, without disturbance by criticism from "foreign" communists, or objection from the majority of her own voters. A ring of desperadoes, corrupt and vulgar demagogues, mostly adventurers from other States, has been chosen in the sacred name of "home rule" to administer her affairs, in spite of any impertinent interference from the North or from those of her own citizens who dared to vote the Republican ticket.

For those persons who have imagined that the violence and fraud which overthrew the principles of representative government in Louisiana were adopted reluctantly, as the only means of getting the affairs of the State into the hands of the men who represented intelligence and property in the State, this may seem a rather sorry outcome of the policy which they were ready to excuse. But the impression made upon this class at the North can hardly be so sharp or so unpleasant as that must be which is received by the same class in Louisiana itself. Doubtless, there were a considerable number of the "native and best" who believed that in overthrowing the Republican State Government they were doing an act of patriotism, of which the important end justified the means. They thought that by displacing men whom they regarded as corrupt they were doing all that was necessary to secure reform. It is impossible that they do not now see their mistake. They have King STORK in the seat of King LOG, and they are themselves the victims of the insatiable rapacity of the rascals they helped put in power. The "home rule" which they established by insurrection is the rule of the worst kind of carpet-baggers, reinforced by the wiles and pushed on by the greed of "scalawags" of native growth far more contemptible and dangerous than those who co-operated with WARREN or fastened themselves on KELLOGG. The survey set of political bunnies, who have just been "elected" in New Orleans, against the organized opposition of the respectable classes, will not prove a very acceptable substitute for those who were turned out by force, however objectionable these may have been. The whole fabric of the "White League" policy in Louisiana, so far as it had any pretense of reason and decency as its basis, has broken down, and no man can now adhere to it, with the same professions as formerly, except in a spirit of the most obvious hypocrisy.

The recent election is valuable, especially as being the first which has been held in a Southern State since the November elections, and as showing how far the South has been affected by the results of the latter. Much has been said in the South about the moderation which had come over the spirit of its people.

We have been told that, warned of the feeling, mistaken or otherwise, of anxiety and indignation which had been aroused in the North by recent events, the people of the South were now prepared to show that that feeling could have no foundation in the future. But actions speak more loudly than words, and the actions of Louisiana cannot be interpreted in this sense. Leaving entirely out of the question the reports of murder and intimidation, in connection with the election of Tuesday we are obliged to infer that the people of Louisiana are either deliberately in favor of the worst kind of misgovernment, or are helpless to prevent it when it is imposed upon them by the Democratic managers. Either the low and grasping adventurers who scored a victory in the State election represent the people, or they rule the people in spite of themselves. In either case, the sentiment which prevails in the North is justified. In either case, the grossest violations of the rights of the majority and of the rights of other States are not only possible, but inevitable. It is not by such events that the alarm and just resentment of the North can be disarmed. They only confirm all the apprehensions that have been entertained.

VOCIFEROUS TAMMANY.

Tammany talks too much. That organization seems to be afflicted with young men who have an itching to appear in public as speech-makers or speech-writers. Probably no man can tell why, in a period of profound calm and dullness, there should appear a prodigiously long "address to the Democracy of the Union," full of pyrotechnics and rhetorical rhodomontades. It is as impertinent as a snow-squall in August. We have gone clean through an exciting political contest. The votes are counted and the names of the successful candidates are proclaimed. Even Congress, thus far so quiet and subdued as a country sewing society, proposes to take a long recess for the holidays; and the people of the United States, including the Democracy of the Union, want to be let alone. But just as every body settles down to an ordinary legitimate business, with an occasional turn in the stock market, Mr. KELLY, without a word of warning, launches upon an unprepared world an avalanche of troves, figures, and

historical allusions which might well provoke the patience of Job. It is like an outcry in the night—an unseemly and unwelcome disturbance.

There was once a California orator who invariably began his lofty flights of eloquence with, "When the eagle in the heavens." The proud author of Tammany's latest fulmination begins with, "When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather, and on an unknown sea," which is a quotation from DANIEL WEBSTER. This is the key-note of the entire production. WALPOLE, VERRES, and many other notorious persons whose names may be found in any trustworthy encyclopedia, are dragged in to do duty for the illustrious ex-mason and grata-seiter, who must have listened with dazed admiration to this learned effusion of his henchmen. Since Lieut.-Gov. DONNEMER astonished Tammany Hall with classic references to ancient Greece and Rome, at a Fourth of July jollification, there has not been anything so pretentious known in a convocation of the faithful.

It is the old story over again. Tammany was sold out by TILDEN, who intrigued with that renegade Republican, ROBINSON, to betray the liberties of the people. The betrayal began when sundry Tammany officers in this City were put out of office after charges had been made against them. The writer of the address weeps when he thinks of being misruled in her own way, of staining her honor, squandering her resources, having her people plundered in the strictest security, without disturbance by criticism from "foreign" communists, or objection from the majority of her own voters. A ring of desperadoes, corrupt and vulgar demagogues, mostly adventurers from other States, has been chosen in the sacred name of "home rule" to administer her affairs, in spite of any impertinent interference from the North or from those of her own citizens who dared to vote the Republican ticket.

Nevertheless, as one more volley into the camp of TILDEN, this extraordinary fulmination has its uses. An eminent Democratic authority has lately said that nobody can carry New-York for the Democracy, in 1880, without TILDEN. Tammany is determined that TILDEN shall be so crippled and lamed that he shall be of no use to anybody. If TILDEN who is guilty of "the monumental infamy of the other dispatches." And by a ludicrous contradiction, it is TILDEN, also, who was "robbed of the Presidential office through his own imbecile cowardice." If TILDEN's complicity in the cipher conspiracy was monumental infamy—and nobody can gainsay this—how was he entitled to the Presidential office of which he was subsequently robbed? This is a comparison which implies too much. It is, however, undoubtedly true that "Mr. TILDEN burst on the world as a preordained reformer, and hired others to cheat for him, while he himself masqueraded as an apostle of purity." But why forever labor this ancient scarecrow? The world, by this time, has taken TILDEN at his true worth as a sly, conscienceless old trickster, who bawls "Stop thief!" while he has his hand in his neighbor's pocket. And there may be a certain satisfaction among honest men when these rogues fall out and tell the truth about each other. But is there not a little unnecessary vociferation in Tammany Hall? We have had a surfeit of GUMBLETON and his woes. GUMBLETON served up in roast, boiled, and hash for eight months in the year is really too much for the political stomach of the Metropolis. Even the sophomoric garnish of the address-writers of Tammany cannot fill the flagging appetite of a people tired of this everlasting scuffle between KELLY and TILDEN. A dispassionate public is ready to concede that each faction is what the other declares it to be. But, in the name of peace and tranquillity, let this intolerable din cease for a while.

Now, had the scientific writer been competent to deal with his subject, he would have emphasized the folly and crime of painting belts with other than "fast colors." The practice is one which has of late become fearfully common and which menaces the happiness and freedom of our marriageable men. It is a pity that so excellent an opportunity to strike a heavy blow at this nefarious practice should have been lost by the incompetency of a writer who rushed in where only experts should dare to tread.

In discussing the press," said WENDELL PHILLIPS the other night, "we should get rid of the word 'press.' It is a pity that Mr. PHILLIPS, in discussing the press, was not able to get rid of the thing falsehood. For when Mr. PHILLIPS declared that in a period of popular distress: 'The Times of New-York sold to the masses: 'The hour has come when you must submit to it that rich men shall own the land, and you shall toil on it,' he stated the thing which is not true. It is hardly worth while explaining the twentieth time on how slender a basis Mr. Phillips' address raised the fiction which Mr. PHILLIPS admits as truth, but we may remind him that the man who is capable of malicious falsehood in a matter which could have been so easily verified, is about the last person who ought to complain of 'irresponsible personal journalism.' There happens to be no such thing as 'irresponsible personal journalism,' but there is a thing as 'irresponsible personal demagogism,' and of the latter quality Mr. PHILLIPS furnishes a conspicuous example.

The recent attempt on the Czar's life adds one item more to the long list of abortive imitations of GUY FAWKES, in which the present century has been specially abundant. Fawkes's similar attempt against LOUIS, PHILIPPE, and ORSINI, against NAYARON III., are well known, and a still more striking enterprise of the same kind, now almost forgotten, figured among the countless escapades of the first Napoleon. His enemies of the old Jacobin Party stationed a wagon freighted with an explosive machine in the Rue St. Nicaise, through which the Emperor passed, and endeavored to blow him up.

The work of compression is done by certain intricate machinery concealed beneath the first two superficial strata of clothing, and the belt is only drawn sufficiently tight to make sure that, in the words of the scientific writer, it "lies even and true." Throughout the article this mistaken theory that belts are worn excessively tight is constantly put forward. It is possible that the writer has never noticed the fact that watches, handkerchiefs, and other small articles are frequently worn between the belt and the person of the wearer, a thing which would be impossible were the belt subjected to "the heaviest direct strain."

This remarkable authority also asserts that "the best belt"—meaning, of course, the one that is worn on full-dress occasions—"is that which combines the highest tensile strength with the greatest power to resist wear by attrition, being at the same time subject to little change by dryness, moisture, heat, or cold." Now, the most superficial observer knows that a belt is subject to very little "attrition," in fact, is less subject to attrition than is probably any other feminine garment. The cold-steel rests against it with a steady uniformity of pressure, and though it is, of course, removed when the old gentleman comes into the room, and replaced when he retires, the attrition thereby produced is almost infinitesimal. As to the requirement that a belt should be unaffected by heat, moisture, &c., there might be some force in it were belts worn by delicate scientific instruments instead of girls. The ordinary heat and moisture to which a belt is subjected are too unimportant to produce any effect upon it. Does the scientific writer really sub-

pose that ladies wear leather belts when surf-bathing, or that the heat of the human coat-sleeve is sufficient to crisp or calcine leather?

While thus showing his thorough misconception of the nature and object of the belt, the writer wholly omits to notice matters which are of the first importance. He says absolutely nothing of the proper width of the belt. Whether it should be one inch or eighteen inches in width is one of the gravest questions of the hour, but not a word of advice in this matter does the *Scientific American* give. Still more important is the question whether or not belts should be painted. How this man could have had the presumption to write of belts without discussing a question which comes home with such force and frequency to the sleeves of American youth is really incomprehensible. Evidently he had never heard of the belt accident which so recently convulsed the community of Canton, Conn., to its very centre and led to a sudden and deplorable matrimonial catastrophe.

There was a widow lady of comparative youth and many personal attractions residing in Canton who had, for some time, unsuccessfully endeavored to induce the local dentist to accept the rank and emoluments of her late husband. The dentist, however, was a cautious man, and, although he greatly admired the widow, declined to commit himself. About a month ago Esquire Smedley, of Canton, gave a party, which was altogether the most brilliant affair of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The parlor of the Smedley mansion was crowded with guests, who overflowed into the hall, and rose gradually to the top of the staircase. In the course of the evening the widow became somewhat faint, in consequence of the heat, and requested the dentist to conduct her into the garden, where the fresh air might revive her. It did revive her to an immense extent, and the dentist found the garden such a pleasant place that he decided to remain with his co-sponsor and smoke a cigar.

When the pair returned to the parlor a curious phenomenon attracted unusual attention. The widow wore a wide belt beautifully ornamented with a painted vine of some undetermined botanical species. The dentist wore a black coat, and, to the amazement of the public, one side of his right sleeve was seen to be decorated with the green stem and leaves and the brilliant white and yellow flowers of the vine that ornamented the widow's belt. The conclusion drawn by wicked and heartless people was inevitable. There was no possible defense to be made. The widow wisely slipped out and went home, and the dentist followed her example, burning with rage and wishing that all Canton had but one back-tooth, that he might draw it with an old-fashioned turkey and without the use of anesthetics. Of course, the widow lost no time in pointing out to him that there was but one way in which he could repair his indiscretion and undo the injury which he had done her, and accordingly he was within a week brought to the altar, where he expiated his fault with much fortitude, and furnished an awful example of the wickedness of painted belts.

Now, had the scientific writer been competent to deal with his subject, he would have emphasized the folly and crime of painting belts with other than "fast colors." The practice is one which has of late become fearfully common and which menaces the happiness and freedom of our marriageable men. It is a pity that so excellent an opportunity to strike a heavy blow at this nefarious practice should have been lost by the incompetency of a writer who rushed in where only experts should dare to tread.

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"In discussing the press," said WENDELL PHILLIPS the other night, "we should get rid of the word 'press.' It is a pity that Mr. PHILLIPS, in discussing the press, was not able to get rid of the thing falsehood. For when Mr. PHILLIPS declared that in a period of popular distress: 'The Times of New-York sold to the masses: 'The hour has come when you must submit to it that rich men shall own the land, and you shall toil on it,' he stated the thing which is not true. It is hardly worth while explaining the twentieth time on how slender a basis Mr. Phillips' address raised the fiction which Mr. PHILLIPS admits as truth, but we may remind him that the man who is capable of malicious falsehood in a matter which could have been so easily verified, is about the last person who ought to complain of 'irresponsible personal journalism.' There happens to be no such thing as 'irresponsible personal journalism,' but there is a thing as 'irresponsible personal demagogism,' and of the latter quality Mr. PHILLIPS furnishes a conspicuous example.

The recent attempt on the Czar's life adds one item more to the long list of abortive imitations of GUY FAWKES, in which the present century has been specially abundant. Fawkes's similar attempt against LOUIS, PHILIPPE, and ORSINI, against NAYARON III., are well known, and a still more striking enterprise of the same kind, now almost forgotten, figured among the countless escapades of the first Napoleon. His enemies of the old Jacobin Party stationed a wagon freighted with an explosive machine in the Rue St. Nicaise, through which the Emperor passed, and endeavored to blow him up.

The work of compression is done by certain intricate machinery concealed beneath the first two superficial strata of clothing, and the belt is only drawn sufficiently tight to make sure that, in the words of the scientific writer, it "lies even and true." Throughout the article this mistaken theory that belts are worn excessively tight is constantly put forward. It is possible that the writer has never noticed the fact that watches, handkerchiefs, and other small articles are frequently worn between the belt and the person of the wearer, a thing which would be impossible were the belt subjected to "the heaviest direct strain."

This remarkable authority also asserts that "the best belt"—meaning, of course, the one that is worn on full-dress occasions—"is that which combines the highest tensile strength with the greatest power to resist wear by attrition, being at the same time subject to little change by dryness, moisture, heat, or cold." Now, the most superficial observer knows that a belt is subject to very little "attrition," in fact, is less subject to attrition than is probably any other feminine garment. The cold-steel rests against it with a steady uniformity of pressure, and though it is, of course, removed when the old gentleman comes into the room, and replaced when he retires, the attrition thereby produced is almost infinitesimal. As to the requirement that a belt should be unaffected by heat, moisture, &c., there might be some force in it were belts worn by delicate scientific instruments instead of girls. The ordinary heat and moisture to which a belt is subjected are too unimportant to produce any effect upon it. Does the scientific writer really sub-

pose that ladies wear leather belts when surf-bathing, or that the heat of the human coat-sleeve is sufficient to crisp or calcine leather?

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While thus showing his thorough misconception of the nature and object of the belt, the writer wholly omits to notice matters which are of the first importance. He says absolutely nothing of the proper width of the belt. Whether it should be one inch or eighteen inches in width is one of the gravest questions of the hour, but not a word of advice in this matter does the *Scientific American* give. Still more important is the question whether or not belts should be painted. How this man could have had the presumption to write of belts without discussing a question which comes home with such force and frequency to the sleeves of American youth is really incomprehensible. Evidently he had never heard of the belt accident which so recently convulsed the community of Canton, Conn., to its very centre and led to a sudden and deplorable matrimonial catastrophe.

There was a widow lady of comparative youth and many personal attractions residing in Canton who had, for some time, unsuccessfully endeavored to induce the local dentist to accept the rank and emoluments of her late husband. The dentist, however, was a cautious man, and, although he greatly admired the widow, declined to commit himself. About a month ago Esquire Smedley, of Canton, gave a party, which was altogether the most brilliant affair of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The parlor of the Smedley mansion was crowded with guests, who overflowed into the hall, and rose gradually to the top of the staircase. In the course of the evening the widow became somewhat faint, in consequence of the heat, and requested the dentist to conduct her into the garden, where the fresh air might revive her. It did revive her to an immense extent, and the dentist found the garden such a pleasant place that he decided to remain with his co-sponsor and smoke a cigar.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DAY, (Saturday.) Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible]

By the ORCHESTRA.

[illegible]

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1: Symphony in C, G. F. Handel.....
2: Overture, "Pentecost" by J. Haydn
3: Cavatina from "It's a Wonderful World"

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DAILY, Dec. 15, the new line dra
HEARTS OF STEEL.
ROCKEY ATHLETIC

AY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1879, comes
K: TURNING, WALKING, EAT'G: 61

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
The Daily Times per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
The Weekly Times, per annum, 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum, 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
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W. L. by Henry B. Gillis & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

This morning The Daily Times consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, diminishing westerly winds, and colder, clear, or clearing weather.

PARTIES AND PRINCIPLES.

"As there was evidently nothing before it,"—borrowing the explanatory remark of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD—Congress adjourned on Thursday until to-morrow. And as there is no reason for believing that when the houses reassemble the state of the case will be greatly changed, another adjournment, on the same ground, will not be surprising. In fact, an adjournment on the 13th over the holidays is already announced as probable. By the beginning of the year, perhaps, there may be some importance, Senators and Representatives may then have made up their minds as to the kind of business that may be transacted, and the manner of transacting it, without making a record calculated to cause unpleasantness in the Presidential canvass. At present, it is fortunate for both parties that they can temporarily get out of a troublesome scrape by pretending that nothing is before them. Unless appearances do them injustice, both of them might fall into pieces if they were required to apply themselves to work.

But Mr. FERNANDO WOOD's excuse for adjournment is like the President's plea for sound finance: it must be received in a sense the very opposite of literal. We imagine that the President's attempt to explain away his own words is merely a development of the characteristic cowardice which has proved fatal to his pretensions as a reformer. Doubtless he meant all he said at the time he said it, but the selfish clamor for which he should have been prepared frightens him, and he protests that he meant nothing. Mr. WOOD's phrase, again, is diplomatic. He has just returned from some months' study of etiquette and diplomacy in the official circles of France, and this pleasant bit of fiction is one of the earliest results of his experience. Thus, when he suggested the adjournment of the House because there was evidently nothing before it, he intended to convey the idea that there was something with which the House was not ready to proceed. Only in this sense is the phrase reconcilable with the courtesy due to his Democratic associates. They are responsible for the conduct of Congressional business, and they ought not to be suspected of having neglected their duty. The plain truth is, that Congress, instead of gaining upon vacancy, sees certain things which it would have preferred not to see; and the adjournment before anything whatever had been effected is attributable to an anxious desire to invent a method of deliverance from the difficulties in which both Democrats and Republicans suddenly find themselves.

The embarrassment of the Democrats was known in advance. All sorts of trouble environed them. They were quarreling as to the responsibility for the tactics which brought upon their party an unbroken succession of disasters. Mr. WATSON has told us that they are divided into "little squads" by preferences and antipathies relating to the Presidency. Incubated by bargains with Greenbackers and with advocates of unlimited silver, they are conscious of the more decided tone adopted by their hard-money members since the recent defeats; and they shrink from the collisions incident to a free opening of the financial question. So manifest are all these causes of uneasiness, that the Democrats in Congress have not ventured on assembling as a party to determine their course. The fire-aters are still unarmored.

and the brethren generally are at sixes and sevens. Mr. BAYARD alone has mustered courage enough to affirm his financial convictions. All others of the party are so utterly at sea in regard to finance that they deem it more prudent to adjourn over days than to incur the risks involved in an open session.

If Mr. WOOD's Parisian accomplishments included frankness, his little speech of Thursday would have been rounded off with an expression of grateful delight at the help unwittingly rendered to the Democracy by the Republicans. Certainly the Democratic Party must contemplate with grim satisfaction the outburst of Republican hostility to the simple statement of the only policy that can save resumption and avert dishonor from Republican financing. To Democrats of every shade, there must be consolation in the confusion occasioned in the Republican ranks by the President's suggestions, and more than consolation in the abject fright of the President at the sound of his own voice. It is now apparent that the Republican Party has traded to a considerable extent on fictitious capital. It has professed to be more virtuous, more conservative and honest, respecting finance than the Democracy, and on this profession has based its title to not a little support. In an especial manner it has paraded itself as the great author of resumption, as the sole promoter and custodian of the public credit, as the foe of everything tending to Greenbackism and to the fraud consequent upon an unlimited coinage of silver. Suddenly the country discovers that the Republican Party is very little nearer unity on financial subjects than the Democrats, that the bad elements in it are stronger than the good ones, and that an attempt to perfect the policy which the party, as a party, has professed to sustain, is so obviously hopeless that it is abandoned under pressure ere it was well begun. To Republicans whose adhesion to their party has been governed by principle, and who have battled for it under the belief that in finance, as in other matters, it is a party of principle, the present extraordinary exhibition at Washington is more humiliating than any other event in its history.

With this exhibition before us, appeals to the principle of the Republican Party, as it is in Congress, are useless. Disguise the fact as we may, it is now evident that in the treatment of the financial question the majority of Republicans in both houses are governed solely by considerations of expediency. The pressure they have applied to the Administration to compel the abandonment of its avowed policy is defended only on the ground that that policy is in a partisan sense inexpedient. It is assailed, not because it is inherently wrong, but because its advocacy might cost the party some votes in the West and South. No more immoral doctrine has been anywhere acted upon by Democratic managers. As applied to the Republican Party, it is as impolitic as it is immoral. It will disgust a very important body of voters in States where the party can least afford to lose them. It surrenders all the advantages gained by a comparison with the Democratic programme. It exposes resumption to constantly increasing peril; and it deprives reviving business of the assistance to be derived from the soundness and permanence of the financial system.

THE MATERIAL FOR PRESIDENT.

The last number of the London Economist contains an article on "The Candidates for the American Presidency." It is based on a knowledge of American affairs so obviously superior to that usually possessed by our foreign critics, and it is so much more sensible and just than most of the writings of these latter, that it has a peculiar interest. According to the Economist, "the present position of affairs in the United States brings out strongly one of the defects in the practical working of the Constitution," viz., its failure to "provide any sufficient method of making able administrators visible to the great body of the people." The writer argues that, as neither Senators nor Representatives take any conspicuous part in the executive functions of the Government, and as those officers who do, act, in a sense, "behind a screen," the people have no good opportunity of seeing who are and who are not able administrators. No one familiar with our political history will deny the general truth of this observation. A single fact will illustrate it. Of the thirteen Presidents who have been elected or have succeeded to the office within the last fifty years, only one, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, was, before his election, possessed of any considerable reputation as a legislator, while only Gen. JACKSON and Mr. LINCOLN, at their second elections, could be said to have been chosen for their proved fitness for the position. In the thirteen names, there are five of men whose reputation was purely military, while the remainder, with the exception already referred to, were practically experiments. In the meantime, nearly every Presidential election has seen the downfall of some legislator who had built ambitious hopes of Presidential honors upon the fame won in Congress, including, among these, the greatest names of their time—CLAY, WEBSTER, DOUGLASS, SEWARD.

There can be no doubt that in great part the cause of this peculiarity in the choice of our Presidents lies in the defect in our Constitution to which the Economist refers. Our legislators have been largely limited to the work which orators can do, and, despite the popularity which an orator can command, there is no function which wins the solid confidence of a sensible people less than that of talking. During the period which we have reviewed, the questions before the people were, in great part, those which excited the passions and aroused the moral sentiment of the electors, a circumstance which gave unusual opportunities to statesmen possessing the gift of eloquence. Yet, in the list of Presidents, only one appears who may be said to have been even moderately distinguished as a speaker. The people, on whichever side the political balance inclined, have appeared adverse to placing in the position of President a noted orator. And even back to the foundation of the Government, a period embracing nearly a century, not a single great orator has been chosen to the Executive chair, unless we except Mr. LINCOLN, whose powers in that direction were

little known in 1860 and little regarded in 1864. On the other hand, as we have already noted, the men whose oratorical fame was great and deserved have been uniformly rejected.

There are, of course, other reasons, and strong ones, why our most distinguished public men have failed to attain the Presidency. Among these, for the last forty years, may be mentioned the demoralizing influence of the spoils system upon our politics, a system which has thrown into the hands of office-holders and office-seekers the manipulation of party machinery, and given to the leaders of these classes the choice of candidates. It would be difficult to overestimate the benumbing influence of this pernicious element in our politics, which has only been overcome at a few widely-separated points in the history of the last four decades. But this source of the difficulty could not have been so fruitful of ill if our scheme of government had been such that public men had been more completely, directly, and conspicuously connected with the administration of the Government. Of all those who, in the Administration or in Congress, have a considerable influence in shaping the policy of the Government, the President is the only one to whom it falls to perform certain clearly-understood acts, by which his character is made distinctly intelligible. The Cabinet Ministers, except irregularly and almost by accident, are little known, and apart from two or three Secretaries of State or of the Treasury, none of them has made any name in his official career. Even the function of the President is generally an indirect one. Gen. JACKSON and Mr. LINCOLN are about the only ones for nearly half a century who are remembered for specific policies of their own promulgation. One, by his withdrawal of the deposits from the United States Bank, the other by his Emancipation Proclamation, made a mark—very different in value, certainly, but each unmistakable—upon the history of the country. The rest, who attracted general attention, have done so rather by their votes than by anything else, i. e., by what they prevented rather than by what they accomplished.

That the country would be better for more direct and responsible connection between the Legislative and the Executive branches, there can be no doubt. Circumstances have changed greatly since the idea of their complete separation was adopted, and many of the objections to a system of greater unity have disappeared. But it will probably be a long time before the American people will demand, or even consent to, any radical change.

GOVERNMENT "NO HIGHER THAN ITS SOURCE."

One of the favorite aphorisms with those who study our political problems is that "government will not rise higher than its source"; that we cannot on the whole expect better men in the governing bodies than the average of the constituencies. The thinking persons who influence politics throughout the country have lost the old Jeffersonian superstition which had come from the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, of awe for the popular will, as if "the people" embodied some abstract and mysterious power which was almost infallible. On the contrary, the drift of all speculation on politics in the United States and of practical reforms, is rather in the other direction. Our great object in all amendments of the organic law of the different States, and of improvements in municipal Constitutions, is to guard against a too sudden exaltation of "the will of the people." The State Constitutions endeavor to create officers or intermediate bodies who shall, for a time, represent something higher than the ideas or wishes of the ruling portion of the people. Courts are made more independent of the masses; such important institutions as prisons are placed under officers not chosen by the people; amendments to the Constitutions are made difficult; increasing powers are given to the Governors and State Senates, and, in some States, even the rights of minorities are protected.

There is no doubt that the ideal of municipal Constitutions is a body where popular interests are represented on one side, and the more conservative interests, such as property or intelligence, could be represented on another. In this City, however, there has been no successful experiment which could carry our Government "higher than its source." The only features which could possibly bring this about are the increased responsibility thrown on the Mayor and the election of a certain number of the Aldermen "at large." Were the best elements of the City population to unite on these officers, and at the same time on candidates in the more intelligent districts, it would become possible to meet the tide of ignorance, inefficiency, and corruption which seems destined to overwhelm, year after year, our City administration. There should, however, come first certain changes in the different "commissions" of the City, which can only be effected by legislation. Here is the Commission of Charities, for instance—the Alms-house, Prison, and Hospital Board—where expensive supplies must be purchased, the most delicate interests must be watched, the future of multitudes of human beings be determined, and where first-class administration is indispensable. Whom has the Mayor ever put in this board that ever had the smallest experience in charities or in any important administration, or was even known generally by the public? Why should this administration always be a sink of abuses, and carried on without economy or principle? Why should it be so different from all our large private charities? There is no question that the best private charities of New-York would be glad to serve in it, and without salaries, provided they could select their own executive officer. Under men who could easily be found this sink of iniquities on Blackwell's Island could be thoroughly cleansed, and a charity administration be established in this City worthy of its name and character.

So with the Park Commission. No one can pass through Central Park, or walk around the forlorn waste of Tompkins-square, without seeing that the most beautiful things in New-York are given up to the management of men who have no more appreciation of them than Indians would have

of a picture gallery. They have gone into that board either for the one-salaried position or the patronage, without the smallest fitness for this aesthetic administration, and under them the pride of New-York has become a by-word and a shame to all lovers of beauty. Now, there would not be the smallest difficulty in securing in this commission the very foremost citizens, who understand how to make their own grounds objects of beauty, and who would devote time and the fruits of long cultivation and experience to keeping up in their pristine beauty these "pictures on the ground," which should be the pride and delight of coming generations. They would serve without salaries, but they would employ such experts as Messrs. OLMSTED and Vaux, who would make and keep the parks what they ought to be.

Why cannot all this be? Why must New-York be the worst governed city on the continent? Is it because we cannot get "higher than the source"? Has Mayor COOPER, instead of looking to the intelligent and moral classes of the city, always been regarding, in his appointments, the hundreds of thousands of ignorant and poor voters who crowd the poorest wards? Have the Aldermen opposed every good nomination by the Mayor because they care more for Macerellville and the Five Points than for the avenues and up-town wards? If it be so, both sides have made a gross blunder, even in a partisan point of view. A good and honest administrator of this City who totally neglected partisanship would gain a name and fame which might push him into any place or office, municipal or national. Still, if the Government cannot go higher than its source, the political reform of the future will be, first, to raise the sources, and, second, to force up by artificial means the character of the Government—that is, to throw checks in the way of the lower influence and to give freer play to the higher. In this direction there is much to accomplish, which we commend to such persons as the Independent Republicans, the Municipal Society, and other reformers. Great improvements are practicable in this field.

A HARMLESS CRISIS.

If the present French Cabinet is to be distinguished for nothing else, it may claim to be conspicuous for the number of so-called crises through which it passes unharmed. At short intervals, ever since it succeeded to the Ministry of M. DUBAIE on the morning of MACMAHON's resignation in January last, it has been attacked by one section or another of the party on which it depends for support, and threatened with overthrow, and still it holds its ground. The fact seems to be that there is so much diversity of sentiment among the four groups of the Left that no possible Cabinet could satisfy them all, and consequently they are forced to tolerate the present from inability to, furnish a successor that could stand. It is possible that if M. GAMBETTA were prepared to take his place at the head of the Ministry, he might make a selection of colleagues that would command a wider confidence than M. WADDINGTON and his associates enjoy, but this he is evidently unwilling to do, and there is no one else to take the place with any chance of success. The vote of confidence on Thursday does not indicate a settled satisfaction, but merely an apprehension of difficulty and embarrassment were M. WADDINGTON to be driven from office. The same cause has made other crises pass harmlessly by, and will prevent any radical change for the present. It is not unlikely that, when the serious work of the session is taken up, after the Christmas holidays, some modification of the Cabinet may take place. M. WADDINGTON has long been desirous of being relieved of the responsibility of the Presidency of the Council, while apparently willing to retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and has been restrained by President GRAY's anxiety to prevent any change that can be taken as indicative of weakness or instability. It may be that in January his wish to retire more into the background can be safely gratified, and in that case it is not unlikely that M. FREYONNET, who seems, of the present Ministers, to be the most acceptable to all the Republican groups, may come to the front.

Every month brings France nearer to the position in which a change of Ministry cannot be regarded as in any sense a menace to the Republic, and that is what the wisest of the Republicans are anxious for. If a Ministerial crisis signified only a withdrawal of confidence from the policy and methods of one party devoted to the integrity of existing institutions, and its transfer to another equally desirous of their perpetuity and success, there would be nothing alarming in it. Then a change could occur without exciting serious apprehension, but while the Republicans are divided among themselves, they have to reckon with a permanent opposition in the three groups of the Right, and must carve out a majority from their own ranks to sustain whatever Administration they may take the responsibility of bringing in. It is alleged against the present Ministry that they are not wholly agreed among themselves, but that, so long as they can succeed in working harmoniously together, is an element of strength, for neither is the party on which they must rest for support wholly agreed, and no one of its groups can furnish a working legislative majority in either of the chambers. Until it can do so minor differences must be sunk, and some diversity of opinion must be tolerated even among those in office.

The one great difficulty of the French Republic is to be found in the multiplicity of parties that exists. On the Right of the chambers is the general minority, consisting of three groups agreed in nothing but hostility to the Republic under any and all Ministries. The Legitimists have a consistent doctrine which forbids any concession. Their position can be easily understood, but time is their enemy, and each successive election is likely to weaken them. The Bonapartists, too, have a political faith that forbids them to support the Republic, unless to promote ulterior designs which would, if successful, be fatal to its existence. The Orleanists are in an anomalous position. Constitutional government is their principle, and if they have a thorough faith in it, they should prefer a conservative Republic to the Empire or the absolute monarchy. But their allegiance to a branch of the royal family which has once resigned its pretensions, but which hopes to be their even of legitimacy, is too strong for

principle, and the followers of DE BROGLIE will not unite with those of DUBAIE, although they are so near together. But for the existence of an Orleanist pretender, who is also the next heir of the Legitimist pretender, the two centres might coalesce, but in existing circumstances they strenuously keep apart.

On the Left, with its strong majority in the Chamber of Deputies, there are so many shades of Republicanism, ranging from the almost neutral tints of DUBAIE and SIMON, of the Centre, through the Republican Left and Republican Union, from which the present Cabinet derives its chief strength, to the fiery red of CLEMENCEAU and FLOQUET, that a harmonious blending is impossible. No specific measure of a political character can command the support of them all, and almost everything brought forward must be of a tentative character. Hence, the appearance of vacillation and uncertainty that the Cabinet is forced to display. The return to Paris was made a Cabinet measure with some trepidation, but, as it proved, few Republicans cared to oppose it. The Ferry bill is a Cabinet measure, but it is opposed by the mild Republicans of the Dufaure-Simon type, because it goes too far, and by the Radicals because it does not go far enough. The drift of sentiment appears to be in its favor, and it is likely to be carried, possibly with some modification of the famous article 7, and it will prepare the way for pressing the more radical policy of wholly secularizing public education. So, as each crisis passes, the material is industriously gotten together for a new one, and the Ministry is constantly subjected to fresh tests of its strength. How far it can go without breaking down will depend on the progress of the sentiment of the country in the direction of the demands of the more earnest Republicans.

MANHATTAN MILLIONAIRES.

Certainly, no city in this country, and, probably, not more than half a dozen cities in Europe, have as much private wealth as the City of New-York. Millionaires are, to employ a financial paradox, very cheap here, living and dying without attracting any particular attention, unless they happen to have something besides money to signalize them. There are hundreds of them, and nearly every one has made his own fortune, and made it in this country, a fact which they seem to forget when they draw up their wills.

It can hardly have escaped public attention that our richest men have no desire to perpetuate their memory by leaving bequests for the erection of a university, colleges, libraries, museums, hospitals, of literary, artistic, scientific, or charitable institutions of any kind. They are perfectly willing that the public should do anything and everything for their pecuniary advancement while they live; but they show no disposition to do anything for the public when they come to die. Many men who have been niggardly enough during a long course of money-getting, are inclined to be generous as the grave yawns before them, and as they feel that their vast acquisitions can do them no further good. But even this negative sort of generosity is not characteristic of the New-York millionaire, who seldom dies easy, unless he has tied up his property in so hard a knot that nobody save his immediate kindred can get a penny of it. When a rich New-Yorker has died, the question is rarely asked, "Did he leave anything to the City?" It is generally understood that rich New-Yorkers have no such weakness. They prefer to give to worthy objects, to benevolent purposes, during life; but during life they are so busy that their preference never passes into performance. New-Yorkers are, as a class, noted for liberality; but, as a rule, they are less liberal who can best afford it. When a New-Yorker wants money for a deserving cause he instinctively avoids millionaires.

Within a few years some of our wealthiest citizens, among the very wealthiest men of private station in the world, have died, and not one of the number has bequeathed a dollar for municipal advantage or eleemosynary purposes. Perhaps those who knew them had no expectation that they would do anything of the kind, but there were vague rumors while they lived that the community would think better of them after they had gone. It was intimated from time to time, as if by authority, that the City would be surprised when certain wills were divulged. If the wills had provided any fund for college, library, or museum, the City would have been surprised, perchance confounded; but its calm confidence in the extreme improbability of any such vagary has never been ruffled. New-York millionaires die as they have lived, except that in dying they leave to others what they cannot take away. It is not their fault that they do so, they assuredly would not if they could help it.

When WILLIAM B. ASTOR was torn, at 84, from his fifty millions of highly-productive real estate and rent-rolls, it was found that his property was virtually entailed, and that nothing to speak of had been bestowed outside of his family—already possessed of more means than its members would ever dream of spending. He was native here; he had inherited the bulk of his estate, which he had vigorously improved, from his father, a German immigrant, who had landed on these shores with twelve dollars in his pocket, the proceeds of a sale of several flutes given him by his brother in London. That trifling amount he had turned into two millions, and the result was an eccentric turn—an eccentricity which our rich citizens of to-day neither understand nor sympathize with—he founded the Astor Library, and so preserved his name. His son, doubtless, believed that the ASTORS had done enough for Manhattan; not wishing to embarrass it with an excess of gratitude, he delicately refrained from weighing it down with obligation. ALEXANDER T. STEWART, a prince among prosperous merchants, possessed of as many millions as Astor, was endowed by his fathers, apparently unmindful that he had earned every dollar by gifted shop-keeping in Broadway. He came here from Ireland a poor teacher; he went to St. Mark's Churchyard without a child or a living relative, leaving the reputation of the wealthiest dry-goods merchant in either hemisphere. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, a Staten Islander, began with a percheron to carry vegetables to the City market, and ended as the owner of trunk railways and sums that could not be reckoned. He had a numerous offspring, and he remembered it handsomely, but he was totally oblivious that he owed his colossal fortune to the Metropolis, whose name is not VANDERBILT. WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER, from early purchase of many acres at very low figures, was pushed into opulence by the great growth of the City, to which he contributed nothing. He gained millions from the town that he was going when all his capital would not serve him. ROBERT GOZLEY inherited a fortune from his father, who had earned it here, and his property swelled enormously by increase of the City and the country, and when called to bid farewell to substantial things, the town to which he owed his entire prosperity was not in his mind. He may have felt that he could not waste any part of his

money by a public endowment. His brother, JOHN GOZLEY, who will just be admitted to probate, amassed a colossal fortune by clinging inflexibly to his lands and lots. He was so rigidly economical that he refrained from marriage, counting it, perhaps, a luxury he could not support with his thirty twenty or thirty millions. All his kinsmen were rich, but he left them every dollar of his vast estate. He might have coupled his name with some noble bequest; but the place of his birth was less to him than were his fancy fowls. Why should so severe an economist squander the least portion of what he had got from the City by trying to benefit the City?

A man has a right to do as he likes with his own. No one will gainsay this: and we all know what most of our millionaires like to do with their own. What they give away is nothing to anybody. But that so many of our exceedingly rich citizens should acquire their money, and even use no appreciation of its source, is not to be mentioned gratuitously, it is a striking, unpleasant disclosure of human nature. Is human nature warped by superabundant acquisition? On the mere ground of vulgar vanity, it is hard to explain what may be called the post-mortem greed of our millionaires. Self-love lives beyond the tomb, and there is every temptation to their self-love in the form of Municipal legacies; but they resist the temptation preternaturally. How they might embalm their memory! What rare distinction they might secure by yielding for the general good something of what they cannot use! The rich men of other cities are frequently munificent in their bequests. The rich men of New-York are munificent in repressing their generosity. They need not fear making themselves common either by vital or sepulchral liberality. Our Peter Coopers and James Lenoxes are very few. Their benevolence was so unlooked for, and is so singular on Manhattan Island, that their nativity has been doubted. No wonder. When a millionaire makes endowments, there is reason to believe that he is not a New-Yorker.

RUSSIA'S NEW REFORM.

The reform measure lately promulgated by the Czar, at the very moment when an assassin's hand was once more raised against his life, forms the second act of the great drama of emancipation which the imbued peasantry into men; the establishment of a Council chosen partly by their own votes, turns them into citizens. It is true that a portion of the Council is to consist of members "nominated from the nobility by the Czar himself," but this concession to moribund feudalism is as nothing in the face of the overwhelming fact that the common people of Russia have for the first time a voice in their own government. Such a measure is the first step toward supplying Russia's greatest want, viz., a recognized middle class. Strictly speaking, she has hitherto had no middle class at all, having been till very recently what Western Europe ceased to be with the fall of the feudal system—a mass of slaves ruled by a handful of nobles. Of the 55,000,000 inhabitants contained, in 1861, by Russia proper, (i. e., exclusive of Poland, Finland, and the Caucasus), the nobles numbered 1,000,000, the clergy 640,000, the bourgeois and tradesmen, 4,000,000, the serfs 23,000,000, and the free peasants a little over 20,000,000. But even this small burger class was quite a modern institution. Under the earlier ROMANOFFS it can hardly be said to have existed at all, and hence the unexampled ferocity of all Russia's great popular outbreaks. No will-to-do and law-abiding middle class, with everything to gain by order, and everything to lose by violence, interposed itself between the human wolves that represented Russia's nobility and the human swine that represented her people, and the horrors wrought by the tyranny of the irresponsible few were fairly matched by the blind vengeance of the ignorant many.

The Czar NICHOLAS, despite his stubborn conservatism, has over-estimated the credit of having fully recognized this great defect and striven to remedy it, by planning the emancipation which his son completed. That emancipation was the death-blow of Russian feudalism. Deprived of its wealth by the freeing of its serfs in 1861, of its social prestige by the ennoblement of the peasant KOMISSAROFF five years later, and of its political significance by the loss, in 1870, of its cherished exemption from military liability, the native aristocracy fell at once and forever. But the overthrow of the nobles did nothing to raise the peasantry, who, devoured by the usurers that have always been the curse of provincial Russia, and crushed beneath the petty tyranny of the local officers, found themselves in many cases far worse off as freemen than as slaves. What they needed, and what they would have longed ago for the frantic impetuosity of the Ultra-Radical Party, was the recognition of their rights as Russian citizens, and not merely as dumb beasts of burden, without value and without hope. This is now being conceded to them by the recognition of their right to vote; and hence the fresh display, at such a moment, of the useless and murderous folly of the Nihilists is to be doubly regretted. The same cause, nine years ago, turned back the current of a mighty reform into the forsaken channel of cruel and impolitic repression; and should a like result follow in the present case, the self-styled "Liberators" of Russia will have destroyed the best hope of liberty that Russia has ever had.

CONTESTING MEMBERS SEATS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The First Subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. Manning, Armfield, Belzhoover, Keifer, and Overton, held their initial meeting this morning. The first case for their consideration was that of Mr. Washburne, the sitting member from the Third Minnesota District, that the hearing in his case be postponed until after the holidays. This will probably be conceded, if no objection is raised by Mr. Donnelly, the contestant, who is now in the city ready with his briefs for a hearing. The next meeting of the sub-committee is called for Thursday, Dec. 11, when the case of Bisbee against Hall, Dec. 11, when the case of Bisbee against Hall, from the Second Florida District, will be taken up and oral arguments heard. The committee decided this morning to limit the time of argument to one hour and a half for each contestant. There are five contested cases assigned to this sub-committee for consideration. The above-mentioned are the only ones, however, in which there is any likelihood that a hearing will be had before the committee. The cases of Hamilton against Stiles, from the Fourth Alabama District; McCabe against Orth, from the Ninth Indiana District, and McDowell against Whitaker, from Oregon, will be summarily disposed of by the committee, the defendant in not perfecting their evidence, and the sitting members be left in quiet possession.

GRANGERS INVITING IMMIGRATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The Missouri State Granger Association, through a committee appointed for that purpose, has issued an address to the people of other States West and East, and of foreign countries, daily contradicting reports which have been circulated abroad that the Grangers of this State oppose immigration of farmers, mechanics, and others to Missouri. On the contrary, they fully appreciate the benefit of population to any State or community, and extend a most cordial invitation to all who may come to this State, and work the people who may come to this State to find new homes. The address then sets forth the advantages Missouri offers to farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, and declares that the people of this State are honest, law-abiding, and tolerant, and that strangers can hold and express their opinions upon religion, politics, or any other subject with respect and freedom.

ON SPELLING ONCE MORE

THE PROPOSED UPTURN OF ENGLISH WRITING.

SPECIALISTS AND EXPERTS IN LANGUAGE.—PROF. LOUNSBURY'S VIEWS EXAMINED.—DID ANCIENT SPELLING REPRESENT ANCIENT PRONUNCIATION?—HOW TO SPELL WIFE AND SHALL.

The last public adherence to the spelling reform "movement" comes from Prof. Lounsbury, of Yale College, who has heretofore presented the subject from his point of view in the October and November numbers of *Scribner's Magazine*. I did not remark upon either of these articles when they were first published, because I thought it due to their author to wait until he had fully presented his case; but as the December number of that magazine has appeared with no article from him in continuation of the subject, I may fairly conclude that he has rested. Prof. Lounsbury may be known to some of my readers as the author (acknowledged, I believe,) of a series of articles signed "N," which appeared some years ago in the *New Haven College Courant* upon "Words and Their Uses." He took them, as now he takes, views differing in some respects from mine in regard to the English language; and he seemed also to hold opinions very unlike mine as to the manner in which it is agreeable, not to say becoming, to set forth such differences publicly. But in the latter respect, by his example, no less, but rather by the force of the former by his arguments, he failed to win me in any way of thinking, and I shall, therefore, treat his views with consideration and with candor, and him with respect.

Prof. Lounsbury, in the beginning, insists strongly upon the fact that all the best-known philologists are favorers of a reformed spelling of the English language. To a certain extent this is true. It is certainly true that of the most eminent of them are very much dissatisfied with the present English spelling; but of a consent among them as to what that reform shall be and how it shall be brought about, I have been able to discover no indications. Until there is such a consent, all expression of discontent and crying for reform is very much like the howling of wolves against a storm: it expresses discontent and a desire of change, but it does nothing more. Prof. Lounsbury himself says, with a candor that must win him favor with his readers, that "it would be a dangerous error to suppose that, after all, a very great deal, comparatively speaking, has been gained."

Now, what is it that has been gained? Merely that certain experts and specialists in language—men who give themselves up to the study, not of literature or to the practice of writing or that of speaking, but to the scientific study of the history and structure of language—have declared themselves in favor of a phonetic change in English spelling. In the first place, the fact that they are experts and specialists in language is, in my judgment, against them in this matter. Upon questions of fact in the history of language, upon the relations of languages and of words, upon the indications which language gives of the character of peoples and of the development of civilization, the opinions of such men are to be received with deference, and to be disputed, if disputed at all, with caution, and even with humility; but as to what is best for us English-speakers and English-writing people to do with our mother tongue, our household words, our means of common intercourse, our means of conveying our likely to be worth much less than those of the mass of intelligent, well-educated, thoughtful people who are not experts and specialists in language. Specialists and experts are always to be distrusted upon practical questions, if those questions are connected with their specialty. In particular, specialists in language come to look upon language as being chiefly and almost entirely a subject of historical inquiry, of analysis, of comparison. The facts that it enables the three living generations of men to communicate daily and hourly their thoughts and wishes to each other, and that by it they are also enabled to know and to enjoy the thoughts and to sympathize with the joys and sorrows of generations through centuries past, are, comparatively, little regarded by them. And it is to be remarked that the principal reason given (if I mistake not) by every one of the eminent specialists in language referred to by Prof. Lounsbury, for his contempt of the present English spelling and his desire for a phonetic reform, is that irregular spelling conceals etymology, does not record the history of speech, and makes philological research difficult. That this is true, no one who has given any considerable attention to the historical study of even his own language can for a moment doubt. But what of that? Is language made for philologists, or are philologists made for language? What is it to us who wish to read the letters and the books of our friends and neighbors, of our fathers and our grandfathers, and our great-grandfathers, and to be intelligible to our grandchildren, that our way of writing is not what the philologist of the future may approve. For one, I feel neither called upon nor disposed to spell my words with an eye to the comfort and profit of the philologists, no more than I feel in duty bound to form my bones for the benefit of coming paleontologists.

Professor Lounsbury expends some force in demolishing the defense of the present English spelling on the ground of its etymological value. He is, of course, successful in the main. But to what good end? He vacillates a mere scarecrow. For, although our spelling has beyond dispute not a little etymological foundation and value, no one who has taken up this question with any knowledge and has considered it candidly, makes etymology a weapon against spelling reform. The chief cause of that dread which we all feel at the sight of a word valiantly piercing the heart and breaking the bones of that poor little defenseless eufemism, "Our Professions," is the chief cause of that dread which we all feel at the sight of a word which weaves and walls and wrings his philological hands to the introduction of printing. As to the influence of the printing-office, its influence in this respect cannot well be overrated. Any confusion which might before have existed in spelling became from this time worse confounded. Upon the introduction of printing, English orthography entered into that realm of Chaos and old Night in which it has ever since languished. Mr. Cochrane has led me to an entirely different conclusion. It seems to me that at first printing had no effect whatever upon English spelling, and that the influence which it had was not a very gradually exerted upon spelling during the progress of centuries was toward regularity and uniformity. I cannot vex the compositors, and the proof-readers of a newsmen printing-office with the putting of antique orthography in type at midnight, and my readers will, I know, accept my word

A WAYWARD YOUTH'S DEATH.

LEAVING HOME TO LEAD AN EVIL LIFE—HE IS KILLED ON THE TRACK.
The South Norwalk special train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, due at William's Bridge at 9:07 yesterday morning, struck a man walking on the track just north of that station, instantly killing him. His body was picked up and taken to the station at Tremont, and, on being searched, a short "jimmy" with one point broken off was found in his possession, together with a memorandum-book and two business cards of Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, dealers in hides and fat, at Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue. The engineer believed that it was a case of suicide, claiming that the deceased had deliberately placed himself in the way of the coming train as it was passing the Woodlawn Cemetery. The remains were subsequently brought to the Morgue in this City, where they were identified as those of George Samuel, aged 23, son of Mr. Lehman Samuel, wholesale butcher, of No. 782 First-avenue, who resides at No. 338 East Fifth-street. The young man had been wayward, and had caused his family, who are very respectable people, a great deal of grief and trouble. Two years ago he robbed his parents of money and valuable jewelry, and his father, whose patience had become exhausted, caused his arrest. He was convicted, and was sent for two years to the Penitentiary. He was released a few months ago, and, in his profession of penitence, he was taken back to his home. His parents did everything to induce him to lead a proper life, and his father procured for him a situation with Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, who employed him to travel about in the suburbs of the City to purchase hides and fat for them. He soon, however, fell again into evil ways. He left home on Thanksgiving Day, and nothing was even heard of him by his parents until they were informed that his dead body was at the Morgue. Mr. Samuel does not believe that his son committed suicide, but is convinced his death was the result of accident.

TWO YOUNG MEN DISAPPEARED.

The Police were notified yesterday to seek for Dr. Lucius Jordan, a German physician, who has been missing since a Thursday. He had been in this City but a short time, when, on Nov. 26, he went to the New-York Hospital, suffering from delirium tremens. He was discharged from the hospital on Thursday last, and left the institution with his wife. He walked with her for a short distance, and then left her, telling her to wait for him, as he would return in a few minutes. He did not return, and his wife has not seen or heard from him since. When he left the hospital he had \$100 in his possession. Mr. Martin R. Kingman, a resident of South Carolina, is also reported to the Police as missing. He came to this City to attend to business, bringing his mother-in-law with him. Leaving her with some friends, he went to Boston, also on business. On the 22d inst. he received a dispatch from Kingman notifying her that he had finished his business, and would start at once for New York. He did not meet her here, nor has she seen or heard anything about him since receiving the dispatch. She fears, therefore, that the accident has befallen him, and although she does not know positively that he came to this City, the Police have been ordered to look for him.

BOTH USEFUL AND ELEGANT.—The practical sense of the times suggests the selection of holiday gifts, a visit to "KNOX," No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-avenue, where the displays are made of EXQUISITE FRUITS, SILK HATS, DEERSKIN GLOVES, and MANY OTHERS—just the articles which sensible recipients will appreciate.—Advertisement.

Decker & Son
Broadway and 8th St.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
USEFUL AND SENSIBLE PRESENTS.

3,000 FEET of COUNTERS FILLED with Useful and Sensible PRESENTS at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the City.
Broadway and Eighth-street.

To-morrow and until Christmas, Messrs. **TIFFANY & Co.** will keep their establishment open during the evenings. Union-square, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS
POSSESS ALL QUALITIES ESSENTIAL TO A PERFECT INSTRUMENT.
NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

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CHRISTMAS PLATES
For Fish, Game, &c.
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TRIUMPHANT EVERYWHERE.

WHAT WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS THINK OF CUTICURA REMEDIES.
FLATTERING EVIDENCE OF THEIR GREAT POPULARITY.
BOSTON. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have been successful from the start. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. NEW-YORK has passed judgment on the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they are now sold in all our drug stores. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. DETROIT. Few, if any, popular remedies possess so many factors to recommend them to the public as the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
T. H. HINGHAM & SONS.
CHICAGO. We give four reasons why the CUTICURA REMEDIES are so successful: First, they are original and revolutionary in their composition and mode of treatment. Secondly, they uniformly possess great curative properties. Third, there are thousands upon thousands of sick and suffering who have tried and cured by the usual remedies and modes of treatment, and who are ready to welcome a really great and successful medicine. Fourth, the price of them is within the means of every invalid.
VAN SICKLE, STEVENSON & CO.
ST. LOUIS. The CUTICURA REMEDIES sell well, and we notice a daily increased demand. Our trade is steadily growing and reaching out to new territory in the West and South-west, so that we expect to do even better in the future.
LOUISVILLE. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have met with a steady sale throughout this section of the country.
ARTHEUR PETER & CO.
ST. PAUL. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are firmly established here, and demand is increasing. Our trade is steadily growing and reaching out to new territory in the West and South-west, so that we expect to do even better in the future.
CHARLOTTE. The CUTICURA REMEDIES meet with a steady sale throughout this section of the country.
SAVANNAH. No more immediately successful medicine than the CUTICURA REMEDIES have ever been introduced into this market than we can remember.
OSCEOLA BUTLER.
GALVESTON. Possessing no features and undoubted curative properties, the CUTICURA REMEDIES have rapidly obtained the popular favor wherever introduced in this section.
THOMPSON SCOTT & CO.
NEW-ORLEANS. I and the CUTICURA REMEDIES without doubt, the most popular and satisfactory ever introduced into this market. The sales exceed any other similar preparations.
J. L. LYONS.
SAN FRANCISCO. We are happy to attest to the fact that the CUTICURA REMEDIES, since their introduction on this coast, have met with the most successful sale.
REDINGTON & CO.
Consultation rooms for chronic diseases of the skin and scalp, especially of women and children, No. 35 Madison-av.

OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
Managers of Sunday-schools, Fairs, Charitable Institutions, &c., will find samples of appropriate Toys, &c., laid out for their inspection in our wholesale department.

KEEP'S SHIRTS,
Gloves, Umbrellas, Underwear, &c.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SIX CUSTOM SHIRTS, to measure, the very best, \$9.50. SIX COMPLETE SHIRTS, stock sizes, very best, \$7.50. SIX PAIR TIGHT-FITTING SHIRTS, very best, \$6.50. NIGHT-SHIRTS, extra length, very best, \$1 each. An elegant set of GOLD PLATE COLLAR and CUFF BUTTONS, given with each half-dozen shirts.
SIX FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, very best, 75c. FOUR-PLY LINEN CUFFS, very best, 25c. pair.
500 doz. Gent's Fine LAMBSKIN GLOVES, 70c. and 50c. Gent's White Dress KID GLOVES, \$1 per pair. Gent's Best KID GLOVES, all styles, \$1.10 and \$1.20.
Six Fine LINEN HANDKERCHES, fancy boxes, \$1.50. Elegant SILK HANDKERCHES and Men's, 25c. to \$1.50. Scarfs and Ties, elegant styles, 50c. to \$1.25. White and Striped Flannel and Knit UNDERWEAR, 50c. to \$1.50. Solid and Striped SHIRTS, 50c. to \$1.50. Best English Super SUEDE HALF HOSE, 25c. pair.
UMBRELLAS, Patent Protected Ribs, best cloth, \$1. UMBRELLAS, Twisted Silks, Paragon Frames, handles in ivory, walrus, and fancy woods, at popular prices. Best English Super SUEDE HALF HOSE, 25c. pair.
Gent's HALP HOSE, searlet, white, and fancy wool, 50c. SUSPENDERS, improved buckles, 50c. JEWELRY, SCARF-PINS, SCARF-RINGS, COLLAR and CUFF BUTTONS, &c., in new patterns. Best gold plate.
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS mailed free.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
We invite purchasers of HOLIDAY GIFTS to examine the qualities and prices of ours before going elsewhere.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.'S STORES.
1289 B'WAY, bet. 33d and 34th sts., 341 Fulton-st., 637 Broadway, near Bowler, N. Y., Brooklyn.

OPEN EVENINGS.
Established 1817.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUÉDIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, AND RICH JEWELRY.
JAMES NARDIN WATCH, awarded highest honors at Philadelphia 1876; gold medal, Paris, 1878.

OPEN EVENINGS.
SCHNEIDER, CAMPBELL & CO., Successors to COX BROTHERS, Nos. 7 and 9 Union-square. REAL BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES.

BULFINCHES, LOVE BIRDS, NIGHTINGALES, THRUSHES, LARKS, TALKING PARROTS, PAROQUETS, CANARIES—BELL, WATER, FLUTE NOTES, &c.
Birds sent safe by express, collection on delivery. Gold stars (new) Rock on Birdcages, 50 illustrations; all about food, care, mating; sent for 25c. stamps. Price-lists free.
G. E. HOLDEN, No. 287 6th-av., near 23d-st., N. Y. Also, stores in Boston and Providence.

WEBER PIANOS.
MANUFACTURER OF Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS.
THE WEBER PIANO STILL EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN "PURE AND SYMPHONIC TONE, COMBINED WITH GREATEST POWER."
PRICES REASONABLE, AS CONSISTENT WITH THE MOST SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
Fifth-avenue, cor. 16th-st.

EHRICHS' Grand Opening of TOYS and Holiday Goods will take place

This week, beginning Monday morning at half-past TEN o'clock.

Our stores will be opened to the public at that hour. We shall present some Novel and Interesting Tableaux taken from the ideal world of Merry Santa Claus. One large piece, entitled "Christmas Toys," will be displayed in our centre window, which has been rebuilt and enlarged especially for this occasion. Entirely original Toys, made expressly to our order in Paris, will be exhibited, and in every one of our Departments fresh and attractive Novelties will be offered.

Year after year our Christmas Exhibitions have largely added to our reputation by virtue of their brilliancy and originality. This year our aim is not only to surpass our former efforts, but also to eclipse any Holiday Display ever presented in the United States. OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK. Managers of Sunday-schools, Fairs, Charitable Institutions, &c., will find samples of appropriate Toys, &c., laid out for their inspection in our wholesale department.

EHRICHS',
Eighth-avenue and 24th-street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
CABINETS, PLUSH TABLES, EASELS, FANCY CHAIRS, PEDESTALS, JAPANESE SCREENS, PIANO & TABLE COVERS, ANTIQUE CURTAINS.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL GIFTS AT MODERATE PRICES.
B.L. Solomon's Sons
29 UNION SQUARE,
Corner 16th Street.
ESTABLISHED 1833.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878

F. BOOSS & BRO.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURS, SEAL-SKIN SACQUES AND FUR-LINED GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.
Highest Award at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
WEBER PIANOS.
MANUFACTURER OF Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS.
THE WEBER PIANO STILL EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN "PURE AND SYMPHONIC TONE, COMBINED WITH GREATEST POWER."
PRICES REASONABLE, AS CONSISTENT WITH THE MOST SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
Fifth-avenue, cor. 16th-st.

Stern Brothers,
32, 34, 36 West 23d-st.,
BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth-avenue,
WILL DISPLAY THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Monday, December 8.

They will consist of Exclusive Novelties and Styles in Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods, French and German Dolls, Russia and Vienna Leather Articles, Majolica and Limoges Wares, Statuettes, Students', & other Lamps, Japanese Articles and Fancy Brass Goods, Fancy Stationery Articles, Toilet Articles, Paris and Vienna Fans and Albums, and Thousands of other Articles at Prices which cannot be competed with by any House in the City.

IN ADDITION, SPLENDID LINES OF Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Silk Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Real Lace and Lace Articles, Imitation Lace Goods, Embroidered Sets, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Satin Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Choice Satin Painted Articles, Paris Silk and Worsted Embroideries. AND IN OUR REGULAR DEPARTMENTS, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF Useful Goods Suitable for Presents.

An Inspection of our various Departments will Repay, as we are in Position this Season to Offer Choicer Lines of Goods at Lower Prices than Heretofore.

STERN BROTHERS,
32, 34, 36 West 23d-st.,
BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

CARPETS.
Knaphistan, Reversible, Carpets, Rugs, and Mats.
WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW SPANISH REVERSIBLE CARPETS (WITH BORDERS TO MATCH), MANUFACTURED BY THE PRIMA CARPET CO. OF MADRID, AND COLORING EQUAL TO REAL TURKISH CARPETS. AT ONE-QUARTER OF THE COST. RUGS AND MATS, ALL SIZES, OF THE SAME MATERIAL, AT FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

1,000 PIECES 60-INCH FELT, SUITABLE FOR LINING ROBES OR COATINGS.
LACE CURTAINS
FROM ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR TO THE FINEST REAL AND ANTIQUE LACE GOODS IMPORTED.
UPHOLSTERY.
This department is replete with the choicest and most select assortment of Raw Silks, Crpe Cloth, Cratons, Seats, Pillows, Cushions, &c., in all the latest styles. Window Shades, Cornices, &c., Patent Extension Curtains to fit any window on hand.

SHOEPARD KNAPP
189 and 191 Sixth-av.,
CORNER THIRTEENTH-STREET.
MATHUSHEK
The Piano for a Lifetime. All persons desiring to procure a Piano will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine our wonderful improvements in the art of Piano-making as given below:
First, in our Equalizing scale.
Second, in our Linear Bridge.
Third, in our Tuning-pin Bushing.
Fourth, in our GOOD ROSEWOOD CONSTRUCTION.
A fine assortment of GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, with Pamphlets mailed free.
MATHUSHEK PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 22 EAST 11TH-ST. The public are cautioned against cheap imitations represented as genuine Mathushek pianos at auction sales and elsewhere.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR.
FINE GOODS, LOW PRICES.
BEST & COMPANY,
NO. 316 SIXTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.
Great Clearing Sale OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
4,000 DOLLS,
From 15c. to \$25.
1,000 DOZEN FELT and "LYONS" SILK VELVET BONNETS AND HATS at an immense reduction in price.
RIBBONS.
PLAIN AND FANCY, ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES.
TRIMMING SILKS and VELVETS
500 Cartons
Fancy Feathers,
Birds, Breasts, and Wings AT A SACRIFICE.
Holiday Presents
Laces and Made-up Lace Goods EMBROIDERED SETS, Cushions, Ties, &c.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF Ladies' and Gentlemen's SILK HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE CITY.
KID GLOVES.
ALL POPULAR BRANDS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Ladies' English Walking Jackets Cloaks, Dolmans and Suits.

FOR BEAVER JACKETS, \$2.98; worth \$4.50. HEAVY ROUGH CLOTH COATS, \$3.25. HEAVY ROUGH JACKETS, \$3.75. Check Beaver LONG COATS, \$3; worth \$8. Heavy Striped BEAVER JACKETS, \$3.50. All-wool Plain Beaver LONG COATS, \$8.50; worth \$9.75. Dolmans, beaded, trimming, \$10.50 to \$35. Ladies' and Children's ULSTERS and CIRCULARS, in great variety, quality and price. Fur-lined CIRCULARS and DOLMANS, \$25, \$28, \$27, \$28, \$30, to \$50.
We will offer on Monday the balance of our stock of SUITS at greatly reduced prices. WORSTED SUITS, \$10.50 and \$20; reduced from \$15 and \$30. BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, all wool, \$12; reduced from \$18. BLACK SILK SUITS, \$17 to \$60; a reduction of 40 per cent. from former prices.
Special inducements offered in Blankets, Housekeeping Goods, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, MERINO HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. 300 down Piece-lined BERLIN GLOVES, 15c; reduced from 30c. DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6th-avenue and 20th-street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
J. & C. JOHNSTON,
Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st.,
ARE OFFERING

SEASONABLE BARGAINS
700 PIECES FRENCH BLACK SILKS, 50 cents per yard, worth \$1.25.
200 PIECES COLORED FRENCH MERINOES, 40 inches wide, all wool, 45 cents worth \$1.
450 PIECES TYCOON REPS, 12 1/2 cents per yard, worth 20 cents.
10,000 DRESS PATTERNS AT FROM \$1.25 TO \$6 EACH.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have on exhibition a rare and unequalled collection of INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Broadway, cor. 19th-street.

OPEN EVENINGS.
The First Japanese Manufacturing and Trading Company, 365 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th sts.

Requires an examination of their recent importations of rare examples of Japanese Art, embracing Ceramics, Bronzes, Lacquers, Ivories, Rugs, Embroideries, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS. Having their main office in Tokio, and agents in the principal cities of Japan, they are enabled to offer every inducement to buyers.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
FRENCH FELT DRESS, 25 cents each. DITTO, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, 50 cents each. FRENCH FELT BONNETS, 50 cents each.
RIBBONS.
A GOOD DOUBLE-FACED SATIN RIBBON IN ALL COLORS. NOS. 5, 7, 9, 12. FOR 5c., 7c., 9c., 12c. A YARD. A GOOD SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, ALL COLORS. NOS. 9, 12, 15. FOR 15c., 20c., 25c. A YARD.
FEATHERS.
BEAUTIFUL MERLE WINGS FOR, 10c. and up. BEAUTIFUL MERLE BIRDS FOR, 35c. and up. BEAUTIFUL LITTED BIRDS FOR, 75c. and up. BEAUTIFUL LITTED PLUMES FOR, 75c. and up. BEAUTIFUL JETTED CORONETS FOR, \$1.25 and up. BEAUTIFUL BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, FOR BUNCH OF THREE, 50 cents.
VELVET AND SILKS.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, 85c. a yard and up. COLORED SILK VELVETS, \$1.25 a yard and up. COLORED DRESS SILKS, 75c. a yard and up. COLORED MILLINERY SILKS, 75c. a yard and up.
LACES.
JETTED LACES, 25c. a yard and up. JETTED FIGURES, \$1.00 each and up. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. each and up. TWINING LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 14c. each and up.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
NETTED JET TRIMMINGS, 55c. a yard and up. PASTELIERIES, GIMPS, &c., EQUALLY LOW. BEAUTIFUL DRESS BUTTONS, 25c. a dozen and up.

THE ABOVE ARE ALL UNDER THE MANUFACTURERS' COST OF SAME, AND ARE WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IN WANT OF SUCH GOODS. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE MAKING YOUR PURCHASES ELSEWHERE.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
NO. 34 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.
SHOES
AT
EHRICHS',
Eighth-avenue and 24th-st.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY LADY WHO DESIRES TO PURCHASE SHOES FOR HERSELF OR FOR HER CHILDREN.
LADIES' CLOTH TOP BUTTON BOOTS, \$1.69. LADIES' AMERICAN KID BUTTON BOOTS, \$1.69. LADIES' PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, \$1.69. LADIES' CLOTH TOP BUTTON BOOTS, \$1.69. LADIES' CROCOWARD BUTTON BOOTS, \$2.29. LADIES' PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, \$2.29. LADIES' STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, \$2.29. LADIES' CLOTH TOP BUTTON BOOTS AT \$2.69, \$2.87, \$3.13, \$3.36, \$3.76, and upward. LADIES' CROCOWARD KID BUTTON BOOTS AT \$2.69, \$2.87, \$3.13, \$3.36, \$3.77, and upward. LADIES' FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS AT \$3.27, \$3.49, \$3.99, \$5.33, and upward. LADIES' STRAIGHT GRAY LAMBSKIN BUTTON BOOTS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, SPECIAL BARGAINS AT \$2.49; THESE BOOTS ARE WELL WORTH \$3.50 A PAIR.
ASK TO SEE OUR "COMFORT" AND "COMMON SENSE" BOOTS. THEY ARE ELEGANT, NEAT, DURABLE, AND REMARKABLY CHEAP, AS FOLLOWS: STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON, \$3.37 A PAIR. CROCOWARD KID BUTTON, \$3.37 A PAIR.
Misses' Boots of every kind, for every purpose, in every size and width.

The most beautiful, novel, and extensive display of GENTS' TOILET SLIPPERS Ever shown in New-York. We have no old stock nor last year's goods to dispose of. Our styles and shapes are entirely new and exclusive, and the shades and patterns will be found superb. Prices range as follows: \$7c., 9c., \$1.23, \$1.49, \$1.59, \$1.69, \$1.79, \$1.99, \$2.13, \$2.29, \$2.38, \$2.59, \$2.79, \$2.99, \$3.13, \$3.38, \$3.56, \$3.75, \$3.99, and upward.

LADIES' SLIPPERS, MISSES' SLIPPERS, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' DANCING PUMPS, AND TIE-FOUR HOUSE AND RECEPTION AT \$1.49 AND \$1.69.

EHRICHS',
Eighth-avenue and 24th-st.
The Importers' COMBINATION SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS Is Now Open at 747 Broadway, Opposite Astor-place, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. 747 BROADWAY.

Davis Collamore & Co.,
Broadway, corner 21st-st.
Fish and Sauce Sets In Pottery and Porcelain.

KALDENBERG'S STORE
For the sale of FINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Cigar-holders, Amber Goods, Ivory Goods, Tortoise Shell, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.
OPEN IN THE EVENING.
No. 125 Fulton-st., three doors east of Nassau-st.
KALDENBERG'S SMOKERS' BAZAAR,
No. 6 Astor House, opposite Post Office.
Finest selection of Meerschaum Pipes, Novelties, Tobacco Pouches, Briar Pipes, Amber Chains, &c., &c., suitable for Holiday Presents.

R.H. MACY & CO
14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.
ARE OFFERING THE LARGEST VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, TOYS, AND DOLLS SHOWN BY ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA. ADAPTED FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
OUR
TOYS, DOLLS,
AND DOLLS' FURNISHING GOODS HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS AND STILL ARE
UNEQUALED.
IN
FANCY GOODS,
FANS, LEATHER GOODS, AND VIENNA GILT GOODS WE HAVE A GREAT VARIETY.
IN
LACES
AND HANDKERCHIEFS WE OFFER AN UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT.
LADIES' TIES
AND NECKWEAR, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC NOVELTIES.
OUR
BOOK
DEPARTMENT IS VERY EXTENSIVE, CONTAINING THE LATEST WORKS OF THE MOST POPULAR AUTHORS.
OUR
HOUSE
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, AND IS FULL OF ARTICLES FOR USEFUL GIFTS.
WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION OF RARE AND ARTISTIC
POTTERY,
AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GLASSWARE
TO BE FOUND IN AMERICA.
OPEN EVENINGS FROM DEC. 15th TILL CHRISTMAS.

R.H. MACY & CO
HOLIDAY GIFTS OF FURNITURE
On account of overstock, we shall offer until Jan. 1, RARE BARGAINS in fine Furniture.
FOR INSTANCE:
Fine Bostonian Shaving Nails, \$2.00. Very Pretty Music Stands, \$1.75. Gentlemen's Toilet Chests, \$2.00. Gentlemen's Smoking Tables, \$1.50. Gentlemen's Easy Chairs, upholstered, \$5.00. Screens, an immense variety, \$4.50 and upward. Hanging Cabinets, more than 100 new patterns, 2.00 and upward. Ladies' Desks, very elegant, \$12.00 and upward. Ladies' Work Tables, a new design, \$4.00. Also, Card-receivers, Fancy Tables, Book-cases, Dressers, Parlor Furniture, Parlor Rocking-chairs, Rugs, Persian Rugs, Ottomans, Canopies, Dining-room Chairs, Dining-room Furniture, Bed-room Suits, &c., &c.

In stock a large number of elegantly covered Parlor Suits, which will be sold at a heavy reduction on the prices of a month ago.
"Buy of the Maker."
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
STORES—104, 106, and 108 WEST 14TH-ST., Between 6th and 7th avs. One Door West of 6th-av.
Our factories, Nos. 154, 156, 158, 155, 157 West 19th-st., are under the management of Mr. H. C. Gline-man, of the late firm of J. Zeigler & Co. Original designs furnished on application for every kind of wood-work for interiors.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior, including the Actions and casting of the Iron Frames, in their own factories.
Warehouses at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK.

PACHTMANN & MOELICH
363 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.
OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS a large lot of the 14 and 18 CARAT KEY WINDING WATCHES richly engraved and enamelled cases, from \$22 to \$50.
STEM WINDERS FROM \$25 TO \$100.
BOYS' WATCHES, SOLID SILVER STEM AND KEY WINDERS, \$9 AND \$10. DIAMOND STAIN FROM \$10 upward. TOILET SETS, JEWELRY, AND EMBROIDERED LACINGS AT \$25. 14 CARAT CHAINS, LOCKETS, AND SEALS. RINGS of every description; over 800 different styles to select from. Diamond and Pearl Earrings, Opal Glasses, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, solid silver and silver-plated wares, Clocks and fancy goods, bargains in every department.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

A NOTEWORTHY BANQUE

THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CLUB
AND ITS GUESTS.

GEN. GRANT AND MANY PROMINENT EASTERN
MEN PRESENT—ADDRESSES BY GOVERNOR
ELECT LONG AND EX-GOV. RICE, OF MASSACHUSETTS;
EX-GOV. BAGLEY, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

JOAN, AND OTHERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The annual banquet of the Chicago Commercial Club, which was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, was an unusual brilliant affair. Among the prominent guests present were Gov. Grant, Governor-elect Long, and Gov. Rice of Massachusetts; John C. Condit, President of the Boston Board of Trade and also the Boston Commercial Club; F. W. Lincoln, ex-Mayor of Boston, and 11 other gentlemen identified with the commercial interests of Boston; H. Wilson Brown, President of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce; J. C. H. Smith, President of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce; ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, of Missouri; Hon. J. F. Wilcox, of Iowa; Gen. Sheridan, John Drummond, Eli Washburn, B. B. Blackstone, Col. Fred Grant, Mr. F. W. Doane, President, was welcomed on either side by Gov. Grant and Governor-elect Long. President Doane made a few speech-making, welcomed the guests from all nations of the Union, and especially Gen. Grant, returned to his native State after a long period of travel. He spoke particularly, also, of the Boston delegation, as representatives of the great commercial center of the world, and of the national unity—revolves. He proposed the health of Gov. Grant, as one of the members of that "Gall Ring" whose component parts were of such sterling material.

Gov. Grant being called for, said: "The illustrious President has been the guest of honor of the whole, and the assurances that he has made to me that if I would settle among you, that I receive the unanimous vote of this club for its presidency, is the most tempting offer that I have yet seen. I have heard of numerous places having been offered me here, but this is the only one that I have had an assurance of. But in this case of mine I am somewhat embarrassed. My understanding before coming here this evening, was that to become a member of this club a man had to represent an industry or other—some one of the great industry which have made our country so great and prominent in the world. I am not a manufacturer, I should come in. I do see here one or two of 'Ring' that have been referred to—that 'us

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slissippi, and so on, and the time is coming, and not far distant, when that will be the mark and the banner of the nation, and the banner of the land will be living in.

Mr. C. C. Carter, of Boston, recalled the prevalence of these two prominent commercial boats, and alluded to the magnitude of the interests involved in the trade of the Gulf, and the importance to Gen. Grant for his protection of those interests.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, enlarged on Grant as the man who had been honored here to full extent of honor which our people can bestow; that he had been honored by the people, and among the people, receiving everywhere marked friendship and confidence, which his modesty refused to accept, and which he had graciously held abroad, and who had returned to receive the same here, and that he had been honored in the place which he had taken such a high position and leading part in securing to them. He decided that the people of this country were so closely connected; that the States and cities shrank and feel, "What is yours is ours, and what is ours is yours; and we are one people, and one country of which we should boast, and that beyond the limits of imagination, the tie could not be broken, and that the people of this nation scarcely keep pace with the increasing population. He predicted that in the year 1900, the people of Great Britain and France combined would be surpassed by the people of the American enterprise, and no room or cause for jealousy, and we may throw them away and be the more united people, and we shall be a point never before reached by any nation, and the greatness of a nation does not, after all consist in the number of its people, but in the number of its creators and aspirations. We shall rise above the number of its people, and the number of its creators, by that alone. (Applause.)

To the toast, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Mr. Carter responded. He said the names of Winthrop, Adams, and others of his State would live not only in Massachusetts but in the hearts of the people of the world. They were the property of no one man, or one State, but of all. Whatever is creditable in literature, in science, in art, in commerce, in industry, in glory belongs to the other States in equal proportion. No one would quarrel to State the name of Winthrop, or of Adams, or of Grant. They rose above locality—they were the nation. Long live the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Gen. Grant—man who had seen the world, and of all Governments was most fully satisfied, and who could not be so easily won by the gratitude which he and his townsmen felt for hearty welcome, spontaneous hospitality, and warm friendship which he had received.

Erna Miller, of Omaha, in response to the toast, "Omaha, the Gateway of the West," through her song, "The Gateway of the West," alluded to the growth, enterprise, and prospects of Omaha, and the future of the West, and she responded to the toast "War and Commerce." She called some of the humorous events of the war, and the progress of the country, and she said that war and commerce mingled together still on the Plains where the Army drove the Indians west, and the commerce of the West followed. He paid a handsome tribute to his comrades in arms.

The toast, "The Great West," the Hon.

Wilson, of Iowa, responded. Ex-Gov. E. O. Smith, of St. Louis, replied to the toast. "The Stars and Stripes," was also drunk. The speaker said: "I am glad to see you here, and I am glad to see the liberality of its citizens in embracing the cause of temperance." He warmly welcomed them, and he responded by the Hon. William H. Brodhead, of New York. The Hon. E. R. Mudge, of Boston, answering to the toast, "Our Manufacturers," referred to the fact that the manufacturers of the State were in a stage, the only means of conveyance; poor as he was, would not have survived. He said that the whole country had been afflicted by three years' accreted interest in default, selling at one-half the value. Being so much respect for State laws. He had voted in four States and he would claim that he had right to every cent in the Union. He urged that manufacturing interests should be protected, and that the Government should extend and increase and permeate the West. It should grow up as fast in manufacture as agriculture.

President Doane introduced as a worthy citizen, clearing place in Chicago, affectionately known as "the old man," who had been a member of the town of our fire was well known. Mr. Pease modestly said that he had taken a good deal of time in his life, but he had never been so much interested as he was now. He had been here ever since that if there should be anything more than a few words to do something.

After a few more toasts and speeches the company dispersed.

RAILWAY AND CANAL PROJECTS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—Notice is given that a petition will be made for an act of Parliament to incorporate a company for the construction of a railway at or near a point opposite Montreal, thence westerly to a point on the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, and from thence northward to Fort Cornington, to connect with a line of railroad that State at or near the Town of Potsdam, and an extension of connection with the Rome, Watkinsburg & Annapolis Railroad, and from thence branch lines connecting with any railway over

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAI LS

GRANT AND BAFARD.

FULL TEXT OF COL. ELLISON S. KEITT'S LET.

TER FAVORING THEIR NOMINATION.
 ENOBEE PLANTATION, S. C., Nov. 25, 1879.
 To the Editor of the Charleston News and Courier:
 The minds of our people are filled with doubt
 and uncertainty. Next year we will have a

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KALLOCH AND DE YOUNG.
From the San Francisco Post, Nov. 25.
Mayor-elect Kalloch has sent the following letter to the Police Commissioners:
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1879.
To the Police Commissioners, San Francisco, Cal.
GENTLEMEN: Order No. 1,226 of the Board of Supervisors, passed on the 10th inst., is unfavorable for any resident, without a permit from your honorable body, to wear or carry concealed, in this city, any deadly or dangerous weapons, or any other or deadly weapon. It also contains the following language, to which your special attention is directed:
"The Police Commissioners may write printed orders, in which they may require the person whose possession or occupation may require him to be out at late hours of the night, to carry concealed deadly weapons."
Under the language quoted, Sept. 12, 1878, you gave a permit to Charles B. Young, which extended to Jan. 1, 1879, and on the latter date was renewed till Jan. 7, 1880. The permit by its terms was granted and accepted, subject to revocation by the Police Commissioners at any time. Charles B. Young is not a "peaceable person." He has on numerous occasions been arrested for carrying concealed weapons, and at least twice has attempted to take human life when unnecessary "for his own protection." After having publicly threatened to shoot and kill the police, he has against women who were mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters, been reported on him somewhat in the following manner: "I am a quiet man, and after having drawn my sword toward him by a falsehood," it is reported that he threatened or renewed the attack, and that he was "driven off by a mob of our young men and that if this community is to be ruled by a mob of young men, I will use my force, I can take my part." But I am a "peaceable American citizen, residing in a large city," which is the language of the permit. I have been before the courts, I am about to occupy a high municipal position, in which my life should exemplify the language of the permit, and I am not, therefore, not to be compelled to carry arms for my defense. I submit that it is the plain duty of your honorable body to grant a permit to Charles B. Young, and publicly call upon you to discharge that duty. Yours truly,
S. KALLOCH.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN COERCION.

Typographical errors are quite common in the Boston-based newspapers. Two examples of one latter often alters the meaning of a word or sentence, and most serious perversions of the expressions of writers are liable to result from hasty proof-reading or the carelessness of compositors. Not too long ago the Boston Herald published an advertisement in its issue in support of the Government Printing-office and after a time it was discovered that a misplaced comma in the advertisement had produced a very different meaning. A Congressional action was necessary in order to reverse the effect of the improper punctuation and give the intended meaning. The same error has been repeated in the publication of a law passed by the state legislature of Massachusetts. The Boston Herald published the law and the County recently brought an action against a season-long publisher of the Boston Herald for libel. In the case, the counsel for the defense put in the plea that the set under which the action was brought was the same as the set under which the law referred to is found on page 250 of the public

acts of 1879, and, upon investigation, it was discovered that the act as it reads applies to miners, and not to liquor dealers. The court, therefore, reversed the conviction of the liquor-dealer, on the ground of the intent of the law, rightly holding that the act primarily and properly should be construed to apply to miners, instead of to miners.

The case has been appealed to the Circuit Court, and the decision of Judge Huntington will be looked for with interest. It is not probable that the law will be sustained as it reads, rendering a dealer liable to fine and imprisonment if he sells to a miner, and at the same time exempts himself no penalty for selling to a dealer. It is probable, however, that the intent of the law would be accepted, but as an error of this nature entirely enhances the application, it is a question to be decided whether the law can be construed so as to exempt a dealer from liability, and to be sought from the highest court of the State.

NO PAPER MORE CAREFULLY CONDUCTED.
From the New-Milford (Conn.) Ray.
 THE TIMES is so well known that recommendations of it are unnecessary, yet it gives us great pleasure to speak a good word for it. No newspaper in the world is more carefully conducted. If we were to criticise it we should say that sometimes it

As Sherman has honed his skills to appear that the few right-minded men can judge: harshly for that. It carries with it an air of such strict reliability that after being confused by the contradictions of some of its contemporaries one turns to its opinions and its account of passing events feeling that there he can learn the exact truth. Particularly in securing reliable election returns a standard of such reliability has been set that for long time it stood alone in the last Presidential contest in giving the exact state of the vote. Without any flourish of trumpets a few months ago it demonstrated, by the use of admitted facts and figures, that

system of fraudulent voting on a grand scale was resorted to in 1876 by Mr. Tilden and his friends, and so fortified in every point that its statement is not only possible, but probable. That statement should have been published in a form for preservation, and it should have been placed in the hands of every voter in this country. The Republican National Committee should so issue it and distribute it in the approaching Presidential campaign. THE TIMES may well feel satisfied with the results it has won. For honesty, enterprise, and ability it stands at the head of the list of newspapers. It is one that may be published and all who want to have either daily or a weekly newspaper in which the

can have perfect reliance should subscribe for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—♦—

WHY A DIVORCE WAS REFUSED.
From the Washington Star, Dec. 6.

The petition filed in August last by Roselli Booth for divorce from her husband, George C. Booth, (with the right to resume her maiden name of Rosella Stanton), on the ground of desertion, was dismissed yesterday by Justice McArthur. He has denied the fact that company was kept, and says the

law assumes that an infant has not the requisite discretion to maintain a suit alone. Besides this, such energy in marriage and divorce is not a commendable example in a court of justice, and the law was never intended to promote such a demoralizing spectacle. This is a case clearly against the spirit and intent of the law and virtually a fraud upon it. The prayer of the bill is granted, so that the complainant will not have it in her power to repeat her folly while she is yet a minor.

Old Dan Breen was the only person among the many thousands that lined the route of the procession in Dubuque on Tuesday to whom Gen. Grant gave any sign of recognition. Standing up in his dirt wagon, Dan was a conspicuous object, towering above his fellows, and he easily caught the General's eye. One glance was sufficient to indicate old Dan as a former Galeana acquaintance. These old days of the Civil War were not far off, and he never goes back on his friends however humble that may be. He lifted his hat in response to that of the old man, and gave him a pleasant nod of recognition.

A NOTEWORTHY BANQUET
—●—
THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CLUB
AND ITS GUESTS.

[illegible]

The first toast was: "Our Inland and Foreign Commerce—May our inland States develop and become equal in strength to their sea-board sisters." Ex-Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, responded in a speech.

ment of humor, and which was interrupted by
tall outbursts of applause and laughter. Am
other things he said: "Mr. President and Ge
men: I cannot tell how happy and glad I am
business man to meet with the business me
Michigan on this very auspicious occasion—glad
meet our old Michigan man, Gen. Grant. [Laug
find wherever I go there are Mich
men. I very well remember when Gen. G
was stationed with the Fourth infantry
Detroit. I haven't any doubt that he lea

... proud of Michigan. As a state, we feel that we are enlightened and civilized. The States that are not so feel that we are ignorant and uncivilized. We have made a deal for New-England. There are 3,000 adults in the State of Michigan who were born in New-England. We have taken them out of Michigan and made them smooth and rotund, good-natured. We have taken that east wind out of Massachusetts and blown it into the West. We have taken the people out of New-England and we have made them into the people of the American citizen. Keep up our States—it is enough to have our little pride in our State in the fact that we have made the States that are not so proud of State Rights one each beyond the reach of our day. Keep up our States just as we have, and name our children with the last name of Michigan. S. Massachusetts. U.S. (disapp.) and so on, and the time is coming, and

Mr. Candlish, of Boston, recalled the previous meetings of these two prominent commercial bodies, and alluded to the magnitude of the interests which were at stake and the debt of gratitude which was due to Gen. Grant for his protection of those interests.

Ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, enlarged on Grant as the man who had been honored here to the extent of honor which our country could bestow, and as the man who had gone about among all people, receiving everywhere marks of friendship and confidence, which he modestly attributed to the respect in which his country was held abroad, and who had returned to receive the gratitude of his countrymen and to live among them as a private citizen, and to be taken such a course and to be left in service to them. He declared

that the bonds of union would and should be more closely cemented; that the States and cities should be more united; and that the people of the Union should be more united. "What is yours is ours, and what is ours is your." It is the property of our common country, which we should boast, and we should limit our selfish interests to the least possible degree. We should keep pace with the increasing population, which we should boast, and we should limit our selfish interests to the least possible degree. He predicted that in the year 1860 the population would be greater than that of Great Britain and France combined, and we may throw them away and be the struggle to carry forward American civilization to the point never before reached by any nation. The greatness of our country is not due to our resources and its industries, but to our population, and we may throw them away and be the struggle to carry forward American civilization to the point never before reached by any nation. The greatness of our country is not due to our resources and its industries, but to our population, and we may throw them away and be the struggle to carry forward American civilization to the point never before reached by any nation.

To the toast, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Governor-elect Logan responded by saying the names of Winthrop, Adams, and others of his State would live not only in Massachusetts but also in Illinois, in Michigan, and all over the continent of this country, "for of one man, or one State, or one part of all, whatever is creditable in literature, art, science, and commerce in Massachusetts, glory belongs to the other States in equal proportion. No one would narrow to State lines the names of Lincoln and Grant, Sumner and Adams."

They rose above locality—they were the nation's names. Mr. Long made a complimentary allusion to Gen. Gurnea, who had seen the sunset over the Government's war most fully as yet, and with his own country's institutions. He expressed the gratitude which he and his townsmen felt for Gen. Gurnea's hearty welcome, spontaneous hospitality, and warm friendship extended them.

Ezra Miller, of Omaha, in response to the toast, "Omaha, the Gateway of the West," through which the Pacific pours its golden flood, gave the suggestion of a toast to the "City of Omaha," and Gen. Horace Porter made a felicitous speech in response to the toast, "War and Commerce." H.

alled some of the humorous events of the war, in which commercial transactions played a large part, and said that war and commerce mingled together still on the Plains where the Army drove the Indians off or the reservations, according to the needs of the Government, and handsome tribute to his commander, Gen. Grant.

To the toast, "The Great West," the Hon. J. Wilson, of Iowa, responded. Ex-Gov. E. O. Stuart, of St. Louis, replied to the toast, "The Mississippi River and its Tributaries," and the toast, "Civilization." The liberality of its citizens in embellishing it, a characteristic worthy of being copied by all, characterized the toast.

The Hon. R. Mudge of Boston, answering the Hon. Mr. Manufacturers' referred to the testimony of 1837 years ago, when he came to Chicago from the East. In that stage, the only means of conveyance: was poor as he was, he would not have given his people for the whole of Chicago; when Illinois be- came with three years' accrued interest in default of the meeting at 22 cents, he would have been in the position of the Statutes. He had voted in four States and he would claim that he had a right to every State in the Union. He urged that manufacturing should, and should not, be confined to the East. It should extend and increase and permeate the West.

The Westchester grow as fast in manufacture as in agriculture. Doane introduced as worthy of as much honorable place in Chicago's affections, M. D. Spaulding of Boston, whose liberality toward Chicago at the time of our fire was well known. Mr. Spaulding modestly said that he had talked a good deal at the time of the Chicago fire, and friends of his had generously given, but he had been as kindly treated there ever since that if there should be another fire he would come out and try to do something.

After a few more toasts and speeches the company dispersed.

RAILWAY AND CANAL PROJECTS.
OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—Notice is given that a Bill for the purpose of authorizing a loan of money for the construction of a railway will be made for an act of Parliament to incorporate a company for the construction of a railway at or near a point opposite Montreal, and thence westerly to a point on the boundary line between Canada and the State of New York, at or near Fort Corvington, to connect with a line of railroad that State at or near the Town of Potsdam, and an extension of, connection with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway, with power to lay branch lines connecting with any railway crossing the boundary line between Canada and the State of New York.

Old Dan Breen was the only person among the many thousands that lined the route of the procession in Dubuque on Tuesday to whom Gen. Grant gave any sign of recognition. Standing up in his dirt wagon, Dan was a conspicuous object, towering above his fellows, and he easily caught the General's eye. One glance was sufficient to indicate old Dan as a former Galeana acquaintance. These old days of the Civil War were not far off, and he never goes back on his friends however humble that may be. He lifted his hat in response to that of the old man, and gave him a pleasant nod of recognition.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1879.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-DINORAH.
BOOTH'S THEATRE-OPERATIC SELECTIONS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-PARSON PLAYS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE-ESTELLE, OF FALSE AND TRUE.
DARK'S THEATRE-AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
PALM THEATRE-FRITZ IN IRELAND.
STANDARD THEATRE-PATINATTA.
HARVELL'S THEATRE-THE GALLEY SLAVE.
FIFTH AVENUE-H. M. S. PISAPPO.
NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE-SEATED THEATRE.
THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN-GUARD CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-VARIETY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING-DAIRY FAIR.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, probably followed by falling, barometer, westerly winds, shifting to colder northerly and easterly, and increasing cloudiness.

The House bids fair to recommence to-day the tedious game of dodging which was played so long at the extra session, and which led finally to the triumph of the inflationists. An attempt will be made to get a vote on the Fort resolution, which will be resisted by those who are unwilling to express themselves definitely on the subject. Meanwhile, the President's friends insist that he has been misunderstood in regard to his financial opinions; but if he has been so, he can easily make all further misunderstanding impossible. No one doubts that Mr. HAYES believes that the legal-tender notes should be retired or deprived of their legal-tender quality. If he will say clearly that Congress should pass an act like that contemplated by Mr. BAYARD's resolution in the Senate or Mr. LUCASSEY's bill in the House, no one will have any trouble in knowing what he means. Or if he will recommend the cancellation of legal tenders for the sinking fund, he will be equally free from possibility of misinterpretation. It is not what the President thinks in the abstract, but what he wants done, which is in doubt. If he will carefully consider the petition of the merchants and bankers of New-York which we publish this morning, he will readily perceive what is believed necessary by the soundest business men of the country.

Some detailed figures, which were published in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning, bring out very clearly the meddling blundering of the Buckner bill regarding bank reserves. That the banks should gradually accumulate gold as a reserve in place of legal-tender notes is exceedingly desirable, and it is so plainly so that those banks which are unwilling to perform this kind of reserve might very properly be compelled by act of Congress to do so. But the object of the Buckner bill is not to secure a gold reserve in the banks, but a reserve of silver. For this purpose, the bill is proposed as a substitute for a section of the Revised Statutes that has already been repealed. The old requirement of a reserve against circulation is revived. A total reserve of \$215,123,617 (taking the reports of the banks on Oct. 2 as a basis) is demanded in place of a cash reserve under the existing law of only \$93,780,124. But the object of the bill as to silver is more plainly seen when we note that the coin required by it amounts to \$107,561,808, against specie actually held of \$42,173,732. The difference, some \$65,000,000, it is hoped, should the bill pass, will be made up from the silver in the Treasury. As this silver would have to be drawn from the Treasury by greenbacks, and as the law requires the greenbacks to be immediately reissued, it will be seen that the bill is meant to serve the grand purpose of the inflationists by swelling the volume of the currency through both depreciated silver and legal-tender paper.

It is just possible that Gov. NICHOLS, of Louisiana, who, in spite of the bad methods by which he was placed in power, has shown some disinclination to serve the base ends of the Democratic managers, may check the fraud perpetrated at the late election. The results have to be promulgated by him after the returns have been compiled by a board of which he is the President and the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State are members. Should the Governor be convinced—as he readily may be—by the evidence produced before him, that the returns are fraudulent, he may refuse to publish the results. This would be an extreme step, and one of a character which is not generally to be resorted to.

According to our Washington dispatches this morning, Mr. Commissioner HATT, of the Indian Bureau, has been making some important discoveries in the Arizona district. He has found a lot of contractors who have been enriching themselves at the expense of the Government and of the Indians by means of false weights and other equally scurrily devices. Under these circumstances, he has deemed it his duty to fire the contractors sufficient to make up the loss to the Government, and also to expose them. The result under the old régime would have been the prompt removal of the Indian Commissioner and the appointment of some politician who knew better what was due to the traditions of the bureau and the influence of the great Arizona clique in national politics. We are happy to believe that no such effect can now be produced. Mr. SCHURZ is not a man to see a subordinate overthrown under the attacks of fraudulent contractors. We perceive with regret that Mr. McCORMICK, who made himself an honorable name in connection with the Paris Exposition, is mentioned as inclined to help the contractors against the Commissioner. Unless our correspondent is much misinformed, the Governor cannot make too much haste to "draw himself out of that crowd."

The cause of the burning of a pavilion of the Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night seems likely to remain an unsolved mystery. There is no doubt that this method of constructing hospitals has great merits, since it allows them to be frequently renewed, and thus saves them from the poison that otherwise gathers. But it could hardly have been intended by the advocates of wooden pavilions that they should be destroyed by fire in the night, when occupied by sick women and children, without sufficient attendants to prevent or extinguish a fire. The very nature of the structure imposes on the officers having charge of it the utmost care as to this danger—vigilant and disciplined watchmen, effective apparatus for putting out slight fires, and ample provision for the rescue of patients. Very little of this kind seems to have been provided at Bellevue. The Warden of the hospital naively suggests that the fire was caused by a coal dropping from a stove—an absolutely inexcusable cause, since it was perfectly preventable. No effort to put out the flames was made, and no means to do so seem to have existed on the place. It will be said that when discovered the flames had gained too great headway to be extinguished; but that they should have got such headway remains to be explained, and for this the officers should be held to the strictest account.

Our special correspondent, writing from Mississippi, does not find much encouragement for any supposition favorable to the support of Gen. GRANT, as the Republican candidate, by Southern Democrats. What will happen to the Southern Democracy after the next Presidential election he does not venture to predict; but he is confident that in that election, at any rate, the party will once more be a unit in favor of the regular nominee. He alleges that the main source of sympathy with the Grant movement at the South indicates personal or other grounds of dissatisfaction with the Democratic Party, rather than any abatement of hostility to the Republican Party, its principles or its candidates. But it is possible to accept every material fact presented in the Jackson letter without conceding the force of all its conclusions.

Whatever its motives, character, or strength, the Grant movement is at this moment the most suggestive anomaly in Southern politics. Individual Democrats there may have been who have, in the freedom of social intercourse, expressed themselves favorable to a third-term candidacy of Gen. GRANT. There is, however, a wide difference between the occasional utterances of Southern men, and a wide-spread tendency which has forced itself on the reluctant observation of Southern journalists and politicians. The mere possibility of its occurrence is a novelty that should restrain an inclination to define dogmatically the future course of Southern affairs. Among the few ascertained facts bearing upon the future the fact of discontent within the Southern Democracy, and of a growing disposition not to submit to insolent party dictation, is the most generally admitted. The first glimpses of the Grant movement came through channels not at all in harmony with its objects; and in the same manner the evidence respecting Independent movements proceeded, primarily, not from professed Independents, but from their unfriendly Democratic critics. Our correspondent's classification of the persons who, with various motives and in different forms, contribute to the pro-Grant sentiment in Democratic quarters, is obviously incomplete; but as far as it goes it is in entire harmony with every intelligent attempt to explain the origin of the sentiment and to estimate the worth of its expressions.

It is necessary to remember that, with rare and unimportant exceptions, neither the Independent nor the Grant movement is associated with any profession of change toward the Republican organization. There had been a pretense of change, evidence of continued bitterness would cast a doubt upon the movement in whose behalf the pretense had been put forward. But nothing of the sort has occurred. Even Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, with all his esteem for Gen. GRANT, does not affect friendships for the Republican Party. He would prefer GRANT to TILDEN, he says; and beyond this his sympathy with the Grant movement does not extend. Such a declaration is not wholly destitute of effect: it is like the first assertion of independence,—it helps to break down prejudice, and to familiarize the South with contingencies which its Bourbon masters have scented as inadmissible. When a man gets far enough to concede the desirableness of having Gen. GRANT again in the Presidency, under

any circumstances, he gives a flip to the Grant movement, whether intentionally or not. And the same reasons which impel us to acknowledge the benefits accruing indirectly from the Independent movement in Georgia and elsewhere, also operate in behalf of the qualified approval of Gen. GRANT'S candidacy. We should distrust professions that presuppose a sweeping revision of Southern feeling in regard to the great parties, because such a change implies the operation of influences that cannot suddenly be called into existence. On the same ground, we should reject as unworthy of serious notice a declaration intended to convey the idea that the Grant movement, be it great or small, implies conversion from Democracy to Republicanism. The movement is entitled to notice because it is not hypocritical. Adhesion to Gen. GRANT'S candidacy proceeds on the assumption that he is willing to become a national as distinguished from a strictly party candidate. The multiplying evidences of respect for the man, and of faith in his capacity, rest on this basis; and it is a basis to whose strength Gen. GRANT has undoubtedly contributed since his return.

We are not required, however, to measure the indications of change which are revealing themselves at the South by the probabilities of the Grant movement. That it is not a movement in the interest of the Republican Party, every one familiar with Southern affairs has known from the start and for many reasons it is natural for the professional politicians who have utilized that party for their own benefit in the Southern States to depreciate both the strength of the movement and the motives of its promoters. Looking at the subject from a more distant point of view, and with total indifference to the fortunes of office-seekers, or the schemes of trading partisans, we cannot ignore the significance of either of the two movements which, with some differences of degree, reflect the growth of the disorganizing forces that are at work among the Southern Democrats. The Independents represent the tendency to revolt against Bourbon ascendancy as experienced in local affairs, and in the struggles connected with Congressional elections. The Grant Democrats represent an advance upon the local idea, and their utterances, however they may vote next November, exemplify the process of party disintegration. Take the classes included in this category, as enumerated by our correspondent, and say whether influences so varied, and in some respects so strong, can array themselves, even conditionally, against the Democratic Party without producing important political results.

Sneer as we may at the "first families" nonsense which has extended from Virginia throughout the South, the class to whom it applies forms a notable factor in Southern politics. When the management of the Democratic Party has passed so completely into the hands of its worst men that the decayed aristocracy of the section stand aloof and talks of GRANT as a deliverer, it is easier to decry motives than to forecast results. Still more pregnant with meaning is the dissatisfaction that prevails among the more thrifty planters and among the business men of the South. Their first care is for its material interests, and they are tired of the party madness which sacrifices these interests and postpones indefinitely the return of prosperity. Admitting that when next November arrives the great majority of these men may, in one way or another, be compelled to vote with the Democracy, the fact that they chafe under Democratic authority, and are anxious for a change that shall bring them into more friendly relations with the North, ought not to be forgotten. And so with other classes, of whose peculiarities we need not speak. The Grant movement may end in smoke, but the smothered fire would not be possible if the power of the Democratic Party in the South were now as absolute as in other circumstances it has been. In the treatment of Southern political affairs, then, breadth of view and generosity of spirit are infinitely more promising than the partisanship that would repel everything not literally in accord with its plans. In striving for a reunited country, it may be necessary to render partisan zeal subject to the larger ideas of statesmanship.

There is something ludicrous in the manifest dread with which the Democrats regard TILDEN. The popular idea of the Claimant (which may be a correct one) is that he is an active and busy schemer, incessantly planning and spinning fine webs by which to discomfit his enemies and compass his own renomination. This estimate of TILDEN's character is strengthened by the conduct of the leading Democrats of the country. Whether rightly or wrongly, they represent themselves in a state of panic, now and again, on account of TILDEN's secret manoeuvres. Like a mole, he is burrowing underground, unless these eminent Democ rats are greatly mistaken. A period of comparative quiet is soon succeeded by a commotion which is caused by the discovery of "a new Tilden plot." Possibly, the frequent volleys of addresses from Tammany Hall may be traced to a desire to head off any possible movement which TILDEN may make. The Tammanvites do not know exactly where to look for him. They beat their tom-toms in order to keep up at least an appearance of vigilance.

Mr. HENDRICKS is one of those who stand in daily terror of TILDEN'S craftiness. Mr. HENDRICKS probably desires to be President more hungrily than any man now living. If he should ever arrive at that stage of life when he must relinquish all hope of the Presidency, it would be when he knew that he had only a few months to live. And then he would be the worst disappointed man since DANIEL WEBSTER. It was a happy thought of Mr. HENDRICKS, or of some of his friends, that HORATIO SEYMOUR'S popularity in this State might be made useful by nominating him for the Presidency, with HENDRICKS for the second place, the understanding being that SEYMOUR should resign after election, leaving the Presidency to the excellent HENDRICKS. This highly ingenious scheme has been put forth cautiously by some of the anti-Tilden organs, the object being to ascertain popular feeling on the subject. This purpose has been met. The general re-

But it is evident that the mention of SEYMOUR's name has agitated that mysterious personality which men know as S. J. TILDEN. Straightway we hear from Washington whisperings indicating that Mr. TILDEN does not think very highly of SEYMOUR, and that he regards Mr. Justice CHURCH as a statesman who needs watching. Dark hints are thrown out respecting Mr. TILDEN's opinions of all the leading Democrats of this State, and it is insisted upon that no Democratic candidate for the Presidency will stand any chance of election unless he can carry New-York, and that no man can carry this State without TILDEN. Reduced to its plainest terms, this means that TILDEN is the only man who can carry New-York. And this is believed to be the sheet-anchor of TILDEN's hopes. It is not to be expected, however, that Tammany will abandon, next year, the fight which it began with the opening of the canvass of 1879. And if the present feud is to be continued, the Democratic Party may as well give up New-York.

There is, however, a blind confidence among the Tilden men in the subtlety and cunning of their chief. They seem to think that his craft and his cash will somehow bring them out all right. This touching confidence was shocked a little by the defeat of the Democratic State ticket in November. To those who trusted in TILDEN, and waited for something to turn up, it was a rude awakening to find that every Republican candidate for State office, save one, was elected. And the family foes of the Claimant were undoubtedly surprised to find that "the old man" had actually failed to carry a single point. But this was a temporary check. To most of TILDEN's followers, the defeat of last November does not appear to have much influence on the next Presidential contest. They are already explaining this away as destitute of any deep meaning. It was a local affair, largely shaped by ephemeral causes. Meantime, the wily old spider who spins his web in Gramercy Park is stealthily entangling every possible rival. No sooner does a Democratic candidate boom up than a sand-club from some shadowy corner flies out and hits him. TURMAN, LAMOCK, BAYARD, HENDRICKS, and even BRYANT, who cannot fairly be called a candidate, have been bowled over one after another. As each falls, the knowing ones rub their hands sardoniously, smile, and whisper to each other, "That's the old man." And so the stage of Gramercy Park is credited with what a Coroner's jury would call "an act of arson." He is the mighty magician whose every mysteriousness makes him all the more dreadful. As the number of possible Democratic candidates grows less and less, there is a growing feeling that TILDEN holds the domination of his party in the hollow of his hand. If he does not keep it for himself, it will be because he chooses to give it to some other man.

The report of the cyclone in the South Atlantic encountered by the United States steamer *Essex*, on her voyage from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Rio de Janeiro, appears to perplex the naval authorities. Commander SCHLEY, of that vessel, states that the storm overtook her on the 3d of August, and did not cease until the 11th; and, it is said, he gives it as his opinion that his ship was in the outer circle of a hurricane of great diameter, traveling to the southward and eastward. As heretofore mariners have held that the region of the South Atlantic through which the *Essex* was passing is not troubled with cyclones, Commander SCHLEY's report has been referred to the Hydrographic and Signal Office for information.

This incident is of great importance, not only as a well-authenticated fact bearing on the physics of the South Atlantic, but as one illustrating the present and pressing need of meteorological investigations in the ocean-highways of commerce from Cape Horn to the equator. The distance from Montevideo to Rio is about 1,030 miles by the usual steamer route, which would be less than a five days' run for the *Essex*, in any but very heavy weather. Her detention by the storm, as well as its long continuance, would seem to confirm her commander's opinion that the disturbance was

ture cyclone. As in the Southern Hemisphere, the gyratory movement of cyclones is like the revolution of the hands of a clock—that is, from left to right—it is evident that a cyclone curving to the south-eastward off the coast of Brazil would develop southerly and south-westerly winds on its western side. This necessary consequence of the law of storms suffices, of itself, to enable a seaman to diagnose this August gale from the only other atmospheric disturbances—the *pamperos*—with which it is likely to be confounded. The *pamperos* are high winds which blow in summer from the Andes across the pampas of Buenos Ayres to the sea-coast, and sometimes, according to KERZLAFF, extending out to sea a considerable distance; but, as they blow from the Andes, and are there robbed of their moisture, they reach the coast as very dry winds, and are usually discharged with dust. It is highly improbable that these winds, so strongly marked, could have been mistaken for the marginal winds of an ocean cyclone; the former blow from north-east to north-west, while the latter would be from south-east to south-west. The monsoons on the coast, it is true, blow in August from south-east to south-west, but they are so feeble that no experienced commander would be likely to confound them with hurricane winds.

The prevailing nautical opinion that the Atlantic Ocean off the east coast of South America is not troubled by cyclones, though the commander of the *Essex* seems to have shared it, appears, for many reasons, unfounded. If we glance at any good storm-chart, we find that off the east coast of Africa—the sister continent of South America, and one which bears the same physical relations to the equatorial currents of the sea—the most terrific cyclones, emerging from the equatorial current of the Indian Ocean, curve to the southward and eastward near Madagascar and the outlying Islands of Mauritius and Réunion. The analogies of physical

ography would lead us to expect a hurricane-belt off the Brazilian coast, lying in the line of the great "Brazil current" or northern Gulf Stream, corresponding somewhat with that well-known storm-belt skirting the Madagascar coast and near the Mozambique current. The peculiar northerly projection of the South American continent at Cape St. Roque serves to divert a larger portion of the Atlantic equatorial current to the northward, so that the easterly offshoot is smaller than the corresponding offshoot from the equatorial of the Indian Ocean. But if, as all ocean meteorology goes to prove, the great cyclones frequent and follow the principal warm currents of the sea, there is strong ground for disputing the prevailing idea of mariners in respect to the e cyclology of the western basin of the South Atlantic.

Many years ago, Capt. FITZPATRICK asserted the existence of occasional violent south-east storms off Santa Martha, 28½° south, between Montevideo and Rio. The eminent meteorologist, Mr. PIDDINGTON, cites the date of a gale which began 200 miles from the coast of Uruguay, (latitude 34° south), "lasting three days", and drifting the vessel "overboard by 113 miles out of her course." In the marine square included between 30° and 35° degrees south latitude and 40° and 55° west longitude, Capt. MAURY has counted seven such gales in the Fall months and as many in Spring, while on the area between 33° and 36° south latitude and 40° and 53° west longitude—only two gales lay out on the sea-way from Montevideo to Rio—he recorded seven Fall gales, and a little further to the eastward seven or similar Summer storms. These data are only fragmentary indications of the meteorology of this part of the Atlantic; and yet they are ample to prove the importance to navigation of systematic and diligent research by means of simultaneous observations taken by all seamen traversing this oceanic tract.

Such observations are now sought for from all ship Captains by our Signal Service or the development of the work it is prosecuting in the broad fields of international, including, of course, oceanic, meteorology. All observations of this kind are carefully collated and embodied in the International Weather Charts, provided only they are taken daily at the fixed hour (7:35 A. M., Washington mean time,) for all observers who co-operate with the Signal Office to report the weather. Ship-masters of every rank who contribute their simultaneous observations to the Washington office may be well sure that they will not have labored in vain, but that they will be put to the best and most use now practicable. If the fleets of our merchantmen annually traversing the South Atlantic were taking the uniform and simultaneous weather-observations, the perplexing questions raised by Commander CHESLEY's late experience could soon and easily be cleared up. The meteorology of the South Atlantic is very intimately connected with that of Cape Horn. And Cape Horn is the key to the meteorology of the Southern Hemisphere.

A new question has arisen to disturb the peace of the Church of England. It does not create division among the laity of the church, but it arrays the clergy against their parishioners. It is the great question of bag or plate. The clergy insist that collections shall be gathered in plates, while the laity desire to drop their contributions into bags. Sooner or later this great question will find its way into our American churches, and it will do no harm to discuss it in advance.

The English clergy support the plate on the ground that it is the only way in which to maintain the fairness and purity of a collection. Every man sees what his neighbor has put on the plate, and cannot be imposed upon by any false returns professing to show that he has given less than his neighbor. Moreover, the clergy claim that the publicity of the plate is a barrier not only against counterfeit coin, but against the small sum contributions. A millionaire may drop a penny into the hidden depths of a bag and assume the air of having given a sovereign, but no rich man could venture to thrust an impertinent penny or sixpence to the fierce light that beats upon the open plate. It is maintained that as a matter of fact, a subscription taken up in a plate is certain to be larger in any given case than it would be were it to be taken up in a bag. Hence, the unanimity and ardor with which the clergy support the plate.

The lay partizan of the secret bag disavows any desire to lessen the amount of their gifts. They simply assert that the state encourages ostentation; many a good man who fairly longs to contribute, says twenty pounds, feels that it would savour of ostentation and worldly pride to heap up such a sum on a plate in the sight of men. The bag enables him to give to the extent of his means, without publishing his liberality. The bag party feels that a conscientious giver should not let his left-hand neighbor know that his personal right hand gives, and that the bag affords the desired facility for thus doing good by stealth and without other vestrymen blush with pleased surprise when they see the rich results of the collection.

Bags were in general use in this country many years ago, but they went out of fashion not long before the war. The season was not that urged by the English energy against bags. It was the spirit of renoceance manifested by wicked gull which brought the bag into disrepute. In New-England congregations, the ecclesiastic bag was as fastened to the end of a long pole, so that it could search out the miserly man who had sought refuge in the remote end of a pew. The wicked boys of the period were accustomed to club together at intervals and procure vast quantities of the old-fashioned copper cents, with which they would quietly load the bag until the season, unable any longer to support the weight of copper, would be compelled to abandon his task and return with aching shoulders and perspiring brow to his seat. The state did not admit of this wicked game, and hence it gradually drove out and superseded the perverted bag.

The war came on soon after the introduction of plates, and brought with it the paper fractional currency. This currency seemed made expressly for church plates. A ten-cent bill, by a skillful system of folding, could be made undistinguishable from a fifty-cent bill, and the latter, by another

system of folding, could be made to resemble a bank bill of unknown value. The notes, liable to overflowing by these bits of old paper, presented a most imposing appearance, and the givers had all the satisfaction of combining liberality with economy. The value of church collections, however, decidedly decreased during the war currency period, and even without deducting the worn-out and incurrent bills of the pieces of brown paper dishonestly contributed by bad boys, the results were far from satisfactory to the vestryman's mind.

Now, that we have returned to special payments, there will be a change of opinion among the laity as to the desirability of lotteries, and we may expect to see an American as well as an English bag party. To avoid the otherwise inevitable controversy, it might be wise to make an immediate and radical change in the manner of making church collections. The old-fashioned system of collecting coin is clumsy and unattractive to our commercial age. Whether checks should be substituted for coin, and whether collectors should be required to carry a bell-punch, which would indicate the amount given by each person, are matters of detail. It is obvious, however, that there are grave faults both in the bag and plate, and that it is time that some substitute should be devised to take their place. Perhaps the best plan would be to substitute the weekly Sunday morning raffle for the voluntary collection. Of course, those churches which regard raffling as morally wrong, would not adopt this plan, but this is no reason why churches which permit raffling at their fairs should object to it as a regular part of the Sunday services. There might be a different prize offered every Sunday in the year, so that the attractions of the game could be constantly kept up. The season is rapidly approaching when the usual Christmas festivals, with their accustomed opportunities for raffling, will be held by scores of churches. With the beginning of the new year, these churches could adopt the weekly Sunday morning raffle, and thus forestall the bag and plate controversy, which will, sooner or later, cause dissension among our members.

the suit of Dr. NOWELL against his brother-in-law, MR. WILLIAMS, which has just been brought on for trial in London, after a trial of fifteen days, has again into prominent discussion in England an important subject of commitments to insane demented. There is no doubt that such commitments should be subject to the strictest regulations, and that there should be no ground for the belief or suspicion that any person could be committed to an asylum for places for keeping in confinement any person of any name, whom somebody else may have a notion for getting out of the way. Many readers are aware how forcibly the dangers of this abuse are set forth in one of CHARLES READ'S novels. The trial has fully established the fact that Dr. NOWELL'S was not a case of this kind. There was no ground of doubt or suspicion at the time he was committed, and the conduct of the trial has fully established the fact that MR. WILLIAMS was justified in taking care to insure that he did in order to protect his sister from the insults and the danger to which she was subjected by the strange conduct of her husband. But the first commitment was clearly illegal, and was properly subject to the presumption that if any person committed in this manner, it was his duty to demand not be difficult to procure one in order to remove an outrage. The law requires that an insane lunatic shall be examined by two medical men, who shall have no interest, direct or indirect, in the commitment, and who shall conduct the examination separately and independently of each other. Dr. SARRIS, one of the examining physicians, directed to be conducted in this manner, for he received £700 a year for sending patients to Northumberland House. Moreover, the limitation had not been conducted separately by two doctors, for, as Lord COLERIDGE, in pronouncing judgment, said, "like the figures in a barometer, as the one rises in the one, the other falls in the other." The law requires that the commitment be made by the Commissioners, who do not hesitate to set it aside and order a new examination and certificate to be made. The matter had probably have dropped here had not Dr. NOWELL, on recovering his senses, brought an action for damages. The jury found for the defendant, but the judge directed the jury to find for the plaintiff on the ground of a specific change in the law, and in the statement that "the mode in which the certificates are given and the inquiries as to the certificates carried out is very reprehensible on the part of the medical men, and that the law requires change." Lord COLERIDGE promised that this recommendation should be forwarded to the proper quarters. It is to be hoped that the jury has been duly convinced upon it, it is unlikely that something may be done in the matter.

The youth of our nation seems to be awoken, and is generally showing a readiness for self-assertion and satisfaction by a great deal of cheering. When we want to honor anybody, we are to convey our intent in a most clamorous manner. The louder the din, the deeper, as we think, is the admiration and appreciation. Cincinnati is no exception. It is generally shown by the reaction of Gen. GRANT, expected there on the 11th. Not content with firing simultaneous salutes from Newport, Covington, and Cincinnati, and ringing all the bells in all three cities on his arrival, the steam-boats at the landing—and there is an enormous fleet there just now—will blow their whistles, and the people will shout and cheer and reproach us as near as may be a complete pandemonium. As the public schools are to have a holiday all the boys might be directed to assemble on public landing, as the General comes in the train, and beat with sticks and rattles, and shout and cheer and reproach us for the purpose. The remainder of the masculine population might be furnished with rattles such as cut-watchesmen used to carry, and with Chinese gongs, and by energetic use of these increase, if possible, the deafening uproar. We regret that we cannot attend Cincinnati, but the tumultuous occasion, the railroads, ill-paved streets, rattling cars, and general hub-bub, so that the reception might be beyond peradventure a nonpareil of noise, incline to believe, however, that the people of this city will be successful in creating such a din as never before been heard in a town of like size. The General, however, if he is to be honored, as we are sure it will be no fault of theirs, they imagine that, as he has commanded in a good many battles, he may relish the roar of peace as well as the roar of war. It is not mentioned how long GRANT proposes to enjoy the hospitality of Cincinnati, and the pressure of the season may lay him upon the exact time it will require him to stay.

could the defense in the now celebrated Rosen case undertake to contest the question whether a bloodstain upon a knife, cloth, or other article can be identified by averaging the diameters of the colored corpuscles, some interesting questions would arise. It is true that the diameters of the corpuscles before now such as the case, and that they are, perhaps, the general opinion; but it is also true, as demonstrated by M. HAYEM, in an article in *Comptes Rendus*, (the Journal of the Académie des Sciences), that the diameters of the corpuscles of the colored corpuscles of human blood is greater than scientific men have heretofore supposed. Expressed in English terms, M. HAYEM finds that there are colored corpuscles in human blood of a diameter greater than the average diameter of the corpuscles in diameter, and there are others—giant corpuscles he styles them—which are not less than at one two-thousand five-hundredths of an inch in diameter. He also finds that the diameters of these bodies are about one three thousand two hundredth of an inch in diameter, and while it is conceded that there is some variation, it is supposed to be within very narrow limits. The photographs of

MR. WOODWARD, and others show a very small average variation; but HAYEK maintains that the sex division of the population has an important influence on the number of the smaller corporales. They are predominant, for example, in patients running fevers or anæmia. Their variation is number greater in women than in men, and appears to be due to lighter causes in women than in men, so that the average of any number of women selected at random would vary extremely from the general average as stated in the books. The number of corporales in the blood, according to HAYEK, is greatest in extreme infancy, and decreases with age, so that constancy at adolescence affords a useful physical growth of the organism is attained. Here, then, three important factors to be taken into consideration, each of which may completely modify the general average based upon a few examinations, mostly of males at an adult age. The first is, also, the variation of the average in the female being extremely great under normal conditions, and subject to very great fluctuation from causes we are disturbing. The second is the state of health, which produces a far greater variation, as for disease, in the female than in the male; comes a decrease of the larger corporales and increase, relatively, of the smaller as the organism tends toward maturity. Taking all these points into consideration—and advanced microscopists in this country were fully aware of their existence because M. HAYEK announced them—the tendency of the sex has been to make a very hasty and superficial as to the value of individual examinations in the treatment of corporales which have been ignored by treatment after having been dried by exposure to the air, except when supported by convincing corroborating facts.

horrible crime recently took place in Rome, details of which have been given to the American people by the *Sigaro FADDA*, a celebrated Italian journalist. **CARDINAL**, who has also composed the life of **FADDA** and a woman called **ANTONETTA ZOZZA**, the acrobat's mistress. **CARDINAL** has been caught red-handed, was convicted, but by strange sophistry, or that "amazing leniency shown to Italian juries," the **FADDA** woman had benefit of extenuating circumstances, while the **ZOZZA** was sentenced to a prison term of 18 months, necessary to the crime admits of no possibility. Dripping then, with gore, the woman **ZOZZA** has returned to her old profession, and the throngs of Roman pleasure-seekers went to witness to see a murderous balance herself on a wire as she careered around the ring on a horse's back. A tribut of that suburban stretch, it was, satisfied in every way the exacting appetite of the crowd. The London Times, that takes some space to this squalid end, states that Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and magistrates were in throngs" and paid double price to gain admittance to the show. Now, there is something of "imperfect civilization," which is supposed to be applicable to Italy, but not to Rome, and these, but which, in this case, an Italian would like to have used as relative to the Romans. It is questionable how much an enlightened public acts in Italy toward eking-the scandals of character. It belongs to the Latin race to seek amusement, to satisfy a horrid curiosity in putting their eyes to see a thing which is not like 40 years ago, the mistress of the man who to assassinate **LOUIS PHILIPPE**, but who was less horrible, dispensed for a longtime cups of coffee and lamps of sugar to immense crowds in a Parisian saloon. It was delightful to have one's cup tended by a hand which had once been tore by a human hand. It is really, but very rarely, that one can witness a man who has been in the public might enjoy the sight of one who had labored and distantly in a crime, but Anglo-Saxon feeling among the coarsest and most has shown far disgust than interest in such things. A chain of horrors, edifices in Rome have sufficed to allow craving for the horrible, and open mouths have had gratifications opportunities for grasping morbidly. It is true, that in the United States, and in California did try to place herself on boards, but the good public will not record it to credit; unannounced turned their backs on her, she may still be wandering about, for aught we know, in search of her audience. We are no advocates of Lynch law, but it is to be devoutly hoped every man should attempt to place on his shoulders the God-forsaken world which has dabbled in human blood, who has escaped the law by trick or by this overleniency, which, by way, is not peculiar to Italian juries, the crime of the public will be hurled down on such carriers of morals. A series of howls, with a rainfall shower of cabbage stalks, would be an appropriate manner to show which would be a terrible. Public opinion can put men and women in pillory, and the punishments it inflicts is even more terrible to bear than that sometimes doled out to the lawless.

It seems to have been demonstrated that rabies is a disease as hydrophobia, and that the use of a dog with rabies independent of the nervous irritation of the person who has been bitten, bring it about. certain French physicians have tried a number of experiments for the purpose of determining the method of transmission. They found that the virus is transmitted to man by being bitten, but it has been doubted whether the former could be in their transmit it. As held by those who made the tests that if virus be communicated to animals from a man in the hydrophobic state the presumption was fair that it could be communicated by him to others of his species. For the purpose of deciding this question, M. RABINAUD experimented with the blood-saliva obtained from a man in the stages of hydrophobia at the Larrière Hospital. These were taken from him in a quiet interval, on the day before his death. The saliva of two rabbits was inoculated into one that was treated with the blood did not seem in any way affected by it; but the rabbit that inoculated with the saliva began to show symptoms of rabies in four days, and, having passed through different stages of excitement, died on the eighth day. The particles of virus in the blood-saliva after death still continued to hold its virulence qualities, though its effect upon the blood which it was transmitted was of a less virulent character. The conclusion to be drawn from this is obvious. The poison rests in the saliva, and is potent in its nature that it is treating or nursing animals in whom rabies has developed, or in persons who have observed the same, for the propagation of the virus will not improbably result in their suffering and death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1879.

Chief Justice Fisher, of Wyoming Territory, rendered his resignation to the President.

The Controller of the Currency has declared indebted of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Kansas City, payable in cash, as necessary for the coin to be prepared, and dividends in all of 40 per cent.

The Philadelphia Mint is coining eagles and eagles at an average of \$200,000 worth daily. A larger proportion of this amount is in eagles. It is anticipated that the coinage of this Mint during the present month will aggregate \$1,000,000.

Several packages containing samples of money were sent to the Mint at Osaka, Japan, during the last fiscal year.

The Treasury Department, with a request from these authorities that the coin be assayed at the United States Mint in order to verify its standard weight. Similar tests heretofore made of Japanese coins of several years have exhibited a close correspondence to the standard fixed by the United States, with which minting operations in Japan are conducted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Treasury now has \$364,435,000 in United States bonds to seek bank circulation. It is the largest amount of bank circulation in the week ending today, 80,400, United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending today, 42,600; national bank circulation outstanding, \$233,069,651; gold notes, \$11,000,000; the internal revenue bonds, \$33,395,68; and the Customs receipts, \$73,89. The receipts of national bank notes for the week ending today, 1,000,000, compared with the corresponding period last year, are shown below:

	1878.	1879.
Total	\$475,000	\$114,000
York	200,000	200,000
Philadelphia	104,000	35,000
Baltimore	491,000	827,000
Other cities	\$1,908,000	\$506,000
Total to-day	\$83,000	

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange Saturday, Dec. 7.

W. E. Raymond, foreclosed sale. Walter L. Livingston, Esq. Referee, sold the four-story brick building with lot 21, No. 72 Broadway, east side, 225 feet front of Grand-st., for \$10,000, to John Randall, plaintiff.

A. H. Miller & Son, foreclosed sale. Elliott Sandford, Esq. Referee, sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling with lot 21 by 102.5, No. 10 West 43rd-st., north side, 250 feet front of Schav., for \$10,175, to Robert D. C. Grant, plaintiff.

H. W. Co., foreclosed sale. C. W. West, Esq. Referee, sold the frame building, with lot 25 by 201.10, on East 105th-st., north side, running thence to 100th-st., 263 feet east of East-av., for \$11,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

C. J. Becker & Son, partition sale. T. H. Lane, Esq. Referee, sold the two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 2075 2d-av., south-east corner of 107th-st., for \$3,325, to Timothy Donovan and Smith, Elv. Jr.

Scott & Myers, foreclosed sale. John H. Kitchen, Esq. Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 106.6, on East 105th-st., north side, 350 feet front of Courtlandt-st., for \$1,000, to Francis P. Brugman, plaintiff.

The foreclosed sale by Richard V. Barnett, of house, with lot, No. 23, on East 105th-st., south of Henry-st., was adjourned to Dec. 13, and sale of dwelling and two lots, No. 462 West 22d-st., east of 10th-av., adjourned to Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, was \$77,715, as against \$235,355, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, the following public sales will be held:

At 10 o'clock (Monday), Dec. 8.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosed sale, Henry R. Deane, Esq. Referee, of the two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 74 West 43rd-st., west side, 25 feet front of Thompson-st., for \$3,325, to Timothy Donovan and Smith, Elv. Jr.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosed sale, William H. Fagard, Esq. Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling with lot 19 by 50, No. 313 West 26th-st., south side, 150 feet front of 1st-av., for \$1,000, to John Randall, plaintiff.

By Van Ness & Kearney, foreclosed sale, E. D. Gale, Esq. Referee, of the two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 127th-st., south side, 250 feet front of 4th-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

By P. G. & C. S. Brown, public auction sale of the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 74, No. 108 Lexington-av., west side, 80 feet front of 3d-av.

By H. K. Ludlow & Co., Administrator's sale of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 122d-st., north side, 150 feet front of 1st-av., also one-seventh part of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., south-east corner of Lexington-av., and one-seventh part of two two-story frame houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., by 103.2 by 33, on Manhattan-st., south side, 154 feet front of 2d-av., running through to 127th-st.

Also, foreclosed sale, of the five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 25 feet front of 2d-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosed sale, W. Erwin, Esq. Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 94, on East 105th-st., north side, 25 feet front of 1st-av., also the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 27 2d-st., north side, 100 feet front of 1st-av.

By Bernard Smith, foreclosed sale, J. S. Potter, Esq. Referee, of the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 25 feet front of 2d-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosed sale, James F. Rauden, Esq. Referee, of the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 50, No. 114 East 62d-st., north side, 17.6 feet front of 4th-av.

By L. E. & I. Phillips, foreclosed sale, Adolph L. Rager, Esq. Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 150 feet front of 1st-av., and 75 East 130th-st., north side, 90 feet front of 4th-av.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av.

By J. A. Blocker & Son, public auction sale of property belonging to the three-story brownstone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av., also one-seventh part of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av., also one-seventh part of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosed sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq. Referee, of the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av.

By Richard V. Barnett, foreclosed sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq. Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 24 by 53.7, No. 24 Courtlandt-st., north side, 25 feet front of 1st-av., for \$1,000, to John Randall, plaintiff.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosed sale, E. DeP. Fox, Esq. Referee, of the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av.

By Van Tassel & Kearney, foreclosed sale, W. Erwin, Esq. Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 94, on East 105th-st., north side, 25 feet front of 1st-av., also the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 27 2d-st., north side, 100 feet front of 1st-av.

By Bernard Smith, foreclosed sale, William H. Fagard, Esq. Referee, of the three-story brownstone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosed sale, James F. Rauden, Esq. Referee, of the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 50, No. 114 East 62d-st., north side, 17.6 feet front of 4th-av.

By L. E. & I. Phillips, foreclosed sale, Adolph L. Rager, Esq. Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 150 feet front of 1st-av., and 75 East 130th-st., north side, 90 feet front of 4th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERBLY FURNISHED, FINISHED dining-room and large parlour on parlor floor, for sale; lot 37th-st., Murray Hill, adjoining Park-av. Also.

BUILDING LOTS on Central River, and Morningside Parks, near rapid transit stations, at low rates.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS. Six hundred and twenty-five eligible lots with building water-front for development, situated on the Hudson River, from 11th to 127th-st., north side, 25 feet front of 1st-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS. A valuable plot of 15,000 square feet on a corner on West 127th-st., north side, 25 feet front of 1st-av. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 51 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTIES ON PARK-ST. Near Post-st., three lots, each 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 11 Broadway, (Trinity Building), the four-story brownstone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 12 East 111th-st., north side, 250 feet front of 1st-av.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, FURNISHED apartments, eight light parlours, kitchen, price, \$2,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORES Nos. 303 and 305 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 507 and 509 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 511 and 513 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 515 and 517 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 519 and 521 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 523 and 525 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 527 and 529 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 531 and 533 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 535 and 537 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 543 and 545 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 547 and 549 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 551 and 553 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 555 and 557 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 559 and 561 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 563 and 565 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 567 and 569 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 571 and 573 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 575 and 577 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 579 and 581 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 583 and 585 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 587 and 589 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 591 and 593 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 595 and 597 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 599 and 601 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 603 and 605 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 607 and 609 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 611 and 613 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 615 and 617 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. Also, Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January. 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Muttons, \$3 10@ \$3 50; choice, \$3 60@ \$3 70;
heavy shipping, \$4 @ \$4 25; receipts, 600 head.

good, 5½c; medium, 4½c; common, 4½c. Sheep
live demand: receipts, 5,000 head, extra Chris
Sheep, 6c; prime, 5c.25½c; good, 4½c.25½c;
dium, 4c.25½c; common, 3c.25½c. Lambs in a
demand: receipts, 300 head; good to prime, 5
6½c; common to medium, 4c.25c. Hogs selling
receipts, 6,000 head; no Chicago stock on the ma

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—Beef Cattle—scarce and a shade higher. common dull, and low. very best, 4½¢ @ 5¢; first quality, 3½¢ @ 4¢; med 2½¢ @ 3½¢; ordinary, 2¢ @ 2½¢. most sales were at 2½¢ @ 3¢. receipts, 3,086 head; sales, 1,824 head. Swine—Generally slow, and price firm. receipts, 8 head; quoted 5½¢ @ 6¢. Sheep—Receipts, 4 head; quoted at 3½¢ @ 4½¢.

Corn, 42,200 bushels; Oats, 16,800 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Grain in Storage: Wheat—1,035,663 bushels; Corn, 2,782 bushels; Oats, 47,404 bushels; Barley, 35,093 bushels; Rye, 77,800 bushels; Penn. none; Mal., 42 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and no low grades here; Double Extra, \$5 95; Treble \$6 25; \$6 50; High grades, \$6 62½ to \$7 25. Corn, 15 to 20 cents lower.

Mixed. 3bc. No. 2 do. 4c. Oats strong and big. No. 1 White. 3bc. No. 2 do. 3c. No. 1 Mixed. 3c. No. 2 do. 3c. Clover seed—No. 2, easier; prime 3c. choice, \$5 do. Dressed Hogs firm at \$5 15c \$5 20c. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbs.; Wheat, 22,000 bu. Corn, 2,300 bushels. Oats, 1,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 1,600 bu. Oats, 800 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—Wheat opened advanced 3c. and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee

2.25 Cal. Pot. strong at \$1.23 1/2 50c. Lard - iron
at 77c. Leaf, tierce 84c. do. keg 84c. Bulk -
strong. Shoulders, 44c. Clear Rib, 64c. @ 7c.
Sides, 74c. for loose. Bacon - None here. Sugar
Hams, 10 1/2c. Whisky firm at \$1 10.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 8. - There were
of 4,000 bxs. Factory Cheese at 11c 21/2c. of
graded 300 bxs.; of farm Dairy Cheese at 7 1/2c. @ 1
and 150 pks. of Butter at 22 @ 2-c.

4-30 P. M.-Cotton-Uplands-Low Middling closed strong; December delivery 7-18-24; Uplands, Low Middling closed strong; February delivery 7-16-24; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery 7-16-24; Provisions-Lard, 49s. 8d., cwt. for A. can. Bacon, 39s. 8d., cwt. for Long Clear Middle 41s. for Short Clear Middle.

5 P. M.-Cotton-Futures closed strong; Upland Low Middling clause December delivery 7-16-24

CAGES.
Birds sent safe by express, collect on delivery. See
Ann's (new) Book on birds, 126 pages, 80 illustrations;
all about food, care, mating; sent for 25c., stamps.
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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FINE BEEF AND MUTTON.
AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION IN THE MADI-

An exhibition of fine American-bred Durham cattle and fancy sheep was begun last evening in the Madison-Square Garden and will be continued throughout the remainder of the week. The attendance of spectators was not large last evening, although a number of persons, many of whom were ladies, were present. The cattle number 64 head, and are without doubt the finest herd of American-bred cattle ever exhibited anywhere. They are three-quarters Durham, and were bred, raised, and fattened by J. D. Gil-

cattle on his mammoth stock farm near Elkhardt. Located in the Gillette section of one of the largest cattle-raising in Illinois. The Gillette family chooses pick of a lot of 500 now owned by him. They are mostly 3 and 4 year olds, with a few only of 2 and 5 year olds, and their average weight is 2,100 pounds. Mr. Gillette has been taken a deep interest in the improvement of American cattle for many years, and is claimed that he has now reached perfection in that direction. The object sought to be attained is to produce cattle which will give most beef and be the most profitable to the most short-horn and join. The cattle on exhibition are all of the neatest and cleanest build, with the best of both horns and the best of both sides and broad quarters, and they are all in prime condition. They were brought here by the firm of Ottmann & Co., of Fulton Market, and are being slaughtered by them about Christmas time, and the carcasses are being sent to the market during Christmas week. Ottmann & Co. have for several years made similar exhibitions of dressed carcasses, and have been successful in securing the leading hotel-keepers of the City, they concluded that the best beef could be obtained from an exhibition of the cattle from which the beef is made.

The sheep on exhibition last evening consisted of 1000, and 500 of the same breed. The sheep raised in Southern Ohio, and seven Southwales, three ewes, one buck, and three lambs from Central Kentucky, and 1000 of the same breed. The sheep will be slaughtered by Ottmann & Co. The Southwales are only on exhibition. The bucks are valued at \$1000 each, and the ewes at \$500 each. There are some Southwales, raised in Kentucky, some Laidlaw, and some from the State of Tennessee, as sheep on the way, which will be added to the exhibition as soon as they arrive. They are expected to-day.

CITY EMPLOYEES WANTING MORE PAY

meeting in the Rotunda at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance. Assistant Superintendent Preston King Webster, who is a nephew of Senator Blaine, called the gathering to order, and nominated Col. David E. Austin, of the Fourteenth Regiment, who occupied a position as captain of the Third Maine Cavalry, to preside. He was unanimously elected to that office.

Webster was chosen Secretary. The Chairman addressed the assemblage to the effect that they had been called together for the purpose of organizing a committee to represent the Collector's Department in joint sessions with similar committees from the Appraiser's and the General Land Office at the National Convention, already appointed. This conference was to meet today to draft a memorial to be presented to the President and to the Treasury for its approval, and then to Congress, praying for the abolition of the custom-taken off the salaries of Custom-house

amount thus withheld since that time. We were informed that the Government had received a letter of Secretary Baring stating that the Government had relied on the \$600,000 collected from moieties in the Sudan for the purpose of carrying out the scheme when the Slavery law was repealed. It became necessary to refund the expenditures to that extent. In the various reports of the last year, the Government has reported ordering a reduction of 15 per cent. in the various moieties, and has been enabled to do so, what, and were thus enabled to get along with a reduction of 10 per cent. On motion of Mr. H. A. T. Trichek, Col. James A. Cronkite, and the Chairman were appointed a committee to represent the Government in connection with the power to set and the amount adjudged.

THE CARE OF THE BARBARS.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, the cases of the pilots of the steam-tug Hercules were laid over for another week, the writ of prohibition, granted by Judge Lawrence, being still in force. A communication was received from the pilots of the Hercules, through their counsel, Messrs. H. A. Trichek and J. A. Cronkite, asking for their work for the month of November. They reported taking the Germania on the 15th and out on the 22d; the Ethiopia on the 17th and out on the 22d; the Areadia on the 17th and out on the 25th; the Atlas In on the 21st and out on the 27th. They reported also that they had received for their work for the month of November, \$2,000. Their total receipts from these vessels amounted to \$1,907.46, and they enclosed a check for the 12 per cent. on the total receipts, amounting to \$229.69. The communication and check were

John C. McCormick, Secretary of the Erie Dock Company, testified that the cannaboots, lashed with coal ties, stuck in a dangerous position on the foot of Perry Street. McCormick testified that he reported that he had investigated the matter, and recommended that steps be taken to remove her. McCormick testified that the removal of the Erie Basin is now being removed. He also informed the board that the Police Commissioners had been supplied with the request of the board to place across for the reception of ashes in the North and East Rivers, and said that large quantities of ashes were being dumped in the North River, and that the board should take action in consequence. The Secretary was instructed again to call the attention of the Police Commissioners to the fact that the Erie Dock Company was the keeper of Pilot-boat No. 14. The board then adjourned.

Joh'Woolf, a 7-year-old son of a butcher doing business at No. 4—Willett-street, wandered away, yesterday afternoon, from his father's shop and onto the highway. He was dressed in a blue frock coat, with a large yellow dog, which is very much attached to the child. The dog followed the lad in his wanderings, and the attention of the passers-by was attracted by the strange sight. Several of them attempted to speak to the lost boy, but he refused to answer their questions. His attitude of the watchful dog, and his fierce growl effectually prevented any interference with him and he continued on his way until he reached the station of a policeman on the Bowery was called to him, proving the anxiety of the dog the policeman took to find the missing child. The policeman then turned to Police Head-Quarters, where he was put under guard of a detective. The dog was taken home to the old man-house, who accompanied him to the lost children's department, much to the surprise of the police. The dog was kept over the land up till his father went to Police Headquarters and claimed him. The appearance of Mr. Woolf's dog has been a great help in finding the faithful dog watched his tail faithfully in appreciation of the happy reunion.

A BAGFUL OF PICTURES AND PAPERS
Mr. James Jewell, of No. 2 South Fifth-avenue, found to the hallway of his house last night, a canvas bag containing a large number of photographs, several bundles of letters, and sundry old

ly Bibb and a small album filled with family portraits. On the box which contained the album was written: "These are the family photographs." Most of the photographs was the imprint of "Dr. J. C. Mills, Photographer, Penn Yan, N. Y." and in the center of the album were the two names of David Mills. The letters were addressed to Miss Addie E. Mills, No. 172 Barrowsstreet, Jersey City and to the care of the Police Station, Newark, N. J. The property was put under charge of the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, and is now in the Mercer Street Police Station. It is believed that it is a portion of the property abandoned by the burglar who was abandoned by a thief turned out to its rightful character.

[illegible]

Singer, loss of Messrs. Ives will not exceed \$3,000 or \$4,000, which is fully covered by insurance. It is supposed that the fire originated from sparks from some of the neighboring factories.

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[illegible]

WASTING PUBLIC MONEY

STARTLING DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

NEARLY \$6,000,000 SPENT ON "STAR ROUTES" IN HALF OF A FISCAL YEAR—ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRADY BLAMES CONGRESS AND CONGRESSMEN PROPOSE AN INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—It is probable that the House will direct an investigation to be made into the causes which led to the large deficiency in the Post Office appropriation made for what is known as "star service." All routes upon which the mail is carried by horse and stage-coaches are termed "star routes," and for this service the sum of \$5,900,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. This appropriation has been exhausted, and the Postmaster-General has informed the House that unless \$2,000,000 additional is voted before the holidays the star service will be discontinued. This is an extraordinary deficiency, considering the fact that only one-half of the fiscal year has expired, and it is not surprising, therefore, that Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, who has charge of this particular service, has prepared a tabular statement, in which he seeks to throw the blame for the reckless management of the service upon members of Congress.

According to Gen. Brady, this service was originally left at what were regarded as reasonable figures, and no routes were established except those deemed necessary by the Post Office Department. But members of Congress pressed for increased service on these routes, and Gen. Brady yielded, until the entire appropriation made for June year has been exhausted in six months. By way of justifying his bad management, Gen. Brady has prepared a statement showing the routes upon which increased service was ordered, and the names of the Congressmen who recommended him to squander the public funds for the benefit of mail-contractors. Gen. Brady seems to forget that the Post Office authorities alone are responsible for the expenditure of the money appropriated for the postal service, and that they are not bound to squander the public funds because of the recommendations of members of Congress and the demands of interested friends of mail-contractors. It is not probable, however, that Gen. Brady's statement will be sufficient to place the responsibility upon Congress for such acts of administration as are illustrated in the following cases, which may be taken as samples of how the star service is being conducted.

In 1878 the department, after advertisement, awarded to V. W. Parker the route from Nixite, in the Indian Territory, to Las Vegas, in New Mexico, a distance of 725 miles, service to be performed once a week, and the distance to be made in 10 days. The price was \$6,330 per annum, so that in 240 hours the mail had to be carried at the rate of three miles per hour. This route was sublet in July, 1879, to J. W. Parker, and on Nov. 9, 1878, two trips a week were ordered, and the pay was raised to \$12,600 a year. On Dec. 23, 1878, the speed was increased to four and one-half miles per hour, or seven days' running time, and \$34,448 per annum additional was allowed. Again, in the same month, for serving the mail to six small offices situated a short distance from the regular route, an extra amount of \$1,527 was allowed. Subsequently, the order of Nov. 9 was changed, and \$15,715 a year, instead of \$12,600, was allowed, and then the order of Dec. 23, allowing \$34,448, was changed, and \$40,429 a year allowed for increased speed. After the distance was claimed to be 710 miles, instead of 725, and more days' running time were allowed, and the service was increased to seven times a week, and the pay was raised to \$12,600 a year. Thus, this case was worked up and nursed from \$6,330, bid at the regular competitive letting, till it now costs about \$150,000 a year.

The next case is that of the route from Rock Creek to Echota, Wyoming Territory, a distance of 370 miles, which was regularly let, in 1878, to C. L. McConough, for \$11,777 per annum. The distance was reduced in July, 1879, to 331 miles, and the rate of speed was increased to eight miles per hour, and the price was raised to \$15,009 a year. McConough failed, and his sureties were allowed to take his place, but they, too, failed, and the route was given to Brown, who was given the contract, and an additional trip added, making four trips a week, and \$140,000 additional was allowed, bringing \$24,516 a year. The rate of speed was increased from one and eight-tenths miles per hour to three and six-tenths miles per hour, and the distance was run in 95 hours, instead of 140 hours, and \$64,251 was allowed, making the total cost \$88,768 a year. Mr. Patrick, who is one of the firm of Patrick, Brown and Co., who own the route, is the same person sent to Oregon, in 1876, by the Tilden managers, to buy the electoral vote of Oregon. His partner, Mr. Brown, was formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department, and a few years ago found it convenient to visit Canada about the time he was tried as a witness by a Congressional committee.

In both the cases mentioned above the entire distance is through a sparsely-settled country, a great portion of that in the Indian Territory being parallel with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and all important mail matter is transmitted by express. In such cases these routes are a fair illustration of how star routes are run, it is not surprising that such a large deficiency appropriation is required for this branch of the postal service at the end of the second quarter of the present fiscal year. The event naturally excites considerable comment.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT MADE TO MR. BECKNER'S BILL—THE FORT RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency, at its meeting to-day, reconsidered the action of the last meeting by which Mr. Beckner's bill to require national banks to keep on hand one-half of their reserve in gold or silver coin was adopted. The bill in question, as previously adopted by the committee, requires national banks to maintain in hand a reserve fund equal to one-half of the aggregate amount of their circulating notes and deposits. The effect of such legislation was fully explained in THE TRUSS OF SUNDAY LAST, and the reconsideration of the bill by the committee to-day was prompted about by that publication. It seems that the committee overlooked the fact that the act of June 20, 1874, repealed so much of section 5,191, Revised Statutes, as required national banks to maintain a reserve in their circulating notes, and the bill of Mr. Beckner, having been predicated on that section, the clause in reference to circulating notes was retained. To-day, however, the committee amended the bill by striking out the requirement in reference to maintaining a reserve on circulating notes, and made the bill in this respect conform with the existing law. The bill as now perfected simply requires that one-half of the reserve now prescribed by law be maintained by national banks in their deposits shall be in gold or silver coin of the United States, and that the country banks shall maintain a reserve equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits, instead of 15 per cent., as at present. After the bill was thus perfected, Mr. Price offered as a substitute the bill introduced by him yesterday upon the same subject, which was rejected.

That "Fort resolution, declaring against any legislation at the present session in reference to

GEN. GRANT IN THE WEST

LOUISVILLE'S HONORS TO THE EX-PRESIDENT.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECEPTIONS—A PROCESSION AND SPEECHES—A GRAND BALL IN THE EVENING—PREPARATIONS FOR A WELCOME AT CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—Louisville, for about two months, has been expecting Gen. Grant, who arrived to-day. The skies clouded up yesterday, and a steady pour has been kept up ever since. At 1 o'clock yesterday the rain ceased, and the reception took place before it could come down again. As far as can be seen, the reception of Gen. Grant will have no political significance in Kentucky. Democrats here, while willing to accord him a hearty welcome, will be slow to vote for him, so deep-rooted are their political ideas. The leaders of the party expect to oppose him in future, and it will not be difficult to get the remainder of the party to follow in their footsteps. There is, doubtless, kindly feeling here for the ex-President, especially among those who fought on either side in the late war. The city is crowded with people from the interior of the State, and from Indiana and Tennessee, the Mayor of Nashville and suite being among the guests.

Gen. Grant was expected in front of the Court-house at 9 o'clock, but the train was delayed, and the great crowd in Jefferson street waited for a longer time.

At 2 o'clock music was heard up the street, and the crowd set up a shout that Grant had got in front of the platform erected on the Court-house steps. The street was kept free from people by the Police, and when Gen. Grant's carriage stopped before the stand, he had easy access to it. Gen. Grant and Mayor Baxter alighted from the carriage and were welcomed by Gov. Blackburn. The speeches were all delightfully short. Mayor Baxter's address was delivered with a ring. Gov. Blackburn's had a Fourth of July tinge to it. Gen. Grant's response was made in so low a voice that the words could not be heard very far. He said:

It is with great gratification that I am with you here to-day. I feel honored by the reception which I have received at every place where I have been fortunate to stop since my return from abroad. I have received in foreign countries, as you have remarked, have never from Kentucky. I have been marked of the great respect in which our country, as a nation, is now held abroad. The study of these countries has made me feel that I have been marked of the great respect in which our country, as a nation, is now held abroad. The study of these countries has made me feel that I have been marked of the great respect in which our country, as a nation, is now held abroad.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1879.

MUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA GRANDE OPERA.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ESTELLE, or FALSE AND TRUE.
DALLAS'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
PARK THEATRE—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
HAYES'S THEATRE—THE GAY LUTHER.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. & P. PROPOSALS.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—RESCUE SCENES.
FLORES GARDEN—SCENARIOS.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—SCENARIOS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MELANCHOLIC CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
CHICKERING HALL—GLEE CONCERT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—DANCY FAIR.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—DANCY FAIR.
EAST 14TH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—LECTURE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS: PER ANNUM PAID.
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00.
The New-York Times, per annum, 12 00.
The Weekly Times, per annum, 1 00.
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times: Up-town Office—No. 123 1/2 Broadway.
The Times: Down-town Office—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times: is on sale in London at No. 44 Strand, W. C., by Henry R. Gillie & Co., and at St. Mark's No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, warm, rainy weather, followed by rapidly rising barometer, brisk to high north-westerly winds, and decidedly colder, clearing weather.

Mr. BRUCKNER's committee has amended its action of last week regarding the bank reserves. Having discovered by diligent reading of THE TIMES that its then proposition involved the revival of the old requirement of a 25 per cent. reserve on circulation—a requirement long since abandoned as unnecessary and vexatious—the committee has now changed its bill so as to simply require half of all reserves to be in gold and silver coin, and to make the reserve of what are known as "country" banks 25 per cent., instead of 15 per cent., as at present. Though this relieves the bill of one of its most absurd features, it does not alter its original purpose, which was to find means of getting the 90-cent dollars out of the Treasury. Should the bill pass, it would only render more inevitable the effects of the continued coinage of depreciated silver, to which the country is now giving steadily more and more attention.

The large deficiency in the Post Office appropriation made for the "star service," that is, the conveyance of the mails on routes traversed by horses and stage-coaches, seems to require thorough investigation. The sum appropriated for this service, for the current fiscal year, was \$5,900,000, but now, before six months have elapsed, the Postmaster-General informs the House that he must have another \$2,000,000 voted before the holidays or the "star service" must be discontinued. Assistant Postmaster-General BRADY lays the blame of this singular lack of management on members of Congress, who have pressed for increased service on routes in which they or their friends were interested. Poor as this excuse is, it does not touch a good many instances of extravagant expenditure, if the history of the Vinita and Las Vegas, and the Rook Creek and Echeta contracts be fair samples of how the "star service" has been run. In the former case a weekly service over a distance of 725 miles was contracted for at \$6,330 a year, but by a series of supplementary bargains the actual cost has been raised to about \$150,000. In the other, a tri-weekly service was contracted for at the rate of \$11,777 a year, but by a series of changes not obviously demanded by public necessity, the conveyance of the mails over a route of 370 miles, traversing a sparsely settled part of Wyoming, now costs the Government \$88,708 a year. The notorious PATRICK, who was one of the two contractors who enjoy the latter allowance.

The country will breathe more freely now that it is announced that the Democratic caucus of the Senate have finally settled the everlasting quarrel of Democratic Senators over their spoils. Many of the Senators, notably EATON, of Connecticut, have seemed to think that the patronage at their disposal was for the subsistence of their family relations. Others have complained because they got less than they were entitled to, and there has been a general grumble at what is known as "the favoritism of the Sergeant-at-Arms." The caucus, yesterday, solemnly resolved to stand by the Sergeant-at-Arms in his division of the pap at his disposal. Now that this secret source of irritation has been removed, let us hope that the Democratic Senators will go on with their President-making, just as though they had all their

sons, nephews, and brothers-in-law provided for at the public expense.

A total of 1,341 unlicensed liquor-dealers is reported in the 35 Police precincts of the City. That is to say, there is an average of 38 persons in each precinct—the actual number ranging from 3 in the Thirty-fifth to 122 in the Twentieth—selling liquor in defiance of law. It is announced that the Excise Commissioners have summoned these persons before them, and have given warning that further non-compliance with the law will subject them to vigorous prosecution. The question naturally arises why this vigorous prosecution has been so long delayed. A complete answer would suggest grave reflections on the conduct of both Excise and Police business, on the administration of justice in our petty courts, and on the well-meaning persons who stand in the way of the enactment of a satisfactory Excise law for this City. The ridiculous makeshifts by which a liquor-saloon is converted into a "hotel" in conformity with the law of 1858 are eminently calculated to bring all restrictions on the liquor traffic into contempt, and the short-sighted stubbornness with which temperance advocates cling to legislation which can be so easily evaded is anything but favorable to the cause of temperance.

The bill for the protection of New-York Harbor, introduced by Senator KUNNING, is calculated to place a very effective check on the garbage-dumping nuisance, and to relieve the navigable waters around this City of the constantly growing danger of permanent obstruction. Should it become law, the bill will also necessitate a complete change in the methods of our Street-cleaning Bureau. No longer will the leaky mud-scow tempt the perils of the Lower Bay, or bring its hardy Italian navigators into conflict with the vigilant guardians of the Long Island shore. There will be no more dumping within five miles of Coney Island or Sandy Hook, which is equivalent to saying that there will be no more dumping at all. We must find somebody with enough executive ability to utilize the fertilizing properties of City refuse, or we must have monster cremating furnaces to reduce it to its primitive elements. Every man is to be made a harbor policeman by the provision which gives to the informant of any violation of the act a right to two-thirds of the fine—not less than \$50, nor more than \$1,000—imposed on offenders. The bill is very comprehensive in its provisions, but certainly not more so than the necessities of the case demand. It is a measure which cannot too soon become law.

THE COMMISSION DEVE.

The petitions and propositions which are continually made to our legislative bodies to have one or another subject of importance referred to a commission for examination and report, show a childlike confidence in inadequate means. The latest instance is the suggestion of Mr. Senator EATON, of Connecticut, who wishes all questions relating to the tariff referred to a commission, and the Senator seems quite assured that this will lead to the discovery and application of a complete and satisfactory solution. It is true that his ideal for his commission is a high one. He would have it composed of at least one representative of each of the seven or eight most important industries, and would put at its head some one as near a CLAY, a CALHOUN, or a WEBSTER as we could get. It is hardly worth while to criticize the details of a scheme which is surely doomed to come to nothing, but the very looseness of these minor propositions show how little the Senator understands the task which he so lightly enters upon. A reform of the tariff is required, not in the interest of our principal industries—certainly not in that of their most prominent representatives, who have been, and are, amassing wealth under the present tariff—but in the interest of the consumer primarily, and ultimately of the general commerce of the country. A commission, for instance, composed of manufacturers of woollens, silk, and cotton, a wool-grower, an iron or a Bessemer steel mill owner, a copper-mine owner, and a California wine-grower, would hardly be likely to discover any serious difficulties in the existing scheme. But even if the commission could include, with sundry representatives of the protected interests, a railway President who had bought his rails in England, a great importer, a political economist like Mr. WELLS or Prof. SCHMER, and could be presided over by some statesman of experience and repute—though he were not a CLAY or a WEBSTER, its labors would come to nothing. A vast amount of evidence would be taken and printed, a report more or less definite in its recommendations would be issued, the mass of public documents would be increased, and that would be an end of it. Congress would not necessarily or probably take any action in regard to the report or the evidence. The newspapers and the students of public affairs would give a certain amount of study to the documents, and through their agency the public would obtain a degree of information and discussion, but nothing that could be fairly considered commensurate with the labor and expense which would have been bestowed through the commission.

In much the same spirit of unreasoning confidence, a petition was on Tuesday presented to Congress, asking for a commission to inquire into the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This was from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a body entitled to the highest respect for the purity and sincerity of its motives. But its proposition for a general and sweeping inquiry into the "results of the liquor traffic in connection with crime, pauperism, public health, and the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of the people," is sure to be an extravagant one, when we consider that the sole recommendation which the commission could make would be for legislation to suppress the traffic "in the sphere of national authority," i. e., in the District of Columbia, the military posts, and, possibly, the Territories. But even within this limited jurisdiction there is very little hope that anything could be adopted by the method asked for, and which has been the object of innumerable petitions for years back.

So obviously fruitless is the plan of commissions of inquiry in this country, that it is

generally recognized in Washington as a convenient and complete device for avoiding all action whatever. It was the "tub to the whale" in the case of the labor reformers, who have now had two Committees of Investigation accorded to them, and who are as far as they ever were from obtaining from Congress any definite legislation. Nor has the same system accomplished any practically important results in the several States, except in rare and peculiar instances. The Wells Commission, in this State, which made an elaborate inquiry and a very important report on the subject of taxation, was calculated to obtain as great results as could possibly be hoped from this method of proceeding. It was composed of able men; it dealt with a subject of pressing urgency; it conducted its inquiries with great zeal and intelligence; and it produced a report containing well-defined propositions, logically worked out and sustained by intelligible argument. But it resulted in nothing. The tax laws are as bad in principle, and their enforcement as crude, unequal, and oppressive, as ever, and each successive Legislature appears to sink into deeper indifference regarding the whole matter. At the last session of the Legislature, it is true, an attempt was made to revive one portion of the subject by the appointment of a commission with reference to corporate taxation, and great stress was laid by certain Republican newspapers in the last canvass on the veto of this measure by the Governor, as if it had been the defeat of a singularly happy solution of the question. But in reality, the solution was a makeshift, and had not the first element of adequate or even sincere treatment of the question in it. At Albany, as at Washington, the commission is recognized as a pleasant and plausible means of starting a troublesome proposition on the "way to dusty death."

The radical difficulty in getting real advantage from a commission of inquiry under our system of Federal or State Government is that no leader and no party can be made responsible for their creation, or held to any accountability for neglecting the facts which they discover or the measures which they propose. Generally, the particular legislative body which calls a commission into existence has itself passed away through the expiration of its members' term of office before the commission's labors are completed, and its successor feels in no way called upon to take up the matter. Were the term of office of our legislators longer; were there some workable system of party responsibility in our Legislatures; if the creation of a commission involved a duty to consider its report, and either act upon it or give a good reason for not doing so, the case would be different and more hopeful. As it is, the proposition of a commission comes usually from zealous theorists intent solely on doing something, with no very clear notion of what they can or wish to do, or from shrewd politicians who seek an easy way of indefinitely postponing a vexatious question.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The National Board of Trade, now in session at Washington, has chosen that city for its annual meetings under an impression, probably, that Congress stands in need of the assistance which a body representing commercial and industrial interests should be able to render. One of the board's projects is a Bureau of Commerce, which it would affiliate with the Bureau of Agriculture, under the charge of a Minister or Secretary. The proposal, we fear, will not be strengthened in public estimation by the exaltation as a model of the Bureau of Agriculture; but that, hereafter, industrial and commercial questions, and questions connected with railroads and other corporate enterprises, must engage more of the attention of the Congress and of the National Administration, few will venture to deny. A gradual multiplication of bureaux shows that the necessity of providing for an intelligent treatment of subjects of this class has not been overlooked; and it is possible that continuance in this direction may be found preferable to the creation of a department, whose chief would have little more to do than to supervise the reports of his subordinates. Supposing the bureaux relating to this class of subjects to be methodized and completed, the voluntary organization of influences that are imperfectly embodied in the Board of Trade would still be desirable, for advisory purposes as regards the Government, and for the education and concentration of public opinion.

In the report of the Executive Council of the board we have renewed evidence of that combination of conservatism and reform, of moderation and progress, which has been the basis of its usefulness. Never despondent in the dark days of panic, it does not forget prudence under the excitement of prosperity. "The rate at which the nation is moving forward again" suggests to it "not so much the application of the motive power as the regulation of the brake." The warning is not unwise, say. There is too much "booming" to satisfy the judgment of those who enjoin caution most earnestly when the intoxication of flush times nears its height. We are not sure that the board acts up to its own maxim when it sends forth its data with regard to railroad building unaccompanied by the restraining testimony of experience. The elasticity of the country's resources would not be better exemplified than by the fact that from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, the miles of railroad constructed amounted to nearly one-half the mileage built during the four years ending with the panic of 1873. But if, as is alleged, the addition in 1879 will be little less than that in 1873, and if the prediction that in 1880 it will equal that of 1871 be at all warranted by known arrangements, the recurrence of a great risk is obvious. Mr. POOR's argument, presupposing the continuance of rapid railroad construction till the whole public domain be occupied, will not commend itself to timid investors. Our railroad system will expand quite fast enough under any circumstances, and a large proportion of the original stockholders, and not a small proportion of the original bondholders, will lose most of their money. But it is yet too soon to forget the lesson of 1873.

On the currency question the managers of the board speak with reasonable freedom. Among the early advocates of resumption, they now ask that measure shall be consummated by withdrawing the Government demand notes from circulation. "In the judgment of most among us," the Executive Council remark, "the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of this currency could now be accomplished without disturbance or detriment to any branch of industry, and would greatly strengthen our financial position." There are good reasons for believing that this opinion is shared, as the report declares, by the majority of solvent and intelligent business men throughout the country. The opposition to the withdrawal of greenbacks proceeds from the quarters that were loudest in the denunciation of the measures tributary to resumption; and the ground of objection is the same in both instances. Resistance to the process that would complete resumption and terminate the false system from which resumption was intended to be a deliverance, proceeds consistently only from the Greenbackers and inflationists of every degree. Republicans who object to the measures proposed play into the hands of these classes.

With reference to the shipping interests, the board is as sensible as in its allusions to finance. It has no faith in subsidies. "There is no magical power in a Government subsidy to insure success, especially if the usual and ordinary rules for the management of commercial enterprises be neglected or disobeyed; but there is a power always in individual energy and persistence, when unrestricted and free, which overcomes obstacles, and which sooner or later achieves success." Almost invariably, the advocates of subsidies as means of regaining a lost ocean commerce, are advocates of a fiscal system which subjects private enterprise to every conceivable hindrance. Our merchants are not allowed to buy abroad steamships or other vessels on the same terms with the British merchant. The merchants of Continental Europe go to the Tyne or the Clyde to make their purchases; Americans are not permitted to do more than look on because the American ship-builder must be protected. Antiquated Navigation laws crush the interest they are supposed to foster. Nor is this all. Our law-makers are so anxious to restore a merchant marine that they tax articles entering into the building of ships; they tax articles used in the outfit and supply of ships; they impose a tonnage tax; they set the example which is followed in excessive local charges and arbitrary regulations. The latter the foreigner must pay as well as the American. All the other burdens, direct or indirect, fall exclusively on Americans. They are so carefully protected that the foreign merchant and navigator obtain an advantage at every turn.

While deprecating radical changes in the tariff, at the present time, the board recommends simplification, as an immediately available benefit, together with the appointment of a commission—akin to that proposed by Senator EATON—with the view of facilitating more thorough reform. Trade relations with Canada are also dwelt upon. The importance of the subject is undeniable, but the probability of advancing it materially is less than it might have been, had Canada acted with a wiser appreciation of its own welfare. Sharp practice on the fishery question is not a good prelude to reciprocity; and the sending of Sir A. T. GALT to England is accompanied with declarations that cannot tend to strengthen the chances of reciprocity in Congress.

TREATING WITH THE UTES.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, on Tuesday, it was ordered that the terms of surrender, as agreed to by Chief OURAY, of the friendly Utes, should be accepted. The Indians accused of complicity in the outbreak at White River are to be tried by a military commission, outside of Colorado and New-Mexico. It was at first stipulated that the trial should take place in Washington, the chiefs being confident that they could not have justice done there anywhere else. Chief OURAY and representative men from all the other subdivisions of the tribe, will be permitted to go to Washington and lay before the authorities their view of the case. But it is not decided whether the trial of the accused Utes shall be held in Washington or elsewhere. The point about this whole business which is worthy of notice is the successful termination of a peace commission to Indians who are on a war footing. The usual course has been, in such cases as this, to hold an entire tribe responsible for the crimes of a few individuals. For the first time in the history of the country, a committee has gone to the offending tribe, and the surrender of the guilty men has been asked. Gen. HATCH has told the Utes that war would be declared forthwith unless the culprits were given up at once.

Without making any argument as to the expediency or in expediency of the course pursued toward the Utes of Colorado, it must be admitted that the treatment of the tribe is much more in accordance with humanity than with old-fashioned ideas of Indian management. A portion of the Utes rebelled against the policy pursued by Agent MEKKER. They were not ready for the civilizing processes insisted upon by that kind-hearted and visionary philanthropist. They plotted his destruction, and when the outside world least expected it, they rose and destroyed him and the agency of which he was superintendent. Having thus put themselves outside of the pale of Government toleration, they committed other desperate acts. A military detachment being sent against them, they attacked it, feeling, probably, that they were now outlaws, and that they might as well do their worst, since they had taken up the weapons of offensive and defensive warfare.

There could be but one sequel to such an unequal contest. The Indian who fights the white man fights the Government of the United States. Sooner or later the Government, the extent of whose powers and resources are quite beyond the comprehension of the untutored savage, overwhelms the savage foe, and his offense is punished summarily and to a degree wholly disproportionate to its original magnitude. Our railroad system will expand quite fast enough under any circumstances, and a large proportion of the original stockholders, and not a small proportion of the original bondholders, will lose most of their money. But it is yet too soon to forget the lesson of 1873.

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"The guilty creatures are somewhere in this subdivision of aborigines, and we will declare war upon the whole, secure in the belief that the guilty will not escape, although the innocent may suffer." The Piegans massacre, of which frequent mention is made, is one of the typical instances of a general avenging of a specific offense. That this Commission, headed by Gen. HATCH, should go into the Indian country and negotiate with the Ute chiefs for the surrender of the men who were guilty of complicity in the White River massacre, is indeed a novelty in our policy. The affair has not received the attention which it deserves. And it may be added that the commission has not received from our border citizens that moral support which it has deserved. The habit of the border is to use stronger arguments than those employed by Gen. HATCH. The rifle is handier than any other form of persuasion known to the frontier statesman. Nevertheless, the Commissioners, backed only by a small military force, have gone into the heart of the Indian country, and have not only secured the return of the captive women and children in the hands of the Utes, but have also concluded an agreement by which DOUGLAS, JOHNSON, and COLOROW, the chiefs of the hostile bands, will be tried by court-martial. This is a triumph of peace.

The next thing to be considered is the removal of the Utes. When they were removed to the reservation which they now occupy, it was thought that they would never be disturbed. They were allotted a tract which comprises about 15,000,000 acres, and which is equal to one-third of the State of Colorado. If the reader will take a map of Colorado and draw a line which shall cut off the western third of the State, he will pretty nearly define the boundary of the Ute reservation. This vast region is given over, exclusively, to the occupation of less than 4,000 roving Indians. The handfuls of people about the agencies, dependent upon Government rations and their own agricultural products, do not cut any figure here. Shall the few thousands of Utes who have exclusive possession of one-third of the State of Colorado be gathered into narrower limits, or shall they be permitted to hold their vast reservation for an unlimited term of years? There can be only one answer to this question. Some honest and just arrangement must be made with the Utes by which they shall not be dispossessed of their lands without due compensation, but by which they shall be removed from the tracts now imperatively required by our advancing civilization.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PHILANTHROPY.

There is no part of the human frame which is more unsatisfactory than the liver. No boy ever had any fun with his liver, and no man ever found his liver a source of pleasure or a means of improvement. The Turks, it is true, believe that the liver is the seat of the affections, and in their poetry and love-letters express their ardent desire to win the livers of desirable persons of the opposite sex. This, however, is one of the errors of the Mohammedan faith. We know that to speak of two livers which beat as one is a gross anatomical error.

The chief function of the liver, according to our best medical authorities, is to test the presence of malarial poison in the air, and to protest against all sorts of palatable food. If there is malarial poison within half a mile of a man, his liver will promptly notify him of the fact, and if he eats anything except oat-meal and other repulsive varieties of edible saw-dust, his liver will at once strike work and throw his whole interior into disorder. The result of this reprehensible conduct is that the liver is a constant source of misery. It is an unfeeling tyrant, and embitters our lives with its impertinence and arrogance. Without a liver, a man could live on Harlem flats without even suspecting the existence of malaria, and could eat mince-pie or sausages without punishment. Freedom and happiness cannot exist in company with a liver, and nearly all the evil-temper and half of the heresies that have vexed the world are due to the malign action of this tyrannical organ.

The liver is also enormously expensive. It requires more medicine and employs more doctors than all the other organs of the body. HIPPOCRATES once remarked, "Let me prescribe for the livers of men, and I care not who is called in to attend to the rest of the human system." It has been estimated that the annual cost of maintaining a liver in this country is eleven dollars per capita for every man, woman, and child mentioned in the census. When an organ thus taxes us, and in return gives us nothing but suffering, it is time to make a determined effort to be rid of it.

A leading physiological philanthropist, Mr. CATHERAL EDMONDS, F. R. S., of London, has recently proposed a plan for the abolition of the liver. It is a well-known principle of the development theory that an organ or limb which is not used gradually disappears. Thus, the ancestral tail of the human species disappeared after primeval man ceased to use it in climbing trees, and the horse laid aside his original five toes when the practice of cramping them together with iron shoes came in fashion. If we accustom ourselves to living without giving any employment to the liver, we shall soon find that organ shrinking and disappearing. This being true, it only remains to find some method of dispensing with the use of the liver, and we shall then be able to cast off its obnoxious yoke.

Anatomists inform us that we have an organ called the spleen, which is at present purely ornamental. The Frenchman believes that the spleen causes the average Englishman to use strong language every day in the year, and to commit suicide every November, but this is a mistake. The spleen is a modest and unassuming organ, which passes an existence of elegant leisure, but there is every reason to suppose that were it assigned any active duty it would perform it faithfully and well.

As Mr. EDMONDS points out, the liver is situated on the direct line of communication through which the food from the stomach passes on its way to nourish the body. The liver seizes upon this food, and by its means keeps itself in a state of aggressive vigor. Over the same line pass the various medicines of which the liver is insatiable, and which are a source of such constant and unsatisfactory expense. Were this line of communication to be cut, the liver would be isolated, and could neither receive food nor medicine. In these circumstances,

it would soon lose its size and strength, and, in the course of a few generations, would become a merely rudimentary and entirely harmless organ.

Mr. EDMONDS's plan for bringing about this result is to place a tourniquet between the liver and the stomach, and at the same time to place a powerful poultice between the stomach and the spleen, and to arouse the attention of the latter with blisters. He maintains that after a brief period a new line of communication would be opened through the spleen, and the liver would become isolated. This is analogous to what GRANT attempted to do at Vicksburg, when he tried to turn the Mississippi through a new channel, and thus leave Vicksburg without water communication. Whether the plan is feasible or not remains to be seen. Mr. EDMONDS bases his estimates for the work upon the principles of the development theory and the facts of anatomy, and he assures us that the thing can be done safely and with very little inconvenience. At all events, it is worth trying, and a society for the abolition of the liver and the improvement and utilization of the spleen should be organized without delay.

Even if Mr. EDMONDS's plan does not prove feasible, some other scheme of carrying out the same beneficent purpose may be devised. If men will only join in an earnest effort to get rid of their livers, the means to that end will not long be wanting. Philanthropists talk of the miseries produced by alcohol, and socialists prate of the tyranny of capital. These are trifling matters compared with the oppression and crime of which the liver is guilty. Let us rid ourselves of this tyrant, and the malarious places of the earth shall blossom with tenants, and peace and comfort shall be the possession of all men.

Cincinnati should feel easier, now that she has completed, after so many weary years, her Southern Railway, and connected herself directly with Chattanooga, and through that point with the entire South. The Southern Railway has long been a financial elephant to Cincinnati, and many of her citizens have complained bitterly of the increased taxation necessary to the furtherance of the enterprise, believing that it would not materially help the town. Not a few of them have declared that the road would never be finished, and that, if it were, the city would be bankrupt. The work has cost Cincinnati a good deal—some \$18,000,000—but this is not very large a sum for a city of her size and resources. She has been very enterprising of late years—far less so than Chicago, or even Louisville or St. Louis. It is claimed now that the recent combination of the Mobile and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, and other roads will leave Cincinnati very little advantage, even with her direct line to Chattanooga; that she spoiled her commercial prospects by her own policy and needless delay. What over the outcome, it is said, but to be grateful to the people of the Ohio metropolis—who has long since ceased to be the Queen of the West—to know that their much coveted and more mismanaged railway has actually been completed at last. They may not get all that they originally expected, but they are doubtless aware that half a loaf is better than no bread.

There are few things which men regard more differently than they do debt. Inability to discharge any financial obligation makes some men so uneasy that they cannot rest contented until it has been paid. But many men are so easily satisfied that they care not to pay, unless it be to save on any and every opportunity to increase it. To the former class—unfortunately very small—evidently belonged the young German, GEORGE KATZ, who shot himself in Brooklyn a day or two ago. He appears to have tried hard, though to no purpose, to obtain employment, and was so distressed by the fact, and by inability to pay \$30 due to his landlord, that he resorted to the desperate measure of shooting himself. He was a young man, and his family were well-to-do. He was a native of Germany, and his father was a well-known merchant in Brooklyn. He was a native of Germany, and his father was a well-known merchant in Brooklyn. He was a native of Germany, and his father was a well-known merchant in Brooklyn.

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In these days of dictatorial trades-unions and reckless strikes, it is considered a master-stroke of strategy to strike at the moment the greatest inconvenience and damage will be done to the employer: if he does not promptly accede to the demands of the strikers, he may be prostrated, or those who are ever ready to resort to such a strike, in order to settle the real or imaginary grievances which they have against their employers, to learn of and ponder over a decision which has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Nebraska. It appears that sixteen journeymen tailors, who were employed by Mr. JOSEPH MASTRICK, and were working "by the piece" at a shop kept at his residence, had been returned in an unfurnished condition to their employer all the garments which they then had in their hands. This plan of action was carried out as agreed upon, and prevented Mr. MASTRICK from fulfilling the contracts which he had made with his customers, since he was unable to find other tailors to finish in

season the partially-made garments that had been returned. The result was, as he claimed, a direct loss to him as well as a general injury to his business. He therefore brought an action for damages against his former employer, charging them with a conspiracy to subject him to loss and injury to his business. His complaint, in the County Court, a judgment, which is now affirmed by the Supreme Court. In delivering the opinion, Judge CONN thus put the whole matter in a nutshell: "I do not think there is much difficulty in the proposition that where a merchant tailor has a large number of journeymen working for him by the piece, making up garments for his customers out of material furnished by him for that purpose, and by a preconcerted arrangement between them, the journeymen, instead of finishing the work, and thus enabling him to keep his engagements with his customers, all return the garments in an unfurnished state, he would be damaged, as well directly in losing the money which his customers would have paid him if he could have delivered the garments to them in a finished condition, as indirectly in the loss of the temper, and the damage to the character of his house for punctuality." Just what purpose the men had in view in this case, whether they "struck" for higher wages or for something else, does not appear from the report of the trial. It is evident, however, that they sought to force some concession from their employer by adopting a course which would be damaging to his business, and that they should have been more judicious in their demands. This principle is often begun, and on which their success is hoped for. All strikes are more or less injurious to the business interests of employers, and it would doubtless be putting the matter too broadly to say that an employer is entitled to recover damage whenever he can prove it. But the judgment which we have cited shows that there are at least some cases in which judgment for damages may be recovered against the strikers by the employer.

Congress meditates rearranging the Supreme Court reporting, somewhat as the publication of the statutes was reorganized about 1873. The reporter's office has been a source of much complaint, and it is not given absolutely, like most salaries but rests upon the conditions that the decisions shall be issued within eight months after they are made; that he shall furnish Government with 300 copies of each volume free, and that the price of copies to the public shall not exceed \$5. He is accustomed to copyright his reports—the court in the noted case of *Wheat v. Peters*—and has said that, though he could not copyright his opinions, which are public, he might copyright his introductory accounts of the cases and of the arguments—and he easily arranges with some book-publishing house to issue the reports, deliver the Government copies, without deduction from his salary, and if sales are good, make him even some further compensation. His reports are not derived from practicing in the court, and the reports of bookseller bring to an incumbent at all enable in this respect a good many retainers in medium causes from attorneys scattered over the country, who think of him more readily than of any one else. No just fault can be found with the present performance of the duties of the reporter, and the volumes are simply large, in comparison with law reports generally, and are well printed and bound, and the present retail price is \$4, instead of \$5, the Government limit. The reason for a change must chiefly be in the general propriety of publishing the reports under Government supervision. The new plan proposes that the reporter shall be paid a suitable salary for his editorial work, independent of any control of the publication, and that the books shall be printed at the Government Printing-office, and sold at a slight advance on cost of manufacture, perhaps as low as \$1.50. The possibility of so great a reduction does not indicate that the present management is unfair: the change would bring upon Government many charges which now fall upon publishers, and would, as a result, reduce the retail price. Should such a change be made it would be well to secure an earlier publication of the decisions. Eight months is a needlessly long time. There is no reason founded in the public interest why the volumes may not be issued in parts, and almost every decision be before the public within a very few weeks.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Assemblyman E. B. Gere, of Oswego, is about to become a resident of Birmingham.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press says that 300 miles of railroad have been built in that State since last Spring.

Contradicting a current report, the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard says that Senator PLATT, of that State, is now in better health than for a year past. He is in his seat in the Senate.

The liquor bill-punch brought \$30,735 into the Treasury of Texas in October. Complaint is made that the bill is not run in Galveston, Houston, and other cities once for every 100 drunks sold.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that school boards have no right to purchase and operate school buildings except to replace old ones, and now it is to be called upon to decide whether they have a right to insure the school buildings against destruction by fire.

Gen. Garfield is recommended by a correspondent of the Rome (Ga.) Tribune for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, partly because in 1872 he "was wise enough to see the trick and play safe enough to withhold his support from Mr. Greeley."

Col. Ellison S. Keitt, in his letter, intended to say that "with a generous support from the intelligence of the South, Grant and Hayard would give us the most humane government the world ever saw," not "honored," as originally printed in the Charleston (S. C.) News.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENTEFOUCHANTOFTHE SUBSCRIPTION
 MORROW, (Friday), Dec. 12, Meyerbeer's opera,
 DINORAH.
 Solo, Signor GALASSI, Corentino Sizzor RUNCIO
 (solo), Mlle. A. L. CARY, Un Cavaliere, Herr BEHN-
 and, and Dinorah, Mlle. MARIE MARIN (her
 and appearance).
 Peter of the Macleani Conlastr.... Signor ARDITI
 (solo), Dec. 13, grand matinee at 2 o'clock,
 (solo), Teatro, 1838.
 (solo), Signor GALEANINI, (solo), Signor DEI

[illegible]

EVERY EVENING 8:15
AN
ARABIAN NIGHT
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2
AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
*Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

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Lessee and Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Night - 8 P. Over at 10.30.
Saturday Matinee at 1.45.
EIGHTH WEEK
as
UNABATED SUCCESS
"The funniest play ever produced in New-York."
- NEW YORK HERALD -

ENCH Theatre crowded every night. Seats on
 SATS. at ten cents in advance.
 THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DAIRY
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 AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
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 GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

CHEESE AND BUTTER EXHIBITS IN
PRACTICAL OPERATION.
CHOICE DAIRY CATTLE FROM EUROPE,
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OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Musical programme afternoon and evening.

DRESS DURING THIS EVENING BY THE HON.
— MARGIE OF BERKINER

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 GILBY, the famous Irish dancer, will give a **LAST WEEK, including a FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY** at the **KRALEY BROTHERS** wonderfully beautiful fairy garden, **ENTHUSIAST.**
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1878 production of an entirely new and original Irish drama.

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OPERA PRICES—Admission 50c. reserved seats,
and 25c. extra. Family group seats, 25c. each.

ALLACK'S. OPERATING REFINES AT S.
prior and Manager. Mr. JES. B. WALLACE
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The present is a new comedy drama, a five act and
tab-mus. by Mr. ALICE. FRANCIS—Tink, entitled
"THE
... .. and the Co."

NEW SEEDS AND PLANTMENTS
at
A COMPLETE COST.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.
EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK.
from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
A GREAT COLLECTION OF AMERICAN-BRED
PREMIUM CHRISTMAS CATTLE
of the celebrated Dutch and other

The Ruskin Drawings,
at the
American Art Gallery,
Madison square

Y. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening, 7:30 to 10.
HAVERLY THEATRE. Comedy and other
HAVERLY. Director and Manager
 A PERFECT LOCAL
 EVERY EVENING until further notice, and at
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
 Bartley Campbell's comedy, "The
THE GALLEY SLAVE.
 which has been received nightly."

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ALBERT & SULLIVAN'S OWN PRODUCTION.

The opera under the personal supervision of
THE GREATEST DRAMATIST AND COMPOSER
LIVING.

and novel, a colossal production.

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proposed of the first live music production. The
opera under direction of Mrs. Mason, and a Satur-

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 Great Success.
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 The Turkish Patrol. (W. A.)
 "THE SKULLS OF MY FATHER." (and)
 The Second. MATINEE SAT. DAY at 2 o'clock.
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AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES,
AT "HICKORY" HALL,
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GEORGE E. AIKEN, Manager.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
HENRY LEWIS MORRIS Secretary.

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Is open every day and evening. See circular.

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Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston,
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Monday, 2d... 9:30 A. M.	Monday, 1st... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th... 11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d... 8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 6th... 12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th... 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th... 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th... 11:30 A. M.
Friday, 10th... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th... 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 13th... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th... 7:00 A. M.

LIBRARY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND
ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River foot of

Monday morning excepted) with trains North, West, East. State-rooms warmed by steam.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING
at Coeurus (West Point) Curtwall, Newburg, Mar-
ble, Milton, Pongkeopsis, Erpus, connecting with
Carter and Delaware and Walkill Valley Railroads.
Sambonas JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COR-
LETT leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River.

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st, North River, daily, (Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE
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the arguments and determinations in the Court of Appeals
of the State of New-York, with notes, references and an
index by George F. Comstock, &c. New-York:

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DORAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA BELLE HELENE.
BRONX SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAY.
WALLACE'S THEATRE—THE LITTLE BOY.
DAVIS'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
PARK THEATRE—THE LITTLE BOY.
HARVARD'S THEATRE—THE LITTLE BOY.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE LITTLE BOY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LITTLE BOY.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—THE LITTLE BOY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—THE LITTLE BOY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS—THE LITTLE BOY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—THE LITTLE BOY.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—THE LITTLE BOY.
STEINWAY HALL—THE LITTLE BOY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
The New-York Times, per annum, 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum, 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Up-town Office—No. 1258 Broadway.
The Times Office at the City—No. 39 Nassau Street.
The Times Office at the City—No. 410 Broadway.
W. C. by Henry P. O'Neil & Co., and at Mr. Stevens' and A. T. Tinsley's.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, diminishing north-westerly winds, veering to north-easterly, and colder, partly cloudy weather.

Two of the regular appropriation bills—Pensions and Fortifications—have been reported to the House, and the Military Academy bill will be ready to be reported as soon as these two bills are passed. Speaker RANDALL is said to be desirous to keep the members of his party out of mischief by finding them constant occupation on the appropriation bills and then securing an early adjournment. Republicans who want to dodge financial issues—and they are, obviously, a large majority—are entirely in sympathy with the Speaker's desire to make the session a brief and purely business one. The country will cordially approve the project of a short session, but the intelligent portion of the people will fail to see why certain simple financial and revenue reforms cannot be effected without prejudice to this desirable end. The rank and file of the Republican Party are not so deficient in courage and convictions as their leaders, and, in a party sense, it is by no means obvious what is to be gained by the confession that there are sundry vital questions which both parties are afraid to touch. Inaction means taking sides with the forces which are at work to neutralize resumption, impair public credit, and endanger national prosperity. The timidity of Republicans and Democrats alike is merely playing into the hands of the Greenbackers, who, at least, have the courage of their convictions.

Mr. SHELLEY, of Alabama, wants the House of Representatives to appoint a committee of five to consider why "large numbers of citizens of certain States have been induced through false representations and machinations of certain persons to leave their homes for the purpose of immigrating (sic) to other States," and why the persons aforesaid "have failed for want of funds to reach their destination, and are without food or proper clothing." Mr. SHELLEY is rather vague in his specifications. Why should he hesitate to name the undefined class of citizens from certain undescribed States who have yielded to the machinations of certain anonymous individuals, and are now in some unknown place or places, naked and starving? Is it possible that any number of valuable citizens have mysteriously disappeared from Alabama, and that Mr. SHELLEY and his friends are seriously concerned about their present condition? A glance at the election returns does seem to indicate some remarkable changes of population in Alabama. The five counties which gave Mr. SHELLEY the Republican opponent last year, 6,545 votes, gave GRANT, in 1872, 22,806 votes, and, as Mr. SHELLEY himself received only 8,514 votes, it is clear that all the Republicans had not become Democrats in the interim. If Mr. SHELLEY wants a committee to discover the whereabouts of the missing 10,000 or 15,000 Republicans in the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama, he should certainly be gratified. But as one of the results of their discovery would be to leave Mr. SHELLEY in a very small minority next year, that is probably not what he wants.

Senator HILL's joint resolution, relative to the removal of the Utes, as passed by the Senate yesterday, assumes an aspect of severity. Originally, it was proposed that the consent of the Utes should be obtained before they are removed, and the Indian Territory was named as the most eligible

place for their new reservation. The Senate struck out both of these clauses of the joint resolution, which goes to the House as an authorization to the Secretary of the Interior to get rid of the Utes, somehow, and to procure an extinguishment of their title to their lands. It is not to be expected that a territory which embraces one-third of the area of the State of Colorado is to be given over much longer to Indian possession. But it does seem as if a little friendliness might be mixed with the severe directness with which Congress proposes to break a solemn treaty. The Utes who are to be dispossessed of their lands have never been troublesome to settlers, but their reservation is wanted for its mineral deposits. When Indians disregard a treaty, the country is in arms. When it is convenient for us to tear up a treaty with Indians, a mild criticism of this proceeding is fiercely denounced as "mawkish sentimentality."

The seeming inaction of the Chilean Army, which has intrenched itself at Agua Santa, instead of following up its late victory by pursuing the allies, has probably a political rather than a military significance. The delay will give time for Chili's rumored attempt to detach Bolivia from Peru by offering to the former the latter's southernmost Province of Moquegua, the present seat of war. Such an extension of territory, establishing a free communication with the Pacific through the ports of Iquique, Pisagua, Camarones, and Arica, would be a priceless gain to the "Inland Republic," which has at present only the paltry 160 miles of coast around Cobija. Meanwhile, pending the result of this device, the Chileans hold a position strong enough to defy the allies, even when joined by the Arica troops; and the command of the Pisagua Railway gives them full communication with the sea and their naval forces.

The report made to the State Engineer by the New-York Elevated Railroad will be found in our columns to-day. It furnishes a very good illustration of the worthlessness of such returns for any purpose of public information or State surveillance. It appears that the company paid during the year something over a million of dollars in interest and dividends, and that its revenue was a little over two millions and a quarter. The cost of the road and equipment is set down at about thirteen millions and a half, and the "transportation expenses" are about half the income. The public have some natural curiosity to know the details of the alleged cost of construction, and would like to see the expense account divided under a few intelligible heads. As half the value of the road is due to the surrender of public property in the streets, and the confiscation by it of private rights in adjoining property, there are more than usually good reasons why its managers should be held to a very strict accounting for their use of the franchises which they enjoy. The State law affecting the annual reports of railroads is urgently in need of amendment.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

Senator McDONALD and the other Democrats who predicted that their party would concentrate attention upon the tariff and kindred subjects, to the exclusion of old causes of quarrel, will soon be obliged to confess their mistake. It is clear that the Democratic Party is no more fitted to undertake reforms affecting business interests than to settle the currency question. Yesterday's little episode in the House, on the occasion of a proposal slightly to modify the absurdities of the Navigation laws, brought into view the antagonism which exists in both parties, and in a special degree among the Democrats. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD's incapacity to deal with the tariff needs not now to be told. The remembrance of it will not fade while he remains at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. But the folly of conceding that position to a man who under the pretense of reforming the tariff plays the game of the monopolists, receives fresh exemplification from his championship of the Navigation laws. Something may be urged in opposition to radical changes in the Customs laws, but the stupidity of continuing laws which under the guise of protecting the shipping interests absolutely crush them, and render impossible the restoration of our mercantile marine, is too gross to be pardoned in a person of Mr. WOOD's pretensions. He does not stand alone in his party, however, either as the ally of monopolists or as the opponent of the policy which alone can bring back to this country its lost ocean traffic; and the fact is the best answer to the fair promises of those who propose to utilize the energies of the Congressional majority in a manner that would prevent the recurrence of the blunders of the extra session. Monopolists of every kind are assured of immunity in this Democratic Congress.

The discussions which make them safe extend to the finances with a still greater certainty of affecting injuriously the Democratic plans. The tortuous and unprincipled course of Republicans on the same subject might in certain circumstances afford consolation to their opponents. But the positions of the two parties are in some particulars different. Republicans may evade the subject; they may remain inactive with reference to it. The device is contemptible, and ultimately will be disastrous to the party which tolerates its employment; but for the time it may enable the party to maintain an appearance of unity. Agreed on other questions, the Republican Party has but to stifle its convictions and play the coward on the currency question, to preserve its fighting capacity unimpaired in Congress. Whether the end justifies the means is not a debatable point. On the other hand, the Democrats are distracted to an extent that renders necessary the discovery of some new ground of agreement. If they could be rallied around the standard of tariff reform, that subject would have been fairly available. It would have formed a live issue, and one that would have mitigated some of the consequences of the party's blundering. The currency question, then, is formidable to the Democracy, because instead of contributing to the restoration of unity, it will but add to the causes of dissension. A worse dilemma cannot be imagined. To follow the Republican example and "dodge" the question, is to hasten the development of other blunders. To take it up,

is to show that on no important question is Democratic unity possible.

In the absence of a better policy, the probability seems to be that, after the recess, the Democrats will provoke a renewal of the battles of the extra session. Outside of Congress the disastrous results of that session are frankly admitted by the Democratic press. We can scarcely recall a single Democratic journal of note which has not condemned the fatuity of management revealed in the party's record of last Spring and the early Summer. As evidence of more sober thought, it has been reported that the Congressional majority would prevent the reopening of the questions then raised, and would muzzle the fire-eaters who effected so much mischief. The statement was too good to be true. It implied the existence of more common sense in the management of the Democrats than experience allows us to acknowledge. Col. McCLELLAN, the editor of the Philadelphia Times, has been surveying matters at Washington, and with an evident inclination to make out a hopeful case, he enumerates more obstacles to unity than are likely to be overcome, whether the session be short or long. Of these the most serious grow out of the determination of the majority to renew the attack on the Federal Election laws, and so to incur appropriations with reservations and restrictions as to precipitate a fresh conflict with the President. "The old smoldering embers of State rights," says Col. McCLELLAN, "still linger in Democratic faith, and there are more than enough to dissipate the Democratic majority who refuse to recognize the power of the Government to exercise any supervision over national elections." On this ground will begin again the strife which supplies extremists with pretexts for sectionalism, and which, if unchecked by the more moderate Democrats, will determine irrevocably the party's programme for the Presidential campaign. Nothing but the most rigorous discipline can prevent a rupture in the party, if the tactics thus foreshadowed be adhered to; and the more effective the discipline the more desperate the situation of the party in the estimation of the North and West.

So formidable, indeed, are the difficulties encountered by the Congressional majority from this source, from the rivalries of Presidential candidates, and from divisions that exist in regard to the Army and other subjects, that, according to our Philadelphia contemporary, a desperate attempt may be made to relieve the party at the expense of the country. Some of the bolder of the Democratic leaders, we are told, "are inclined to electrify the party and the country" "with a novel and aggressive deliverance on GRANT and territorial extension." Mr. McCLELLAN explains that the deliverance here indicated means "a heroic break for the annexation of half or the whole of Mexico," with Gen. GRANT as the impersonator of the idea. By one method or another, we are informed, certain prominent Democrats are resolved upon counteracting the influence of "stalwart" Republicans, and "territorial extension and foreign war" are suggested, as, possibly, "the supreme issues of 1880." The country will know how to appreciate a party which is ready to avow its willingness to plunge into an unjust war as a means of escaping the consequences of its own incapacity.

CONGRESS AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In his last Message, the President called on Congress for an appropriation for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission, in order that the system of competitive examinations now in operation in the Custom-house and Post Office in this City could be extended to all the large Federal offices in the country, under central supervision. We have already pointed out the evidence which sustains the proposition that the President ought to do and can do very much without the aid of Congress, for the purpose which he has so clearly set forth. But the duty of Congress to comply with the request of the President is none the less plain. The President is the chief executive officer of the Government, is primarily responsible for the character and conduct of the civil service. Directly or indirectly, he controls the appointments to the service, and has the power of promotion or dismissal. When these powers do not lie immediately in his hands, they are in the hands of the officers whom he names and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints. When he has fixed upon certain methods of selection for appointment and promotion, which are consistent with the good of the service and in harmony with the laws, he should be given the means necessary to apply such methods.

There is no doubt that, while the President can do a great deal without Congress and ought not to excuse himself from doing what he can by the failure of Congress to aid him, he could, nevertheless, do very much more with a proper commission to supervise and regulate the work. Such a commission could secure uniformity in the principles applied, without hindering the modifications of method needed in the several departments of the public service. It could see, for instance, that all examinations were actually open and fair; that the questions intended to test general intelligence were of the same character everywhere; that the method of making up the candidates' record was uniform, and just weight given to each class of answers; above all, it could, as representative of the President, and independent of all influences in each office, receive the complaints of those who believed themselves aggrieved, and thus establish general confidence in the essential fairness of the new process.

There can be no just reason why the appropriation for the commission should not be passed by Congress. The commission has been created by act of Congress. Its general duties are defined by law. The gentlemen who have already served upon it have rendered excellent service, and we have never heard a murmur of complaint as to their zeal, their impartiality, or their intelligence. Should the appropriation be made, the commission could immediately resume work. It would be greatly aided by the experience under Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and by the services of able and earnest men who were found in every department, ready to co-operate in the reform. When it is evident that the President's request is in the direction of an improvement of the service, and when a few thousand dollars a

year would accomplish so much good, Congress cannot afford to treat the request with neglect. Its motives for doing so would be purely selfish and discreditable. It would refuse to aid in the work of reform in order that it might keep patronage within the control of its own members, and the number of persons who are becoming convinced of the feasibility of the reform proposed by the President is steadily increasing. The educating effect of the system in use in New-York has been considerable, and in directions where it would have been least expected. The matter is becoming better understood every day, and the public is reaching the stage where the reform is no longer regarded as an experiment, but as an established success wherever it has been fairly applied.

With this feeling, the sentiment of distrust toward Congressmen as dispensers of patronage is increasing, and the people are less and less likely to be patient with any refusal on their part to give up the privileges which they have first usurped and then abused. It has been shown, beyond all dispute, that competitive examinations secure good men for the service and exclude unfit men. Why, then, should Congress refuse to do what is necessary to apply such examinations thoroughly, unless it be because its members prefer unfit men befriended by themselves to better men selected without fear or favor to any one? It is entirely certain that sooner or later the public opinion of the country will demand this reform with an earnestness which cannot be resisted. It would be well for Congress to anticipate this time, and to yield from patriotic motives what will ultimately have to be yielded as a matter of political expediency.

RESTORATION OF REBEL DESERTERS.

Many people have supposed that the Democrats in Congress steadily opposed all increase of the Army because they had reason to hate a branch of the service which had been useful in the suppression of a Democratic rebellion. Not only have Democrats opposed any increase of the Army, but they have done everything in their power to cripple and reduce it. Fortunately for the country, the local interests of a few Democratic Congressmen, as in the case of Texas, have been adverse to any diminution of the strength of the Army. So long as the Texas border is threatened by Mexican raiders, and so long as the people of Texas are solicitous for the maintenance of garrisons on their frontier, there will be a demand from that region which will compel the Senators and Representatives of that State to oppose the Democratic policy of reduction. This has saved the Army from destruction more than once. While the Democratic Party, as an organization, has seemed bent on paring down the numerical strength of the Army, various causes have served to prevent this from being accomplished.

It has been an open secret, ever since the Democrats began to gain ascendancy in Congress, that the price of a withdrawal of Democratic opposition to an increase of the Army, or to its maintenance at the existing standard, was the repeal of all legislation barring ex-Confederates from a re-entrance to the service. Every intelligent observer of the party legislation of the last Congress knows that it has been the deliberate intention of the dominant party to reduce the strength of the Army as much as possible, in order to make places to be filled with ex-Confederates as soon as the time shall be ripe for their appointment. The success of the Democrats in securing the House of Representatives, a year or two since, flushed them with ambition. They confidently expected to march on to victory until every department of the National Government should be in their hands. When this should come to pass, the Army, out down and depleted by repeated Legislative expedients, would be found too weak for the changed condition of things. It would then be discovered that the experiment of reduction was a failure. Congress would authorize an increase of the force, and would remove the obnoxious disabling clause, and a Democratic President would speedily fill with ex-rebels the places made vacant by mustering out Union officers.

Section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes provides that no person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection, during the rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States. Various efforts have been made to smuggle ex-Confederates into the service, but this statute has stood as a bar to their re-entrance. The day when a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President can combine to fill the Army with ex-rebels seems discouragingly distant to the hungry partisans of "The Lost Cause." Grown weary of waiting for that good time, they have made a bold stroke to anticipate it by special legislation. They despair of reducing the Army by mustering out men who are in the prime of life, and they have prepared a bill to repeal section 1,218, which stands in the way of the return to the Army of the ex-rebels who left it in 1861. This bill has been considered in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and has been reported back to the Senate, with a recommendation for its passage. The provisions of Section 1,218 may be suspended in special instances, but the Senate bill seeks to destroy the entire clause prohibiting the reappointment of rebel officers to the Army which they left.

It ought to be too late in the history of the country to point out the danger and the injustice of this proposition. As the Army is now constituted, promotions are very slow. Officers who held the rank of Lieutenants when the war closed, are yet Lieutenants, having advanced only from the lowest to the next highest grade. The annual accession of officers from West Point, by the graduation of Cadets, is large enough to supply all vacancies resulting from deaths and casualties; and, as if this were not sufficient, Secretary McCRAIG, during his term of office, has contrived to smuggle into the service a number of civilians, to satisfy the clamor of the politicians who continually infest the War Department. This condition of things has been most discouraging to gallant officers, who, having served their country faithfully during the war, find themselves

at a stand-still, so far as promotion is concerned, and growing old in the service without hope of advancement. And now it is proposed to swamp the Army by the "rehabilitation" of men who went over to the enemy in time of war, taking their swords with them, and who want now to come back and resume the places which they left in scorn.

It is enough for compromise, enough to prove the magnanimity of the country, that ex-Confederates are restored to civil power. An ex-Confederate Postmaster-General has charge of the House Committee on Commerce, and an ex-rebel General is Chairman of the House Sub-committee on Army Reorganization. The country will be better pleased if the present generation of ex-rebels is kept out of the Army which saved the country from rebellion. The Southern States have their quota of Cadets in the Military Academy. In a few years, soon enough for safety, the Army will be divided fairly as to the representation of sections of the Republic. By that time, let us hope, the sectional differences of which we now hear so much will have disappeared. It seems a daring and an impudent proposition to ask that the men who deserted the standard of their country in the time of their country's peril shall be restored to the service which they quitted, as they proudly thought, forever. They chose another service. If they have not fared well therein, let them cease their complaints and ask no uncommon favors from the Republic whose service they deserted.

MR. THOMPSON.

There was once a hardened plumber who was induced to attend church, where he heard an eloquent sermon inculcating the duty of kindness and benevolence. The man's flinty heart was temporarily softened, and he walked homeward resolving that at some future day he would perform some easy and inexpensive act of a benevolent nature. It so happened that he presently heard a tremendous uproar in a tailor's shop, and looking in, saw the tailor in the act of beating his wife. He was a small and consumptive tailor, and the plumber rushing in, knocked him down and released his victim. The latter instantly turned on her rescuer and split a heavy lap-board over his head. He subsequently remarked to the hospital chaplain, just before his death, that if he should be spared he would register a solemn vow never to do another good act, no matter what the temptation might be.

This affecting and familiar story is forcibly suggested by a recent letter written by the Rev. HENRY P. THOMPSON, and published in the Christian Intelligencer of this City. A few days ago, THE TIMES, with the best of motives, undertook to burlesque the attacks of certain rationalists upon the Christian religion, by denying the existence of the Chinese language. By precisely the same kind of arithmetical argument by which Dr. COLLENSO had endeavored to show that the Books of Moses were untrue, THE TIMES pretended to prove that the Chinese language had no existence. The plain intention of the article was to defend Christianity against infidelity. Whereupon the Rev. Mr. THOMPSON wildly seizes the Christian Intelligencer and tries to split it over the head of the unhappy writer. This is certainly a most discouraging way of rewarding a well-meant effort to take the part of Christianity against its enemies.

In the article which excited Mr. THOMPSON'S indignation it was remarked that "Bishop COLENSO and other theologians of the Rationalist school have shown that Moses was a myth, and that the reputed writers of the four Gospels were either deceived or deceivers, and, in either event, are wholly unworthy of credit. It is as easy to show the falsity of the delusion as to the existence of the Chinese language as it was to demonstrate the mythical character of the legends upon which the Christian religion was founded." It was also asserted that "we know that a voice from heaven did not speak to PAUL, for the sufficient reason that no telescope gives the slightest evidence of the existence of heaven." These remarks Mr. THOMPSON characterizes as attacks upon the Bible and Christianity, and so indignant is he that he intends to warn Christian people against THE TIMES, and to "tell them that it is unfit and unsafe to visit their households."

One would have supposed that the assertion that it is as easy to disprove the existence of the Chinese language as the truth of Christianity was so clear in its meaning that the proverbial wayfaring man, even though he were a THOMPSON, could not have mistaken it. Is there any fact more absolutely certain than that there is a Chinese language? And when it is distinctly implied that to disprove the facts upon which the Christian religion is founded is as difficult as it would be to disprove the existence of Chinese, is not the strongest possible faith in the verity of the Christian religion expressed? When THE TIMES asserted that there could be no such place as heaven, because it is not visible through the telescope, could any sane man have foreseen that THOMPSON should assume that this was in serious argument against the existence of heaven, instead of a broad burlesque of materialistic infidelity? And yet the Rev. Mr. THOMPSON gravely says that he "would be ashamed of a schoolboy in his 'teens' who should thus violate the plainest rules of reasoning," and then proceeds to show that because heaven cannot be seen through a telescope, it does not follow that it has no existence.

Of course, it may be said that there is really no "Rev. HENRY P. THOMPSON," and that the writer in the Christian Intelligencer, who has assumed that name, is really an infidel in disguise. This seems the more probable when we note his dishonesty in saying that "Bishop COLENSO and other theologians of the Rationalist school" held that opinion. If Mr. THOMPSON is really an infidel, we can see why he is willing to admit that the existence of the Chinese language is a matter of belief rather than of fact. Is he, in a surreptitious way, trying to make the unsuspecting readers of the Intelligencer believe that it is possible to prove that there is no Chinese language, in the hope that they will then be ready to abandon their faith in Christianity? If this is what Mr. THOMPSON is trying to do, Christian people should be warned against him, and should be told

that he is "unsafe to visit their households."

It is more probable, however, that Mr. THOMPSON is an honest man, in spite of his misquotations. He has never heard of that form of argument called the *reductio ad absurdum*. He is not aware that Christianity can be defended in any other way than by grave arguments of the Paley pattern. It is not his fault. Some men are made so. What he really needs is a surgical operation. The removal of a small part of the skull will, according to eminent authority, enable even a Scotchman of the most mathematical type to comprehend a joke, and the same process applied to Mr. THOMPSON might result in enabling him to see that the article of which he complains was an attack, not on the Bible, but on Rationalism.

Will Mr. THOMPSON kindly grapple for a moment with the assertion that THE TIMES never has attacked, even by implication, the Christian religion? This is a plain, prosaic statement, and, with a little earnest effort, he ought to be able to understand it. As to the editor of the Christian Intelligencer, he had evidently never read the article of which Mr. THOMPSON complains, or he would not have published it without pointing out the gross injustice of characterizing a defense of Christianity as an attack on the Bible.

An announcement has recently been published of the discovery of uranium—the first ever made, it is said, in this country—in the Sacramento mining district, California. Uranium is a very hard, but tolerably malleable metal, resembling in general appearance iron or nickel. It was first found in 1789 by KLAPROTH (MARTIN HEINRICH), the German analytical chemist and mineralogist, and named by him after the planet Uranus, discovered eight years previous. The metal was not actually separated until Pelouze, the French chemist, decomposed (1840) its chloride with potassium or sodium. This obtained, it is partly black powder, and partly silvery lamine, which are somewhat ductile, and can be filed. Uranium is not oxidized by exposure to the atmosphere or water at ordinary temperature, but heated in the open air it burns violently and is converted into oxide. Comparatively rare, it is never found native, its source being pitchblende, which contains 75 to 80 per cent. of black oxide. It forms several compounds with oxygen, and these are used principally to give yellow hues to glass and porcelain, especially the peculiar yellow with greenish red tints seen in Bohemian glass. The compounds have been found hitherto almost entirely in the mining regions of Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia, and are a good deal scarce in the United States. It is found in small quantities at Joachimsthal, in the former country. We saw every year to be pupulating and discovering more and more within our own borders, and we should bear our good fortune with becoming resignation.

The extent to which indigent students are continually helped at Harvard is not generally known to the public. There are, in the first place, 112 scholarships, of which, however, four or five are not yet available, varying in their annual income from \$40 to \$350. The whole amount yearly realized from this source and distributed among the students is about \$25,000. These scholarships were founded, almost half a century ago, by a group of liberal friends of the college, and they are constantly increasing in number. Indeed, their number has been doubled within about 10 years. Then, there are the "beneficiary funds," which are the result of various bequests and donations made to the college, and the annual income of which, amounting to about \$1,100, is given to needy students, some varying from \$25 to \$100, and \$75, in addition to the beneficiary fund, there is a loan fund, producing annually about \$2,700, which is loaned on easy terms to students in sums ranging from \$30 to \$75. Besides the above, the several monitorships yield to their holders an aggregate of about \$700 a year. The total amount realized from the above sources and distributed among students, is nearly \$30,000 a year. There are, moreover, numerous prizes, varying from \$50 (in a few cases less) to \$100 each, and aggregating about \$1,500. It is not surprising that these resources warrant the college authorities in announcing that "good scholars of high character but slender means are seldom, if ever, obliged to leave college for want of money." Indeed, it is possible for the student to go through the course supporting himself almost entirely on what he may receive from the college. In the catalogue for this year are given four scales of annual expenditure for a student. These are classified as "least," "economical," "moderate," and "very liberal." The amount for the first scale, representing a student who supports himself almost entirely on what he may receive from the college, is \$1,360. These include all necessary expenses for the year, excepting those of the long vacation. According to the two lowest estimates, a student must have from about \$500 to \$600 a year, not counting the long vacation, during which he could likely be at home, where he would probably incur little or no expense. In other words, he can go through college, say on about \$600 a year, without stinting himself or denying himself any advantage essential to his health, personal comfort, or educational progress. Now, if a student has the ability and energy to win a \$350 scholarship, this provides for more than half his yearly expenses, and, if he has no source of income of his own, there is no doubt that from the other college sources of money means that would doubtless be forthcoming, the balance of the amount necessary to carry him safely through would be realized. Hence, assuming good character and the necessary ability in a young man, poverty need not prevent him from obtaining an education at the oldest and wealthiest university in the country.

King JOHN, of Abyssinia, although only in his thirty-eight years, has already proved himself a man of no ordinary calibre, both as a soldier and as a sovereign. He has thrice defeated and all but destroyed the invading forces of Egypt, while at the same time making head against the disaffection of two powerful vassals, who have since made submission to his authority. In his army, among his immediate attendants is the RAS WARRENA, the conquered Chief of the Amhara Province, who seems quite content with his position at the court of his conqueror. A traveler who spent some time with the King in his camp at Ambabura, describes him as short in stature, with small hands and feet, but perfectly proportioned and possessing a fine, round, and somewhat prominent nose, a profile, delicate mouth and chin, and almost feminine smallness of ear, are striking enough in a barbaric African chief. "He is grand to see on his beautiful charger," continues the narrator, "carrying his spear and shield, bareheaded and barefooted, with only the great toe of each foot in the stirrup, which is merely a silver ring. He is a splendid rider, and a wonderful capacity for business, as well as the popular descriptions of FREDERICK the Great, to whose personal habits his own are in some points closely akin. He rises every morning at 3 and reads the Psalms of David by candlelight for two hours. Then comes church, after which he holds his court, justice for several hours, after which he takes food. The rest of the day is divided between State affairs and the native sport of *golak*, a sort of javelin-throwing, like the Moorish *chord*. The evening hours are spent in study, and by 9 he is in bed, as befits such an early riser. The King's ordinary dress is the simple native *kurt* or white blanket, with a crimson stripe along the left side. There are the arabesque colors of the Abyssinian Church, the white typifying the innocence of our Saviour, and the crimson His atoning blood. The King professes great friendship for England, and has placed a translation of the Queen's letter to him in every church of his Kingdom. One of his model ruler's London agents was the late well-known publisher, Messrs. S. King, in whose store was found the autograph of "JOHN, King of Ethiopia," it is still to be seen.

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making capital out of their excessive avoirdupois. Dr. RICHTER had a fat patient—one who might have been the President of a fat men's society, if there had been such a thing in France—and what is more unfortunate than obesity itself, it became necessary to perform one of the capital operations of surgery in order to save the patient's life. Chloroform was administered. The patient's system bore the action of the anesthetic kindly, rallied well from the shock of the operation, and for the first forty-eight hours promised a good recovery. At the expiration of that period, symptoms of asphyxia became rapidly developed, and the patient died almost within an hour. The autopsy disclosed extensive inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, and of the lungs, and of the pericardium of the heart. In reporting the circumstance, Dr. RICHTER cites four cases of obese patients in which a similar train of symptoms, terminating in the same fatality, has followed the use of chloroform for anesthetic purposes, not immediately, but within from forty-eight to seventy-two hours. He offers no physiological explanation of the case, but, in his opinion, he suggests the conclusion, nevertheless, that medical practitioners should exercise extreme caution in employing the drug with persons whose tissues are loaded and infiltrated with fat. Possibly the fact, familiar to histological experts, that both chloroform and ether exercise a peculiar influence on fatty matter, extracting the oily constituents, and the collapse of the cells, may furnish a clue to the fatality which Dr. RICHTER reports, one that has been noted by other observers, but not, perhaps, until now fully verified and referred to its proper cause.

The Eighth Judicial District, of which Secretary McCRAIG has been appointed Judge, comprises the States of Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Colorado. The salary of the Circuit Judge is \$6,000 a year. Sessions of the Circuit Court are held twice a year at Omaha, St. Paul, Des Moines, St. Louis and Jefferson City, Leavenworth and Topeka, Little Rock, and Denver. But each of these sessions does not necessarily require the presence of the Circuit Judge, since the Circuit Court may be held by him, or by the Supreme Court Circuit Justice, or by the District Judge alone, or by any two of these sitting together. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are allotted among the circuits by an order of the court. It is the duty of each one to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of the circuit to which he is allotted during every two years. The number of the Supreme Court now assigned to circuit duty in the Eighth Circuit is Mr. Justice SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa. The position which Judge McCRAIG will now assume has been filled during the past ten years by JOHN F. DILLON, who was appointed in December, 1869, by President GRANT. Though still a young man, Judge DILLON has been in Washington County, N. Y., in 1831. Judge DILLON has seen 21 years of judicial service, and has long been recognized as one of the foremost jurists in the country. His judicial career, which has just closed, temporarily at least, began six years after his admission to the Bar, and when he was but 27 years of age. It was in 1854 that he was elected by the Republican Party as one of the District Judges of Iowa. At the expiration of his term of four years he was re-elected without opposition. Before the close of his second term he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Supreme Court of Iowa for a term of six years, and took his seat Jan. 1, 1863. He was re-elected to this position in 1869, but soon after his election, and while he was filling the position of Chief Justice of the term of four years, the Supreme Court Circuit Justice for the Eighth Circuit, For several winters Judge DILLON has delivered courses of lectures on medical jurisprudence before the law and medical classes of the Iowa State University. Besides numerous articles on law subjects, he has published a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and a collection of United States Circuit Court reports, and a treatise on "Municipal Corporations." Judge DILLON, as is well known, left the Bench to accept a Professorship in the Columbia Law School, of this City.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Board of State Canvassers will meet at the office of the Secretary of State in Albany to-day, to declare the results of the late election.

It does not seem to the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch to be possible that Mr. Tilden "can trouble the Democratic Party any more as a candidate for President." It "fears that he could not carry even New-York."

The Hartford (Conn.) Post predicts that the men who reject the President's new recommendations concerning the currency, and place the Republican Party in a false position, will yet regret to feel ashamed of their cowardly retreat from a high and impregnable position.

The Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal takes a sensible view of the currency question, and asks: "Why will not success in honest and fair dealing induce the Republican Party to strengthen their position on the currency question? Certainly nobody regrets what has already been done in that direction. But temporizers present a different view of the matter."

The Hon. E. G. Spaulding, in an interview with a representative of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, expressed the opinion that it is not only expedient from a financial point of view to recall the greenbacks, but that it is the legal duty of Congress to do so. The release of greenbacks after the war, from new plates, engraved for the purpose, Mr. Spaulding said he regarded as an act without authority in law, and he believed that the Supreme Court would so decide when the pending test case was decided.

Speaking of the appointment of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to reorganize the United States Army, the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "All agree that he is the best soldier in Congress, and fully equal to the important task imposed upon him, but it seems strange to many that even the crepuscular conservatism of the Senate should be called upon to reorganize the Army under the command of the General to whom he surrendered. This shows what a wonderful country this is, and how rapidly we would be one people if the politicians

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 2 P. M.—MIGNON.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—MIGNON. Matinee.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FAIR. Matinee.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ESTELLE. Matinee.
DAVIS' THEATRE—AT 2 P. M.—MIGNON.
PARK THEATRE—AT 2 P. M.—MIGNON.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE GALLY SLAVE. Matinee.
THEATRE AVENUE—AT 2 P. M.—MIGNON.
NIELSON'S THEATRE—RECENT. Matinee.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRAUSS. Matinee.
COMIQUE—MILLIONAIRE. Matinee.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY. Matinee.
CHICKERING HALL—AT 2 P. M.—MIGNON.
RANDALL THEATRE—FRENCH FAIR.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—CATER. Matinee.
NADISON SQUARE GARDEN—CATER. Matinee.
ETHELWAX HALL—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
THIS DAILY TIMES, PER ANNUM, INCLUDING THE
Sunday Edition, .. \$12 00
THIS DAILY TIMES, PER ANNUM, EXCLUSIVE OF THE
Sunday Edition, .. 10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, PER ANNUM, .. 2 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES, PER ANNUM, .. 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, PER ANNUM, .. 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, variable winds, shifting to south-easterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with lower or nearly stationary temperature.

The House yesterday passed two appropriation bills. That for pensions was passed without amendment. Its total is \$12,404,000, as against \$29,266,000 last year, the increase being caused by the constantly greater number of pensioners presenting themselves. The Fortification bill was not so fortunate, though the change in it was not very great. The committee abandoned in advance all purpose of providing for new fortifications, or extending or strengthening those which exist, and proposed to appropriate only enough money to keep the latter in fair repair. As it is generally conceded that these works are practically useless, the principle on which the committee acted is an intelligible one. But Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, was not to be put off by any such plea. He wished \$50,000 to put the Harbor of Galveston in a condition of defense, and he got it, though the committee, without distinction of party, were agreed, that so far as any real protection to Galveston is concerned, the money might as well be thrown into the bay. The only benefit accruing to any one, should the appropriation be made, would undoubtedly be that which Mr. REAGAN and his followers will reap.

Encouraged by his success in getting into the bill an appropriation for his constituents, Mr. REAGAN tried to get the House to strike out the appropriation for rifling smooth-bore cannon. He was sure that the process would weaken the guns. But this time the House refused to listen to him, though it might, perhaps, as well have let him have his way. The appropriation is a portion of \$225,000 set apart for the armament of coast fortifications, and we have the authority of the committee for the statement that if the entire amount were devoted to that purpose, it would take twenty years to convert enough guns to arm the forts in the Harbor of New-York, and, doubtless, when this was done the guns would be entirely valueless. It is impossible to resist the impression that the safety of this country from invasion depends principally on remaining at peace with "all the world and the rest of mankind." No one supposes that the nation would not ultimately expel its invaders, but our present happy-go-lucky mode of treating our fortifications must inevitably leave us far weaker for defense, at first, than any first or second class European power is for sudden attack.

The efforts of Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, to provide some adequate remedy against the extortions practiced upon the innocent purchasers of articles manufactured under a patent, is worthy of all approval. There is no room for question that the laws originally intended to protect inventors in the profit of their inventions have given rise to serious abuses, to which the machinery of the United States courts is made to lend aid, in a manner described in some detail in our Washington correspondence. The obligation of purchasers who have bought a patented article in good faith, for their own use and not for sale, of persons apparently entitled to sell such an article, to respond in damages for an infringement to which they are unwittingly parties, is a stretch of legal severity inconsistent with justice. It is also contrary to the principle which holds innocent third parties to a legal wrong in a great variety of cases harmless. If the law cannot be wholly changed in this regard, it ought at least to be so amended that the crying abuses now practiced should be rendered impossible.

A lobby of considerable force is now present in Washington to promote the interest of the lottery-dealers, against whom the Postmaster-General has for some months been waging such vigorous warfare. The legal authority of the Postal Department to

take the course which it has lately pursued is now under litigation in the Federal courts, but whether the department is sustained in all its orders or not, its moral purpose will meet with the hearty approbation of all reasonable and honest people, and Congress should not hesitate to use all the power which it possesses to enable the department to carry out this purpose. There is no more contemptible method of cheating the poor of their money than the lottery, which has gradually gained condemnation at the hands of enlightened and decent Governments. Even where the lottery is as fairly managed as it can be—i. e., where the prizes are really given as announced, and there is no "rigging" the drawings—it is a business in which no honest man can engage, a scheme to take a great deal of money from credulous and foolish persons, usually of small means, with the certainty of giving them nothing in return.

The Board of State Canvassers yesterday listened to a proposition from Mr. FAULKNER, in behalf of the Democratic Party, to "go behind the returns," to see if they could not elect Mr. POTTER, but declined to do so. The official figures finally announced by the board agree very closely with those published in *THE TIMES* on Nov. 22. The pluralities are as follows: CORNELL, 42,777; HOSKINS, 290; CARR, 1,575; WADSWORTH, 5,928; WENDELL, 2,815; WARD, 4,144; SEYMOUR, 12,441.

The details of Wednesday's battle near Kabul show that the spirit of Afghanistan is yet very far from being broken. The appearance of a force of 10,000 men so near the captured city, and the boldness with which they faced the murderous fire of the British "without wavering," are noteworthy facts. On the other hand, the attempt of the English Generals to hem the enemy between two fires is admitted to have been a failure, and the latter have succeeded in seizing the heights overlooking the city, from which Gen. MACPHERSON is now attempting to drive them. Other slight but significant admissions appear here and there. The cavalry charge was "without effect on the vast body of the enemy." Four guns were "spiked and abandoned," though subsequently recovered. The "loyal" Kohistanis, too, are in the enemy's ranks, and Afghan reinforcements are coming up both from Ghazni and Herat. Should AYOUB KHAN arrive from the latter place before the present assaults of Kabul are dislodged, the British will have trouble some work before them.

FIXING THE PRESIDENCY IN ADVANCE.

How to elect the Electors of President and Vice-President, is too important a question to be determined suddenly, and with the declared purpose of attaining partisan ends. It has been sprung upon the Republican Party in this State, however, with direct reference to the vote of next year; and changes are advocated without any attempt to conceal the objects they are intended to serve. To make the matter worse, the power so to change the law as to render the vote of New-York a preordained fact is boasted of as an effective means of punishing the Democrats, North and South, if they do ought to displease the very scrupulous persons to whom our Republican Legislature is expected to look for guidance.

Evils connected with the counting of the Electoral vote are a sufficiently serious subject for immediate consideration. They are aggravated by the unwillingness of violent members of the Congressional majority to surrender the slightest chance of securing a partisan advantage from the occurrence of contingencies that are quite possible under the system as it stands. Every consideration of duty and expediency suggests the avoidance of needless causes of offense while the subject is under the consideration of Congress. The sole aim being the honest counting of the votes received, and the equitable adjustment of difficulties affecting the performance of the task, it is of the highest importance that all other phases of the Electoral question be meanwhile excluded. A time will come, and that, perhaps, speedily, when the whole machinery of a Presidential election will be examined with a view to the correction of defects. An occasion will then arise for considering whether the voting by States shall be adhered to or whether some general change shall be effected by constitutional amendment. Senator MORTON's argument for a return to the district system will then challenge attention; it is possible that the original mode of electing Electors by the votes of the respective Legislatures may have some advocates; and it is certain that a strenuous plea for a direct vote by the people will not be without supporters. These features of the general question are not now open to discussion. They cannot be properly discussed, with any expectation of obtaining the confidence of the country, on the eve of a contest whose result would, in the estimation of partisans, outweigh all other considerations.

The reasons which now limit the practical question before Congress to the counting of the Electoral votes are also conclusive against an effort to induce the Republican majority at Albany to use the authority vested in the Legislature to make sure of the State next year. Objection to the effort does not imply an unwillingness, under other circumstances, to change the method in force. In this State especially it has more than once produced results that would have been impossible under the old district plan. There are two ways, however, of doing a right thing; and the way proposed in this instance is not the right one. The system at present in vogue here prevails throughout the Union, and though each State is empowered to decide for itself how its Electors shall be chosen, uniformity of method is on several grounds desirable. Let the subject be treated on its merits, as a subject in which each State is directly concerned, and the result will be more likely to be satisfactory than it would be if a single State undertook in its own behalf to change its plan. Let a single State now make the change, at the instigation of Republican managers, and the Democratic majority in Congress will instantly put their own construction on the act. They will say that the object is to secure some peculiar advantage; and, not unnaturally, they will refuse to make any amendment of the Federal law which might in any contin-

gency lessen their power of influencing the final result.

It must be admitted that so far as the action proposed in this State is concerned, the motives at work are too gross and palpable to be concealed by any exercise of partisan ingenuity. A correspondent of the *Albany Journal* has the doubtful glory of having revealed the controversy, and of having revealed its real purpose. He proposes the revival of the district system of choosing Electors, and with charming frankness he tells the Republicans in the Legislature that it is their duty in the coming session to enact the change with the view of preventing any possible defeat of the party next year. Thus his argument runs: The vote of New-York will decide the Presidential contest; under the present system, by fraud in the Metropolitan district, the Democrats may capture the State; they cannot possibly do this if the Electors are chosen by the Congressional districts; therefore, the Republican Legislature should make Democratic success impossible by changing the system immediately. In other words, a Legislature chosen without the remotest reference to the Presidency should avail itself of its constitutional power to break the uniform practice of the States in order that the vote of New-York may be secured for the Republican candidate. The originator of the proposal, conscious of its strictly partisan aspect, characteristically derides the notion of fairness when dealing with the Democratic Party, and insists that Republicans are at liberty to do anything that will place beyond doubt their party's success.

Of course, the *Tribune* read the lesson and has utilized it. Our high-toned contemporary bids the Democrats beware lest the Legislatures of all the doubtful Northern States which happen now to be Republican profit by the opportunity and take unto themselves the right of choosing Presidential Electors. By such a measure, the *Tribune* notifies the South, New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, and other States ordinarily considered doubtful, may substantially decide the Presidential election in advance. How the citizens of the States in question might like this to be robbed of the power of deciding for themselves, when the proper time arrives, is a matter evidently not thought of by those from whom the *Tribune* draws its inspiration. What are the people that they should be consulted in the matter? What are decency and wisdom that they should block the way of partisan idlers?

From every point of view, the scheme, whether as presented by the *Albany Journal's* correspondent or as enlarged by the *Tribune*, is utterly indefensible. The Republican majority in the New-York Legislature cannot afford to trifle with the subject, to outrage the moral sense of their party, and to provoke the retaliatory measures that would surely follow the adoption of the course proposed. That Republicans in the other States mentioned by the *Tribune* will entertain the plan, or in any manner prejudice the vote of next year, we do not believe. The folly which tolerates the most outrageous suggestions, if offered under the pretense of perpetuating the party's lease of power, is one of the peculiarities of New-York Republicanism as at present managed. Its manifestation in this instance is rendered exceptionally offensive by the plainness with which the purposes to be promoted are avowed.

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTS.

An ad valorem duty, compelled to take as a basis the market value of goods either at the place and time of importation or at the place and time of purchase abroad, chooses the latter, and hence requires the importer to state in his invoice what the goods cost him. But to provide against under-statement by him, there is a system of appraisements. If such appraisement adds 10 per cent. or more to the invoice, then (section 2,900 Revised Statutes, United States,) an additional 20 per cent. duty shall be laid on the whole. If similar merchandise, of varying values, is invoiced at an average price, the rate of the highest-valued goods shall apply to the whole, (section 2,910.) By section 2,907, a variety of charges for packing, shipping, commissions, &c., shall be added to the invoice. By section 2,908, if such charges—which are to be treated as part of the actual value of merchandise—exceed by 10 per cent. the value declared in the entry, a penalty of 20 per cent. shall be laid on the whole. By section 2,925, the importer may be required to give a bond up to the value of the merchandise that he will produce proof respecting its dutiable character. By section 2,901, if any package is found to contain any article not specified in the invoice, and if a majority of the appraisers "shall be of opinion that such article was omitted with fraudulent intent," the entire package is liable to seizure and forfeiture, on conviction before a court. By sections 2,929-30, the Collector, if he deems the figures too low, may order a reappraisal, either by the principal Appraisers or by three merchants designated by him. If the importer is dissatisfied, there shall be an appraisal by merchants, and the Collector shall make a decision between the two, which shall be final. The importer may, however, by section 2,931, appeal, within 30 days, to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final; but, by section 3,011, the importer, after such appeal, may pay under protest, and may then maintain an action at law, before a jury, to recover any excess of duties paid. By section 2,840, the Collector shall seize and hold all merchandise until duties are paid, whenever he "shall suspect" that it is not invoiced "at a sum equal to that for which it has usually been sold in the place or country from whence it was imported."

The foregoing rapid sketch shows how arbitrary and one-sided the law is, the importer being always assumed to be in the wrong, being punished in advance of conviction, being open to proceedings on mere suspicion, and being left practically without redress in case he suffers injury. The practice is far better than the law and the unwritten system built upon the law, and yet it is full of disagreements, scandals, and injustice, one of the most recent and notable cases having been that of the kidnaped, already discussed in these columns. Inasmuch as Government tries its own cases as plaintiff, by its own rules, before its own agents as witnesses, juries, and Judges, and wields generally an iron hand in these matters, one

would suppose that any injustice which is done would be suffered by the importers, and that the Government, trebly shielded and by these bands of rule and practice, could have less occasion for complaint, unless the importation of goods was dwindling away, to the decline of revenue. Yet the chief of the Bureau of Special Agents, in his last published report, apparently smarting under a sense of the injury inflicted on the revenue by undervaluations. Many persons familiar with the subject, he says, estimate the recent loss from this source at \$25,000,000 a year, and he adds the more cautious opinion of his own that "there can be no doubt that many millions are lost every year on this account." The undervaluation of silks, velvets, laces, and fine kid gloves, he says, has not only been a subject of comment, but has for the last four years prevented direct importations of such goods by American merchants. Agents of foreign manufacturers act as expert witnesses for one another; merchants are reticent through self-interest, and thus do not give "assistance in exposing and suppressing the evil of undervaluation," and he adds:

"Although the fact of the existence of a system of deliberate undervaluation is known to every well-informed merchant in the country, the difficulties attending the production of such convincing proof in specific cases as will justify advances on appraisement are almost insuperable. The appraising officers may be tempted one or two, or a dozen, respectively, to come out and later on to retract their statements, and the continued efforts of the commission agents, the invoices of foreign manufacturers again become the basis for assessment of duty. By thus undervaluing their invoices, the manufacturers are really enabled to fix the duty to be paid without regard to the rate prescribed by law."

If all this is to be set down as merely the rhetoric of a superserviceable official, seeking to magnify together the zeal, efficacy, and necessity of his services as the head of a band of detectives, then the less occasion for making a coil over the subject; on the other hand, if it is well founded, it is a confession that all the severity of law and practice has been unable to prevent undervaluations. It needs no further proof that the system is radically faulty than this admission of its failure; but the last Treasury report tacitly adds proof by citing the number of reappraisements at this port, which, from 167 in 1875, rose to 262 in 1876, 207 in 1877, 278 in 1878, and 556 in 1879, and the General Appraiser estimates the total for the current fiscal year at 1,000, judging from the past six months.

The present way seeks to restrain the importer by the risk of being mulcted in extraordinary duties, and this is admittedly ineffectual. There is a better way—simply taking him at his own word. In Great Britain, whenever any invoice is pronounced undervalued by the inspectors and is marked up, the owner may choose between paying what is demanded and selling the goods to the Government at 5 per cent. advance on the invoiced price. The result is that the importer dares not undervalue, because he risks having to sell his goods accordingly, or else pay at the Government's figures; the Appraiser is also held in check, lest he prejudices his place by involving the Government in an unprofitable purchase. The efficacy of this plan is that it visits upon either side the consequences of its own errors. A provision for taking goods at 10 per cent. advance on the invoices was recommended by the Senate Finance Committee thirteen years ago, but did not secure favorable action. Something of the sort would be very timely now.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIMENT.

The advocates of woman suffrage are naturally somewhat elated over the result of the experiment of voting for School Committee at the municipal election in Boston on Tuesday. The right of women who own property and pay taxes thereon to vote for these officers has been granted throughout the State, but the meagre references to the matter in reports of previous or contemporaneous city and town elections seem to indicate indifference or neglect in regard to the newly-acquired privilege everywhere except in the capital of the State. That being the head-quarters of the woman movement for the whole country, and the hot-bed of all manner of political and social reforms, a special effort was there made to induce qualified women to register, and to "get out the vote." The result was that, for the first time in the history of the old Commonwealth, one thousand women marched to the polls on Tuesday to exercise the freeman's right, albeit to a restricted extent. It is mentioned, as matter for satisfaction, that they were treated with the utmost deference, deposited their votes quietly amid scenes of decorum and propriety, and walked away with no occasion to feel that their self-respect was in the slightest degree compromised. This could not be otherwise than a matter for satisfaction, but we trust that in the City of Boston it was not an occasion for surprise.

But the satisfaction of those who took the keenest interest in the experiment must be somewhat dampened by the fact that it did not seem to add material support to the women candidates for places on the committee. Whether this was due to the fact that the female voters did not generally favor the candidates of their own sex or to a strengthening of adverse sentiment on the part of men, it is impossible to say, for the woman vote was, after all, a very small proportion of the whole, only about one-third of the total. The election of women on the School Committee is no new thing in Boston. As long ago as 1873 a strong effort was made to secure whatever of benefit might be derived from their influence in the educational councils of the city, and it resulted in the election of four women to the board. They were not admitted, however, that body claiming to have the sole right to decide on the election and qualification of its own members, and taking the ground that women were not eligible under the laws as then existing. Its right to decide the matter was sustained by the Supreme Court of the State, and the advocates of the reform betook themselves to the Legislature. Having obtained from the Supreme Court an opinion to the effect that there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Legislative body passing an act declaring women eligible to School Committees, and in 1874 the movement had acquired such an impetus from the discussions evoked by these occurrences that in Boston seven women were elected by male suffrage alone, and took their place on the board in the following January. They were

all ladies apparently of eminent fitness for their new duties, being in most cases experienced and conspicuously successful educators. But for some reason, not altogether comprehensible to an outside observer, the number has diminished instead of increasing, with successive elections. Whether they were found impracticable or inefficient as administrators, or there was a reaction induced by no adequate cause, is a question upon which we have not sufficient evidence to pronounce, but we are inclined to the opinion that the presence of such women as were chosen in Boston in the councils that direct the educational interests of towns and cities is altogether desirable. Their influence is pretty sure to be in favor of a pure and lofty standard of administration, and there are some points on which their judgment ought to be better than that of men.

Admitting that women are not only fit to act to advantage upon school committees, but can bring special qualifications for the work, which should be made available, why should they not also exercise a choice in the selection of the members of such bodies? We confess that we see no objection whatever, and the Massachusetts experiment is one in which intelligent and fair-minded people cannot fail to take a peculiar interest. The restriction of the privilege to women who pay taxes has much to justify it. The suffrage is a power which, once given, can hardly be revoked. It is not a natural right, but a privilege, to be used subject to all reasonable safeguards for the general well-being. It is a question whether, if the thing were yet to do, it would not be wiser to have a similar restriction upon all exercise of suffrage in regard to matters involving the employment of the proceeds of taxes for local purposes. New restrictions are doubtless impracticable, but extensions should be made with caution. We apprehend no mischief from the voting of women tax-payers for members of School Committees. Why not, then, for other local or even general officers of Government? The difference is to be found in the more immediate interest of women in matters of education, and a greater capability for understanding and appreciating them, but, if Massachusetts is disposed to go further in her experiments, either in extending the scope of female suffrage or relaxing the property qualification, no State can do it more safely, and the rest of the country will doubtless be willing to watch the results and avail itself of any substantial benefits that may be demonstrated.

SOULS.

Anatomists have for ages searched diligently for the human soul, but without finding it. They have explored the most secret interstices of the interiors of men, women, and children without finding a particle of soul, and the severest chemical tests have been employed for the same purpose, and with a like result. It is curious that they did not remember that the soul vanishes at death, and that to search a corpse on suspicion of having a soul concealed about it is as absurd as it is hopeless. Had they explored a living body they might have had some chance of detecting a soul—provided, of course, it was not the body of a confirmed Positivist—but there are undoubtedly difficulties of detail in the way of exploring bodies while they are in the possession of owners with ignorant prejudices against dissection. Nevertheless, success has at last crowned the search for the soul, and Prof. DUNSTMAIER, an eminent German philosopher, has actually secured and bottled a large quantity of miscellaneous souls.

Prof. DUNSTMAIER—who is a real German, no matter how improbable it may seem—is a disciple of another and equally learned German, Prof. JAGER. The latter suggested some time since that the soul is manifested by radiation, and that though, in a certain sense, it has an existence and a locality in the body, just as we may conceive that light has an existence and locality in the candle-wick, it can be perceived only by the radiation of its particles. These particles are recognized through the sense of smell, and we can, therefore, define the soul as a perfume. All animals, according to Prof. JAGER, have souls. The coarser the soul, the more perceptible is its perfume. The soul of a muskrat, for example, is far coarser than the soul of a man, and can be perceived with much greater ease. This theory that the soul is a perfume was doubted by Prof. DUNSTMAIER until he investigated it experimentally, but he is now the most ardent upholder of the Jager theory and its most brilliant demonstrator. It was evident to Prof. DUNSTMAIER's mind that, in order to test the Jager theory, he must first collect a few souls. He accordingly began with the souls of hares. Shutting up a dozen or two hares in a wire cage, he called the attention of a dog to them. For some hours the dog was allowed to dance around the cage and frighten the hares, until it was judged that their perfume must have thoroughly impregnated his nose. He was then killed, and the nerves of his nasal organs were converted, with the admixture of certain inert substances, into a palatable medicine, which, according to Prof. JAGER, ought to have contained a perceptible quantity of hare-soul.

A similar course was pursued with other animals, such as the horse, the ox, and the ass, a dog's nose being always used as a soul-receiver. Thus, in course of time, Prof. DUNSTMAIER became possessed of a fine collection of souls of strongly-marked characteristics.

He next administered small doses of souls to himself, and carefully noted the result. He found that when he took a dose of hare-soul he became excessively timid, and did not dare to come within sound of Mrs. DUNSTMAIER's voice. Now, the chief moral characteristic of the hare is timidity, and if its perfume produced timidity in Prof. DUNSTMAIER, the conclusion that the perfume of the hare was its soul was inevitable. Similarly, the grains of lion's soul made the Professor literally as bold as a lion, and he relates that while under its influence he smoked a pipe in his wife's room, and that when the terrified servant warned him that Mrs. DUNSTMAIER was approaching, he simply said, "Who's afraid? Gimme another match." This was certainly strong evidence that the fearless soul of the lion was identical with the perfume gathered by the nose of the dog, and introduced by means of pills into the Professor's system.

When under the influence of ox-soul

Prof. DUNSTMAIER found that he was patient, laborious, and enduring to an extent that was really marvelous. He carried piles of water and scuttles of coal for Mrs. DUNSTMAIER all day long, and never murmured or winced when the broomstick smote him or the flying stove-lid blackened and bruised his forehead. The effect of an overdose of ten grains concentrated soul of an ass, which the Professor took by mistake, instead of his usual dose of two grains, was very remarkable. He instantly sat down in his study and began to write a scheme for the abolition of war, and also a new system of philosophy of unprecedented unintelligibility, in comparison with which KANT's ablest efforts were mere child's play. At the same time, obstinacy was so strongly developed that he refused to come to dinner, to accept a gift of a keg of beer, or, in short, to do anything that anybody suggested. If it was not the soul of the ass which produced these effects we might as well at once deny that an overdose of whiskey produces a tendency to support the Democratic ticket.

The great discovery that the soul is identical with the perfume radiated from the bodies of men and other animals will lead to most interesting results. With the aid of dogs with sensitive noses any one can make a collection of the souls of his acquaintances, and analyze them at his leisure. Of course, failure would now and then be made. Prof. DUNSTMAIER himself did not succeed in obtaining the faintest trace of soul in a prominent diplomatist, and with the ordinary kind of dog we might find it difficult to collect enough of the soul of Mr. TILDEN for the purpose of analysis. Still very large collections of souls might be made, and there could be nothing more interesting to the thoughtful man than a museum filled with the bottled souls of the leading statesmen and thinkers. What could be more delightful to the lover than a half-ounce-bottle full of the soul of his mistress? And what a source of happiness it would be to the affectionate wife if she could at half-yearly intervals take a little of her husband's soul to a competent chemist, and thus learn his precise moral condition.

The editorial, "Manhattan Millionaires," which lately appeared in *THE TIMES*, has evoked considerable comment and drawn attention to the fact that every one of the dead men mentioned, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, WILLIAM G. RHINELANDER, ROBERT AND PETER GORET, were of foreign extraction, STEWART, indeed, being of Irish birth. This is supposed to be the reason why they made no public endowments in their wills, but left their entire property, all accumulated in this life, to immediate kinemen who had no need of it whatever. We are a sense of foreigners—that is, our ancestors were Europeans, but there is a difference between persons of English or British descent, and those of German, or French, or Italian, or Spanish descent. We do not strictly consider the English foreigners, nor do they so consider us. The Anglo-Americans differ from the Americans of German or Latin strain; their temperament, habits, opinions, mode of thought, vary widely; are often distinct. The Anglo-Americans are generous, we leave funds for colleges, libraries, museums. PETER COOPER, JAMES LENOX, GEORGE PEBODY, SAMUEL WILLISTON, ELLA CORNELL, WALTER HASTINGS, MATTHEW VASSAR—A native Briton—JOHN HOPKINS, were, we believe, all Anglo-Americans. The ASTORS, VANDERBILTS, RHINELANDERS, and GORETS were partly German, Dutch, or French, and persons of this blood are more apt to cling to money, to keep it in their families, than are the pure Anglo-Americans. No people make so many charitable bequests, or found so many institutions as our people do, and Europeans frequently admit the fact. The cause is plain enough. We get money more easily, and we therefore part with it more readily than they do abroad, and this no doubt explains the peculiar pecuniary habits of our Anglo-American millionaires. While liberality may seem to be a thing of nationality, it is not much more dependent on inherited tendencies and ancestral customs, which often cannot be overcome even by conditions that have long continued.

As has been mentioned in *THE TIMES*, the first volume of the "Memoirs of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth" will appear about New-York. It is in different languages—English, French, German, Hungarian, and Italian. Kossuth has been actively employed for years on this large work, which includes his speeches and writings, and he regards it as the crowning and closing labor of his life. He expects to throw new light on the struggle of 1848 between Austria and Hungary, and to present the cause for which he periled everything much more favorably than has been hitherto presented. It can hardly fail to be of great interest, treated by a man of such rare mind and power of expression, and will be widely and eagerly read by other people than his own. Kossuth has had a eventful life. Born at the village of Munkacs, a poor peasant, he was educated at the Protestant College of Saragat, and afterward practiced at Pesth. At 30 he began his political career at the Diet of Presburg, as editor of a liberal journal, which, to comply with the Press law, was transcribed, not printed. Having offended the authorities, he was thrown into prison, and after his release at the end of three years he edited a paper, adopting an extremely liberal course. He was soon sent to the Diet, where he so distinguished himself as to become the leader of the Opposition. He advocated the emancipation of the peasants, the elevation of the citizen class, the freedom of the press, and, finally, the independence of Hungary from the chief cause of the revolution of his country, and of the insurrection in Vienna, March, 1848. On the dissolution of the Ministry, finding himself at the head of the Committee for the National Defense, he energetically prosecuted measures for carrying on the war. Having been appointed Provisional Governor of Hungary, he tried to arouse the people in arms, but failed in his hope of the intervention of the Western powers, by the interference of Russia, and the dissensions between GORET and himself, he resigned the Dictatorship in favor of the latter. For the good, as he concluded, of the national cause. After the defeat of Munkacs, he was obliged to abandon his country, and fled to France. He was there a prisoner, but the Porte refused to surrender him, and he sailed (September, 1851), in an American frigate to England, and thence to the United States, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After the Austro-Italian war, he went to Turin, and has resided there ever since. He will be 78 on the 27th of next April. Kossuth has been a true-born patriot, too stubborn, many of his countrymen think for they are of opinion that he might have benefited his people much more by returning to Hungary and working for reforms than by demanding ideal conditions and remaining in voluntary exile. Even many of his admirers believe that he is a victim of the thought-railroad of action, and that in politics he belongs to the irreconcilables.

The story of the Poncas, as it was told by Mr. TIBBALS at the reception given to STANDING BEAR and BRIGHT EYES on Monday evening, is one of such awe and suffering, and heroic fidelity, that we were calculating to awake the rebellious temper of the Indian tribes, that one can scarcely refrain from a note of admiration. There was something pathetic, too, in the apostrophe of BRIGHT EYES, a well-educated and intelligent gift of the Omaha tribes—"An Indian has no rights, no land, that the white man cannot take away from him: if the white steals his cattle, he cannot bring action to recover them; if he raises a thousand bushels of wheat, he must sell it at the agent at 40 cents, when it is twice that price in the open market, and take his pay in useless trinkets. If it is six months in prison and a thousand dollars are stolen or he is driven from his lands, or his cabin is burned over his head, he fights the men who were his friends, and he is driven into the street and into a black window in a store near by. This was at 1 o'clock in the morning, and an officer, hearing the noise, seized him, and he has since been sent back to the asylum.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Kentucky, reports Gen. Robert E. Lee as saying, just after his surrender: "All my life I have been a soldier, and I believe the politicians at Washington are best on the most extreme measures, and if they have their way, will stop at no humiliation they can heap on me. My sole reliance is in Gen. Grant. I have faith in his honor and his integrity as a soldier, and do not believe that he will permit the terms of my surrender or the parole given me to be violated."

The *Troy Press* tells a sad story of a widow in Lansingburg, who is subject to attacks of violent insanity, in which she destroys everything within her reach and power. A day or two ago she was discharged, apparently cured, from an asylum to which she had voluntarily gone, but the same night was seized with her mania and destroyed her furniture and the window in the store near by. This was at 1 o'clock in the morning, and an officer, hearing the noise, seized him, and he has since been sent back to the asylum.

strong is the feeling transmitted to their descendants by our colonial fathers, and so beaten into our selfish brains are the stories of Indian cruelty with which our early history is crowded, that one people is incapable of appreciating the point of view from which the Indian—the original proprietor of the soil—looks at these things. The movement started by Mr. TIBBALS simply completes the bringing of the claim of the Poncas to the lands from which they were removed two years ago to the test of a Supreme Court decision, by means of a series of arguments brought against the squatters who have encroached their farms in Dakota. It is claimed that their title under article 2, United States Statute at Large, volume XIV, page 675, is one upon which a writ of ejectment can be founded, as, by the terms of that article, in consideration of cession of certain tracts by the Poncas, the United States "cede and relinquish to the tribe of the Ponca Indians" an accurately described tract, vesting the title thereof in the said tribe. The question to be decided is, whether the Indian, under the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which obliterated the color distinction from citizenship is a citizen of the United States—a "person" within the meaning of that article. If he is, he can sue for a writ of ejectment, but he is not in action for debt: hold property and debt a stranger from his property: recover a stolen horse: sell his wheat to whom he pleases; starve, if he will not labor if he is industrious. It will be claimed that when CHARLES SUMNER drafted the amendment to the Constitution, he was aware of the fact that by both houses and finally ratified. It was well understood that the rights of the Indian race, as well as those of the negro, were contemplated. Mr. SUMNER repeatedly stated in the Senate that the result would be to make the Indian a citizen and to endow him with a citizen's rights and duties. It is clear that a definition of the Indian as a person within the meaning of the article is a question of Indian Affairs, with its horde of Agents and Inspectors, its vast opportunities for perdition, its frauds on the Treasury, its pauperizing system of rations, its manifold and often-exposed abuses. The Indian acts, according to Mr. TIBBALS, to be permitted to work or starve, to hold property, to practice the rights and responsibilities of a citizen. As yet, no consideration has been given to the fact that there is no reason why the question of citizenship should not be passed upon by the highest tribunal in the land, and his rights established, if such rights are contained in the Constitution as amended. He can but starve and die, and it has cost, according to Bishop WHIPPLE, twenty United States soldiers for every Indian that has been killed for the last three years. It will be economical of life and money, therefore, to let the Indian die in his own way, if he is so lazy and improvident to support himself.

The country has good reason to be satisfied with the Supreme Court Reports as a whole, and the court has been very wisely and judiciously, and independently chronicled. But from 1801, about the time of the removal to Washington, a continuous, independent series has been conducted by WILLIAM CRANCH, also a Judge and reporter of the Circuit Court of the District; HENRY WHEATON, also noted as a publicist and writer on international law, and whose reports embraced so many of the public questions, and cases of decisions of MARSHALL and STORY, and arguments of WESTON and the earlier giants of the Bar, and were enriched with so many valuable annotations that they attained high repute, and by Messrs. PETERS, HOWARD, BLACK, also Attorney-General, and WALLACE, which brings the list down to the present time. And it may be said that the original too voluminous and costly, there is a convenient condensation of them. The case is far otherwise as to the Circuit and District Courts. In these tribunals the nation employs nine Circuit and about sixty District Judges to interpret and administer its laws, yet the public record of their doings is miserably desultory and deficient. It is left to depend on the private notes of the reporters, or the public spirit of Judges and publishers. There are two purposes, quite distinct ones, to be served by publishing reports: 1. To instruct the Bar in the progress of jurisprudence; this calls for a prudent selection of cases involving a question in the law. 2. To hold the Judges to a sense of responsibility; this calls for a complete and unimpaired record of every action which is in any respect doubtful or suspicious. Several of the States now require all decisions to be reported, apparently as a measure of control over the Judiciary. Neither of these purposes has been attained in past years respecting the subordinate Federal courts. We believe that no circuit or district has maintained a continuous series. New-York has been well represented, and there have been several quite satisfactory series in the West. But, looking at the country as a whole, the affair is in entire confusion. It might not be amiss for Congress to provide for some moderate, simple system of reporting the lower courts. An annual volume prepared in the Department of Justice, representing the cases reported by the circuit and district courts, would be a valuable addition to what equally, and reporting them promptly, would be an aid to Federal jurisprudence.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newspaper is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, generally lower temperature, slowly rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow and sleet.

THE PROGRESS OF GRANT.

Two years ago last May Gen. Grant sailed from Philadelphia on a tour round the world, in the course of which he was the recipient of honors such as were never before paid to an American citizen. Three months ago he returned to his native soil, and from his entrance to the harbor of San Francisco his progress has been attended by such a series of civic, military, and popular demonstrations of welcome as could be spontaneously evoked by no statesman, commander, or King over any equal area of the earth's surface or among any similar number of freemen. The circuit which began at Philadelphia will be completed there on Tuesday, and during a week of processions, receptions, and feasting, the "tumult of acclaim" which Gen. GRANT has crossed the continent will swell into a fullness of volume and take into itself a depth of utterance befitting the memories which the place and its associations recall. And Philadelphia, though marking the end of one section of GRANT's progress, is also the beginning of another; the multitudinous cheering that began at the Golden Gate, and has all but reached the Atlantic, will be heard ere long on the Gulf, and will sweep like the sound of many waters over States where but fifteen years ago the clang of this same silent and self-contained herd was heralded by the thundering of hostile cannon and the tramp of armed men.

What is the meaning of all this tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm for a man who had already been honored as only the greatest men in his country's annals had been honored before him? Why is the fame of the victorious General as green as when he received the surrendered sword of LEZ, and why are the administrative faults and failures of the President so completely condoned and forgotten that a majority of the people of the United States seem to be not only ready but eager to make him President again? Partly, no doubt, because the man whom all the world has delighted to honor as a typical American citizen, as a representative of the living force of American nationality, comes back to us with a certain seal of greatness upon him, as one about whose place in contemporary history all men are agreed. Partly, too, because through all that trying ordeal, Gen. GRANT, neither by speech nor demeanor, ever belied the native modesty of his character or the simple dignity of a republican citizen. But more than all such considerations, and dominating them all, is the popular satisfaction that the country has at least one man who at once embodies and expresses the growing craving for national unity and the growing perception of national greatness. The people who think that rebel hate slumbers unsatisfied and unsubdued turn to the leader who compelled the surrender at Appomattox as the man who may be trusted to crush the head of rebellion again, should it venture to raise itself. The people who are weary of sectional controversy, sick of the endless wrangling which keeps North and South apart as if their contest had ended like that between Irish Celts and Norman Barons, look to GRANT as the man who could do most to extinguish smoldering animosity and silence the partisan cries of hatred and distrust. A public taste on the whole flabby goodness of the present Administration has somewhat pallid for a needed change in a man whose acts, whether well or ill directed, were at least always as good as his words. There are, doubtless, voices that help to swell the chorus of welcome to GRANT

which are not raised in honor either of the champion of national unity or of the representative of just and firm administration. But the plaudits would hardly be less loud were all the expectant jobbers, placemen, and tricksters who assume that GRANT has learned nothing and forgotten nothing to be silent. The welcome to the returned traveler has not been the work of politicians; the tacit nomination of the next President has not been engineered by party hacks. The movement has swept the politicians along with it, and no ambitious leader who has been waiting and working for the honor which is being thrust upon Gen. GRANT has been bold enough to do more than hint that his acceptance of a third nomination, however unanimous, is by no means assured. We are not contending either for the wisdom of the expectations by which the candidacy of Gen. GRANT are sustained, nor are we arguing in favor of the thing itself. Many grave exceptions might easily be taken to both. But it must be obvious enough to the most careless political observer that it would be as much a waste of time to attempt to stop the incoming tide by argument as it would be to oppose the lessons of history and experience to the movement which is bearing GRANT, altogether unsought by himself, into the position of the only possible candidate of the next Republican National Convention.

This much of reason may, however, be fairly conceded to the popular demand for another term of GRANT. Be his absolute greatness what it may, he is a much greater man than any of the leaders of his party who have laboriously sought the nomination which is thrown at his feet. The advocates of an honest and stable currency would far rather trust him than a man like BLAINE, who talks about finance with the naïf ignorance of a school-boy; those who respect manliness in politics would infinitely prefer GRANT's curt directness of speech and action to the astute circumlocution and sophistical ingenuity of SHERMAN; and even those who imagine that the return of GRANT means the restoration of CONKLING's somewhat shattered political influence would, at least, rather have the master than the man. We fully believe there are eminent Republicans, of whom the Hon. E. B. WASHBURN may be taken as a type, with whom Republican success would be quite as secure as with GRANT, but, at the same time, there can be no mistaking the fact that the unanimity with which men of all sections and all parties accept Gen. GRANT as the foremost American citizen of his time, will give to his candidacy, should he accept such a responsibility, a significance altogether new to our politics.

THE INTEROCEANIC COMMISSION.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for a commission to investigate the question of an interoceanic canal, and decide upon the best plan and route for its construction, simply proposes to do over again at considerable expense what has already been done as fully as it can be the business of the Government to do it. There have been repeated surveys of all the routes proposed or suggested, and elaborate reports by competent engineers and officers of the Navy. In addition to this, there has been already one Government commission appointed to make an examination of all the data collected, and report upon the feasibility of the project and the most practicable route. The results were submitted, to a voluminous extent, in 1876, and may be studied by those curious on the subject. The commission pronounced in favor of the Nicaragua route as that promising the greatest advantages and presenting the fewest difficulties, and there is no reason for supposing that another would reach a different conclusion. No doubt, if an organization is to be formed for the actual undertaking of so huge a work, a closer examination and a more specific survey will be needed, and preliminary calculations of great moment will have to be made, but it is not the business of the Government to relieve the projectors of this task. According to our engineering experts, who have had opportunity for making a full study of the subject, the question of routes is no longer open; but if anything more need be done to satisfy the public mind, the material for discussing and determining the question exists. There may be a conference in Washington or elsewhere, to do what the Paris Congress of last May did not do, make a fair and thorough examination of the subject, and reach a conclusion based upon strictly scientific and practical considerations; but the National Government cannot fairly be called upon to make further original investigations.

Suppose that those interested in the scheme get together and have a careful reconsideration of the whole question, and decide once for all in favor of the Nicaragua route; still, there would remain the task of making a more minute survey of the ground, and a careful examination of all the elements and conditions involved in carrying the project to a successful consummation. It would be necessary to know precisely what must be done, exactly how it can be done, what it will cost, and whether it will pay. All moonshine should be eliminated from the problem, and the hard-pan of facts and figures brought to light as a basis to work upon. If the projectors have sufficient faith in the undertaking to execute these essential preliminaries, they may then have solid ground upon which to invite support from the public. Of course, they should make sure of the necessary concessions from the Government of Nicaragua, and secure a pledge of all proper protection from the United States, but there is no reason for apprehending any serious difficulty in either of these matters. The two nations are likely to lend all the co-operation of this kind that can be needed, provided the capital, the skill, and the energy are at hand to make the scheme a substantial reality, and not a project in the air. No one will ever know whether this is an enterprise in which he can safely put money as an investment until the facts and figures are shown to him, exhibiting with a fair degree of exactness what the cost will be, how long a time the work of construction will take, and what amount of business and revenue can safely be counted upon. This, we repeat,

it is not the business of the Government to give him, but of those who are to organize and conduct the enterprise. When they have spent the necessary means of their own to give assurance of a profitable investment, they can get the public to respond to calls for subscriptions, and not before. In any case, the capital is far more likely to come in great part from foreign lands than from our own country, simply because there is more surplus there awaiting any opportunity for investment giving promise of profitable returns.

Another thing of great importance, if this canal project is to be anything more than a vision and a dream, is that it shall be in the right hands. A name may do much to command confidence, if it stands for sound judgment, great energy and persistence, and sterling integrity, but these qualities must not be merely suggested or signified in a name, but must be exemplified in the conduct of the business. One man, however prominent and influential, cannot furnish all that is necessary for a canal company that is liable to have to employ a capital of a hundred million dollars. Enthusiasm will furnish a valuable spur, but alone it is of little use. Sound sense and hard work are more likely to cut an isthmus and connect two oceans. There is little to apprehend, we fancy, from a rival scheme at Panama. M. DE LESSEPS is at this moment on his way to the scene of that visionary enterprise upon which the Paris congress of last May entered with such premature hilarity. It is in a state of hopeless collapse, and he may climb the highest peak in Darien to "stare at the Pacific," but there is little chance that he can thereby draw inspiration enough to enable him to rehabilitate his colossal project of severing the Cordilleras to the ocean level. We shall doubtless hear from him before the Winter is over, and get from his own persuasive lips the results of his journey, but we cannot conceive that he should have anything substantial to offer derived from such a casual visit.

DINNERS AND DINNER-GIVING.

From the 1st of December until the middle of March many hospitable people in this City busy themselves with planning little festivities which, for want of a better title, are known as "dinners." In New-York, the dinner hour for people who dine, not merely feed, is anywhere between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. Then, the cares of the day are (or ought to be) over for the time. A festive dinner, however modest in its plan, cannot come on any earlier than this. People of leisure may dine earlier, or even later. They have no work or business to occupy their daylight hours, and they may waste in sleep the golden moments of the morning. But busy Americans, who must be "down town" betimes, and who cannot cut an hour from the late afternoon without a sense of loss, are not ready to dine before 6, nor can they afford to prolong the banquet far into the night. It is related of the late W. C. RALSTON, the California banker, who entertained his friends in princely fashion at a country palace, that he was wont to say, when the clock struck 10 at night, "Gentlemen, my house is at your service. My steward will serve you as long as you choose to require service. But I am a hard-working business man, and much as I regret to leave your society, I must go to bed." The Prince went to bed, and long before his luxurious guests were ready to give their orders for breakfast he was on his way to the city with a cool head and a steady hand.

Not many of our fellow-citizens can give dinners in princely fashion. It would be better for all of us if there were fewer people who have princely ideas about entertainment. The blot upon the dinner-giving of New-York, where many really delightful dinners are given, is extravagance and pretension. Parvenus and other silly people seem to think that the excellence of a dinner consists in a multitude of costly things to eat and drink. And as only the few very rich can afford to keep an accomplished "profession" cook, the kitchen and the professional caterer are drawn upon when it is desired to give "a swell dinner." Hired cooks and hired waiters advertise themselves to the merest tyro among diners out, and the social "rounder," the man who is invited everywhere, is recognized by Alphonse or Joseph at the private festivity, for these canny young men remember the gratuities which they have had bestowed upon them elsewhere, in their own proper places. A man who goes the round of Winter dinner-parties finds a few familiar faces at every board—those of the guests and those who only stand and wait. Your practiced diner-out detects in the arrangement of the table, the composition of the menu, and even in the flavor of the dishes, the skill of the accomplished caterer who has provided the feast. Only domestic cookery is individual.

The works of all professional providers of artistic provender are sickled over with the same pale cast of thought. "To express the taste of the most delightful and accomplished literary men in this country, bidden to a feast where he was told there were to be 'no frills,' joyfully accepted, with the Scriptural proverb, 'Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.' It need not follow that hatred comes in with the stalled ox which is typified in the feast ordered from the caterer; but the dinner of herbs, brought by loving hands to do honor to a welcome guest, is more gratefully received than the choicest viands imported into the household. It is true that most epicures are suspicious of the cookery of the domestic despatch. Such men are dangerous; and while gifted with such a taste, they will disturb the dinner-party. But their suspicions have been fostered by the lamentable folly of women who think that the art of cooking is beneath them. Many a man has quoted with real sadness Tom Hood's distich against home-made bread, 'that heavy compound of putty and lead.' Too many American women (and Englishwomen, too, for that matter), consider it highly honorable in them to employ themselves with pottery, bric-a-brac, literature, and public charities, while their pantry is abandoned to hired servants and caterers. When they give a feast, the dinner is bad, or it boldly flaunts the flavor of the shop. There are few women who can sit calmly at the head of their own table while a spoiled dinner is being served, or who, strange as it may seem, send a Brocklyn woman faint on the track; in Baltimore, a six-day contest of women ended in limp and agony; in Milwaukee, a walking woman fell inappreciable; in Cleveland, a woman was dragged to the track by her husband, and forced by blows to complete 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours. Undoubtedly, men also have been badly used up as women in such matches; but with women the brutality of backers and trainers is peculiarly repulsive; and should the bill that was introduced at Albany last Spring, prohibiting certain gymnastic feats, knife-throwing, and the shooting of apples from living persons' heads be brought up again, it might be well to devote a section to brutalities in walking-matches. We are accustomed to denounce the Spanish sort of bull-

fighting, but an ordinary woman's walking-match in America is only a little less cruel, to the human participants at least, and certainly not less ignoble.

LOVE OF CHILDREN.

That love of children presupposes a vague sort of virtue, and lack of love for them some moral deficiency, is one of the ready-made opinions which many people adopt because they are too lazy to form opinions of their own. It is unquestionably amiable to love anything or anybody, children included; but that this amiable amounts to a positive virtue, or its absence to a fault, it might be rash to concede. Nevertheless, nearly all parents, and most persons fond of children, consider it little less than a vice not to be fond of them. Who has not heard women depreciated, and men censured, for no other reason than because they are not philoprogenitive? The majority of women, at least, are true to their nature in general are not. They like their own offspring, if they have any, of course; but they are very apt to be indifferent to the offspring of others, although the fact of their proper part entirely often induces them to feign an interest that they do not feel.

Men, however, who are not fathers, particularly if they be confirmed bachelors, rarely like children, and there is no cause for their doing so. Nor are they any the worse for this want of affection, vulgar judgment to the contrary notwithstanding. Regard or disregard of little folks, outside of parenthood, is not a question of morality, but of taste. Very coarse, depraved men frequently love children, while fine, excellent men care nothing for them. Association has much to do with philoprogenitiveness, and as bachelors are seldom domestic—if they were domestic they would not be bachelors—their partiality for children is usually very slight. The little child, however, that there are children and children; that some are agreeable, gentle, well behaved, and that others—many more—are the very opposite. Anybody who should care to love them in the mass would be likely to repent of his agreement, for he would find himself bound to love the unlovely, which is a contradiction in terms.

Unless one have a natural preference for ages between 3 and 13, or be a father one's self, one is not apt to discover in such ages the source of attractiveness or any visible cause for attachment. Grown people and small people have nothing in common, and cannot have, unless the former be drawn to the latter instinctively, and derive satisfaction from what is termed—without unconscious irony sometimes—their innocent pleasures and charming prattle. Imagine a bachelor on principle of middle age, and a small boy of 8 or 9 of the regular American pattern, in the same room, and obliged to remain together for an hour. What delightful companions they would prove! What reciprocal joys would be theirs! A cat and dog, a drunken Comanche and an exhorting elder, or a fish and dry land would be as harmonious as they. The bachelor would wish to be as alone as severity, and would be enamored of quiet. The boy would be anxious to search the man's pockets, to use his watch as a hammer to crack refractory nuts, and to probe his eye with a restless finger. He would be desirous, too, to knock all the pieces of furniture violently together, and to assist the din with a variety of roars and yells, such as a healthy, ill-raised native urchin alone can originate. It is not unlikely that the bachelor would not enjoy the winning graces of the merry child; he might fail to appreciate those earnest efforts to break the drum of his ear. But bachelors are generally selfish, rarely fellows, incapable of sympathizing with the cherubic naturalness of young folks. They are corrupt worldlings, heartless egotists, and do not love children, the precious creatures.

THE WOMEN'S WALK.

That women would take advantage of the pedestrian mania to turn an honest penny—or to turn a penny, honest or otherwise—might have been expected; nevertheless, the scenes of the six days' women's walk in this City, Winter, led to the belief that that experiment would not be repeated. Already, however, at Gilmore's Garden, another go-as-you-please for women is at hand. "On Grand Ladies' International Tourney, for the Championship Belt of the World." It will probably be well patronized, even by those who condemned the brutality of last year's show.

At first glance there may seem to be no good reason against women's walking for money in public, more than against their singing, dancing, swinging from the trapeze, lecturing, preaching, or playing the piano-forte. But in a six-days' struggle, women are pitted against each other, not in order to see who can walk best, but who can be deprived longest of sleep, and who can be driven with most docility upon the track by merciless trainers. It is not walking that is objectionable, but walking under such conditions that the spectacle becomes one of competitive brutality. The Philadelphia Medical Society ought to know the tendencies and fruits of such contests, and last March it issued a resolution, "to express its regret that the little dinner-parties that big ones, it is better to be honest and (as the Boston folks say) 'slancers' about one's festive dinner, even to the point of plainness. Men will have their own exclusive and private dining-parties. Somehow, the feminine element is a damper. Pity it, 'tis true. If the women do not have 'a real good time' by themselves, once in a while, they have been misrepresented.

It is true that the specific exhibitions thus condemned were not six-day competitions—one of them was the effort of a woman to walk 4,000 quarter miles in as many quarter hours; the other, a like effort, in the same hall, to walk 2,000 half miles in 2,000 half hours. Where such exhibitions are not cruel, they are usually fraudulent. As Dr. BENJAMIN LEE said, in laying the resolutions of the Medical Society before Mayor STROVIER, if a Prison Superintendent should inflict on a convict the punishment of being kept for a month with no more than ten minutes' sleep for the whole month, the horrified convict would demand his removal; "and yet," he added, "these poor creatures are actually forced and dragged around the course in their sleep. If brutes were treated in this manner, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would interpose to protect them and punish their tormentor. The plea that these women do it of their own free will is too shallow to weigh with any one who knows what women are." Undoubtedly, in the six-day walks, where there is no such imperative necessity to bring the women out at stated intervals, asleep or awake, the cruelty here spoken of can in part be avoided. But the long contests are cruelities of their own.

One of the most delightful and accomplished literary men in this country, bidden to a feast where he was told there were to be "no frills," joyfully accepted, with the Scriptural proverb, "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." It need not follow that hatred comes in with the stalled ox which is typified in the feast ordered from the caterer; but the dinner of herbs, brought by loving hands to do honor to a welcome guest, is more gratefully received than the choicest viands imported into the household. It is true that most epicures are suspicious of the cookery of the domestic despatch. Such men are dangerous; and while gifted with such a taste, they will disturb the dinner-party. But their suspicions have been fostered by the lamentable folly of women who think that the art of cooking is beneath them. Many a man has quoted with real sadness Tom Hood's distich against home-made bread, "that heavy compound of putty and lead." Too many American women (and Englishwomen, too, for that matter), consider it highly honorable in them to employ themselves with pottery, bric-a-brac, literature, and public charities, while their pantry is abandoned to hired servants and caterers. When they give a feast, the dinner is bad, or it boldly flaunts the flavor of the shop. There are few women who can sit calmly at the head of their own table while a spoiled dinner is being served, or who, strange as it may seem, send a Brocklyn woman faint on the track; in Baltimore, a six-day contest of women ended in limp and agony; in Milwaukee, a walking woman fell inappreciable; in Cleveland, a woman was dragged to the track by her husband, and forced by blows to complete 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours. Undoubtedly, men also have been badly used up as women in such matches; but with women the brutality of backers and trainers is peculiarly repulsive; and should the bill that was introduced at Albany last Spring, prohibiting certain gymnastic feats, knife-throwing, and the shooting of apples from living persons' heads be brought up again, it might be well to devote a section to brutalities in walking-matches. We are accustomed to denounce the Spanish sort of bull-

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It is not allowed that it is harder to love American children than it would be to love children of other nationalities, since they contain more concentrated devilry to the square inch than the offspring of any race under the sun. A very well-regulated person might be attracted to a youngling of English, French, or German parentage, and yet be repelled vehemently from an immature son or daughter of the big Republic. Some foreigners have thought that our children inherit the spirit of our indigenous savages; they are justified in the opinion by the extraordinary juvenile exhibitions they have witnessed; but their illustrious misbehavior is entirely due to careful and continual misgovernment. This seems to have its allotment for parents who believe that small boys and girls should be allowed to do pretty much as they please, so that they will get most things to displease everybody else. Excessive freedom of this sort is probably regarded as over-indulgent parents as purely their own affair; but they should not be surprised that it insures their little innocents against all danger of being loved by people of average sanity. Most of us will tolerate, perhaps look approvingly on, irregularities, to designate them delicately, in our own house, which we would condemn unreservedly in other houses. But so long as we retain and foster a private menagerie under our roof, and speak of it as an interesting family, we must be more lenient than we are wont to persons who refuse to love children. To a great many very estimable people the best and quietest of children could not and would not be lovable; but the average American child often acts as if it would die rather than be loved. And it doesn't die. When such a child is loved, save by its own parents and kindred, there is hope that our native wild-cat shall inspire sentimental attachments.

HER SEPARATE PROPERTY.

There are many stories from the law courts which show that married women often overrate the benefit of the modern laws which say that a wife's lands and goods and money shall be "her separate property." There was, for example, in Mississippi, a lady of large wealth, married to a man of little or none. She furnished him with money from her patrimony for the purchase of a plantation. He took the deed in his own name, to which she had no objection, because she supposed that, as she had supplied the money, the land was hers, and the law would assure to her the title whenever she asked. Here was her mistake. The deed should have been made to her. Another plantation was bought in the same way, and another. The husband farmed the three for a decade. But he became indebted, and at length his creditors took measures to have the land sold. The wife then applied to the court to forbid this, and produced proof that the land was bought with her money. She claimed that it was her separate property. There was no objection to her separate property. The court said that the creditors could take it. After allowing her husband to run in debt to persons who supposed from the deeds on record that he was the owner of the plantations, she could not be allowed to defeat their just recovery by disclosing her secret title.

Nearly all the States now permit a wife to have a separate property, exempt from her husband's debts, and subject, speaking generally, to her management rather than his. But to gain the benefit of the reformed law, she must keep her property separate. The law does not undertake to preserve it for her; it only enables her to do so. She needs to exercise the same general care, prudence, and supervision as are required from other owners. She may buy and own lands, but should take the same care that a single person must use to see that the records show the title correctly. She may employ her husband as overseer, superintendent, or agent,

but she should see that he behaves as such. She may, in many States, carry on business, and may employ him as clerk or salesman, but she must not pretend to be owner, when, in fact, he is not. If she allows her property to be intermingled with his, so that it cannot be distinguished, or permits him to appear to be owner of the estate or the business, so that strangers work for him or sell goods to him upon that supposition, she may lose her separate property, notwithstanding the best of the "married women's laws."

In Illinois, a married lady bought a house lot and commenced to have a house built upon it; but she neglected to have the deed recorded, and thus her husband was enabled to talk as if he were the owner, and no one could ascertain the contrary. He employed a painter, who supposed that the husband was owner, to paint the house. When the painting was done the husband and wife moved in and went to housekeeping. But the unfortunate painter could collect no money from the husband, because he had none to pay, nor from the wife, because she declared she never ordered, or authorized her husband to order, the work done. The painter then applied to the court to have the house sold and his bill paid from the price. The court said this might be done. By neglecting to put her deed on record, the wife had enabled the husband to get credit upon an appearance of being the owner, and as the value was increased by the work, the property ought to go to the person who would not. Probably, the lady found means to pay before the house was actually sold. Similar stories are narrated in matters of trade and business. There was, once, in New-York, a glass factory which was owned, half and half, between Mr. HITCHINS and Mrs. DOUGLAS, and the two carried on the business of making glass-ware in partnership. Mr. DOUGLAS being elsewhere employed, at length Mr. HITCHINS sold out his half interest in the factory and the business to Mrs. DOUGLAS, and Mrs. DOUGLAS came into the establishment to conduct it. The deed was drawn in Mrs. DOUGLAS's name, but the business was from that time forward managed by the husband. Signs were put in his name, "W. W. DOUGLAS," and in that name orders were given and drafts signed. She allowed him to conduct everything as if he were owner. She did not appear in the business, nor was any effectual done to apprise the public of her position. At length the husband was sued for some of the supplies he had bought, and then the couple endeavored to escape having the stock seized by showing that it belonged to the wife. The court said that this would not do; it would clearly be defrauding the creditors.

There have been, it is true, many decisions in favor of wives in such cases, but they show, just as clearly, that the separate property laws require a married woman to take reasonable care to keep her property separate. There was a lady in Georgia whose father presented her with a valuable watch. Her husband, one day, asked her to loan it to him for a few days, and she did so. She knew, however, that he wished to raise some money upon it. He pawned it for \$100, saying nothing about its being his wife's, and the money-lender supposed it was his own. The husband also signed a paper saying that if he did not repay the money on the day appointed, the money-lender might sell the watch without giving him any notice. He did not pay, and the money-lender had the watch sold at auction. Now, the general law is that before one can sell a pledge he must give the owner notice. Therefore, when the wife loaned her watch, and the watch was sold, she brought a suit. And the Judge decided in her favor. He said that the lady had made her husband her agent to pawn the watch, but not to sign a paper waiving notice of sale; therefore, the sale had been made without any authority from her. In many instances, when the wife has owned the farm, or the factory, or the store, and has employed her husband in the business, but the deed, the signs, and the mode of doing business and signing papers have made it plain to the general public that she was owner and he was an employee, the courts have said that her property could not be taken for his debts. For a lady who owns property to employ her husband in respect to it is perfectly lawful and proper. In Indiana, a mill which had belonged to husband and wife was burned. A mill was, however, much needed in the neighborhood, and the citizens were willing to make a donation of land and rebuilding. Yet the husband owed some debts; to save the mill from his creditors, the donation was made on the condition that the new mill should belong to her, not to him. She employed him as miller; the consequence of which was that his creditors claimed to have the title in her name. But the court decided against them.

This a full-phased married woman's law enables a married woman to keep a separate property, but only by means of the same care and correct management as other owners must use. She may employ her husband, and will be no more damaged or charged in consequence of what he says or does than if he were some stranger. But if she allows the management to be at loose ends, and especially if she allows him to obtain credit upon a general supposition that he is owner of what she has placed in his charge, she must not be surprised if his creditors gain rights through her neglect which they could not have gained through the law.

"LIBERATORS" VERSUS LIBERTY.

A noted free-thinker once observed that "the worst thing you can do to a man is to forgive him, and that is why Christians are so prone to it." Applied to Russian politics, this sarcasm becomes a literal truth. More than one Czar has disabled with the weapon of amnesty foes whom no punishment could quell. The rebel OREL [Engle] replied by PETER the Great, "I will make a man of you, and after that I will make a man of your soldiers." The nihilists, being the avowed champions of reform, the granting of that reform was the obvious way to checkmate them, by putting them in the ludicrous position of men clamoring, fighting, and murdering, to gain what had been freely given them already. This simple truth was especially manifest during the seven brilliant years that followed Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's appointment as Chancellor of the Empire in 1862. While reform was succeeding reform, the few worst acts of treason were so palpably isolated as to excite ridicule rather than terror, and were uniformly followed by the prompt punishment of the culprits, and by enthusiastic demonstrations of popular loyalty. But the Czar's present relapse into repression, coupled with his suicidal proceedings in 1871, must force his subjects to believe, however unwillingly, that their idolized ruler puts his own safety before the welfare of his people, and

punishes all Russia for the crime of a few hot-headed fanatics. It is a fact worth noting, that the present generation marks an entirely new era in Russia's historical assassinations. Hitherto, the shedders of the Romanoff blood have been uniformly members of the aristocracy, or even of the reigning house itself. The Grand Duke ALEXEY PETROVITCH was deliberately put to death by his own father, PETER the Great. The murderers of PETER III, in 1792, were Count ORLOFF and his brother. Those of PAUL, in 1801, were three young nobles of the Imperial Guard. Whether the death of ALEXANDER I, in 1825, was a natural one or not will always be an open question; but this much at least is certain, that the assassins were not members of the nobility, and that if they were really hastened by poison, the guillotine at their door. In our own day, however, this ghastly drama has undergone a sudden and sinister change. The work of political murder has now passed from the hands of the great "Bojars" into those of the middle class. Should it finally pass—which it need never do if Russia's rulers are wise in time—from the hands of the middle class into those of the common people, the class of Romanoff will, indeed, have good cause to look to itself.

PHONOGRAPHIC SPELLING.

IS IT AN OLD FASHION, TO BE REVIVED?—PROF. LOUNSBERRY AGAIN CRITICISED.—"A TRUE-SPELLING PRINTER"—SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION OF "REEN."

Prof. Lounsberry remarks, in the first of his articles on "English Spelling and Spelling Reform," that "the distinguishing trait of the ancient spelling was that it made an effort to represent the ancient pronunciation, and that to attain that end it had no hesitation about sacrificing uniformity," and he adds that, "consequently, when writers attempted to represent the spoken sound, they differed widely in the orthography because there was often a wide difference in the orthography. I have made the word 'because' emphatic for the reason that it in alone inheres the entirely misleading part of this whole statement. It is true, to a certain degree, that there was in ancient spelling an effort to represent pronunciation; it is true that the spellers of old differed widely in their use of letters, and it is true that there was often a wide difference in their pronunciation. But it is not true that they differed in their orthography because they differed in their pronunciation. For one writer would, in the course of the writing of a single brief letter, differ as much from himself or herself as half a dozen other writers would differ from each other, in spelling the same words. Of this fact I gave a few illustrative examples in my last paper. Few as they were, they are quite enough to illustrate my meaning, and to prove the fact in question they might be easily multiplied by ten thousand. The reason why the ancient spelling of English, in its effort to represent pronunciation, failed of uniformity, was simply because no uniform system of English spelling had yet been elaborated and adopted. The printers and proof-readers, working together with the men of letters, had not yet done their part in forming our written language. There was no English orthography before the Elizabethan period, at which time our present system began to take shape, and as for the fact that the orthography did

H. & S. J., due '87. 105⁴ Tenn. 6^c, n. n. a. '14
Y. 6^g, g. l. '87. 108 Va. 6^g, n. '16

68, E. L. '83.....106	Va. 68, en
E. 6a, E. L. '91.....117	Va. 6a, xmc
V. 68, E. L. '92.....117	Va. 6a, def

[illegible]

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THE	THIRD MONTH
	or
FUNNIEST	FRENCH FLATS.
	AND THE THEATRE—ROWDED
PLAY	EVERY NIGHT.
	SYNOPSIS OF SCENES AND IN
EVER	CIDR.
	FIRST STORY.— The new land
PRODUCED	lord, Moving in. Indescribable com-
	fusion. There goes the piano.
	"Out of chaos comes order."
	The first of tenants. Mr. Yarrin, the oldest

IN
NEW-
TORK.
STURMS
OF
APPLAUSE

near-sighted visitor, who mistook the furniture. Arrival of the tenant with the first complaint, insulted on the stairway. The law cited. "One of us twain must go." The notice served. "I will go." "I will go, but listen!" "Cra-aah!" "My furniture!" "Smash!" "Oh, my mirrors!" Fall of the ceiling. Second storm. The music in the apartments of the Baroness. Piano, tin-pan, and iron-musick. The landlord's objections. "My lady pays her rent and you do as she pleases in her own apartment." Landlord in a hurry to escape the storm. Interesting bit after a few

AND	view of the relations of singer and imposer. The blissing serpent. The infuriated Portentous Serpenter in pursuit of the tensor. One hundred frans to the mald. Discovery of the land-lord. Mistaken for the tensor. The proffered duel with knives. Flight of the underrd.
SHOUTS	
OF	"THIRD STORY."—The lawyers of Dec. The post-clerk.
LAUGHTER	Reckless silver star. Above the stars so far: Sweeter than the sweetest dore, "Thi—there and thie aio i love.
GREET	The most orphaned of orphans. A note to the President of the court. The lawyer's wife. "A woman of the South with a diamond in her hair."
EACH	

ACT
OF
THE
PLAY.
TRE.

grievances. Initial proceedings for divorce. Appearance of termid landlord. Refugee in the costume of the dead clergy. The wife's act of suicide. The epirrhoe. Sowing-factors in the interference of landlord. Reconciliation impossible. Warning from the male. "The tenor is waiting to break every bone in your body and in mine. There are there to witness the ceremony. An apologist the only remedy. The lawyer to deliver it. Interview between the father of the first and third floors. The boy's mother. The boy's services required. The insured's letter. The orphan's designs. "I told you something with my daughter."

THEATRE The chief of delivering the apostrophe to the audience. "The tenor stood behind the door." The letter to the court found to be the orphan's lyric declaration. "I've sent this penniless to the gravest church that ever existed." The orphan tender his "last nation."

PACKED "Father-in-law, adieu." The landlord denounced by the lawyer and threatened with a suit from the tenant.

EVERY "The ready tenants are all dead." The bought a lunatic asylum and not a private residence. "Accidental escape on a... a user's ladder to floor above."

NIGHT.

FRENCH

FLATS

HAS

BEEN

FOURTH FLOOR—The tenors' rooms. The landlord is the dog of

WITNESSED (the hon. Temporary secretary. In a
BY (let again. The hour at home. A
OVER (trial of the delicate bronchial tubes.
SEVENTY (their upon the floor. Kari was in
THOUSAND (The veiled lady. A divorced wife
PERSONS. (and a new-found son. The orphan
(with three fathers. Pua = restored,
(and the land lord's troubles ended.
(THREE CHAIRS. The night of the
NIGHT SEATS ON SALE. TEN
DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PILO'S GARDEN. A NEW SPECTA-
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Soleists: Miss Emma Tourbillon, Miss Anna Drandl,
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THE VILAIN STILL ARCESED HER." WAY
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WELL ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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Until Christmas,
Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. will keep their establishment open during the evenings.

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DINNER SETS, PLATES, RICH CUT GLASS, FOR CHRISTMAS.

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343 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS a large lot of fine 14 and 14 CARAT KEY WINDING WATCHES, richly engraved and enameled cases, from \$22 TO \$50.

STEM WINDERS FROM \$25 TO \$100.
BOYS' WATCHES, SOLID SILVER STEM AND KEY WINDERS, \$9 AND \$10. DIAMOND STUDS, from \$10 upward.

14 CARAT CHAINS, LOCKETS, AND SEALS. RINGS of every description; over 600 different styles to select from. Opera Glasses, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, solid silver and silver-plated wares, Clocks and Glass Goods, bargains in every department.

DEPARTS LEAVING 1879.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

To gladden the hearts of young and old. Presents for the little folks, Presents for the big Boys and for the big Girls; Presents for Mamma and Papa, Presents for the Domestic, Presents for everybody; Presents amusing, Presents instructive, Presents useful, Presents artistic, Presents to suit every taste, all at our WELL-KNOWN MODERATE PRICES.

We EARNESTLY BEG our CUSTOMERS to endeavor to make their PURCHASES before Thursday, and as near NINE O'CLOCK in the MORNING as possible.

We want to give EVERY LADY PROPER ATTENTION, but our afternoon CRUSH sometimes makes it almost IMPOSSIBLE. So please come in the MORNING, if you can. Particular attention is called to the UNDERMENTIONED

SWEEEPING REDUCTIONS. CLOAKS.

SWEEEPING REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT.

NEAT BEAVER CLOAKS, trimmed with silk, reduced from \$50 to \$30. ONE LOT OF DIAGONAL AND BEAVER CLOAKS, in different styles, all GOOD DESIGNS AND WELL FINISHED, at \$6.75; reduced from \$10.

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A LINE OF ROYAL and beaver cloaks, richly trimmed with silk and silk and satin stripes, at \$15.49; reduced from \$22.

HEAVY VESTERS, reduced to \$3.99, from \$5.20. FULL ASSORTMENT OF DOLMANS, reduced to \$9, \$10.25, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$18, \$20, and upward.

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ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS. GOODS THAT SHOULD BE EXAMINED AT ONCE.

Very pretty Cloaks in brown, blue, or black, sizes from 4 to 18 years, at \$1.68; reduced from \$2.75. Heavy fancy Cloth Ulsters, in all sizes from 4 to 16 years, made full and long; all sizes at \$2.99; reduced from \$5.50.

Elegant light-colored cloth Cloaks, trimmed with satin, sizes 4, 6, and 8 years, at \$5.15; reduced from \$7.50, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years, at \$6.25; reduced from \$9.25.

Children's Melton cloth Suits, all colors, sizes 2 to 7 years, at \$1.64; reduced from \$2. All-wool Children's Suits, made with baggie and skirt, draped overalls, sizes 10 to 16 years, at \$5; reduced from \$9.75.

Ladies' Suits.
Our greatest reductions will be found in this department.

POPLIN ALPACA SUITS, nicely trimmed, all colors, reduced from \$7 down to \$3.87. SILK MIXED SUITS, reduced from \$12 to \$6.95.

FINE SUITS, trimmed with satin and combination materials, very stylish, reduced from \$15 to \$9.99. ONE GREAT LOT OF SUITS made of Cashmere, Camel's Hair, Navy-blue Cloth, &c., trimmed with plaid silk, novelty goods, &c., all beautiful styles, reduced from \$14, \$18, \$21, \$22.50, choice of all at \$13.95. Our finest imported suits reduced in proportion.

Dress Goods.
2,500 Dress Patterns reduced to half their value. One great lot of Striped Broadened Satens, Silks and Wool-nisette novelties. All-wool Plaided Satens, Corduroy Satens, Camel's Hair, Mottled Cloth, Striped and Figured Damasks, Fancy Striped Diagonals, reduced from \$7.99, 40c., 45c., 50c., and 55c.; choice of all at 22 cents per yard. Always bargains in Black Cashmeres, Merinos, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS.
Positively reduced to one-half the former price. 75 TURBANS, English Walking Hats, Sailor Hats, LINED WITH VELVET AND HANDSOME BIRDS, ALL AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF \$2.50. ANOTHER LOT OF 116 HATS, CONSISTING OF SOFT CROWN CAPS, TRIMMED WITH SATIN AND BEADED FEATHERS. THE GRANGER, LINED WITH FANCY VELVET, SATIN RIBBONS, AND BIRD BIRDS. THE TIGER, TRIMMED WITH VELVET, TWO FEATHERS, STEEL ORNAMENTS, &c. ALL AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF \$4.25. OUR FINE HATS REDUCED IN PROPORTION.

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[and Blankets.

DRESS GOODS, &c.
Silk Umbrellas, \$1.98 and upward.

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CABINETS, PLUSH TABLES, EASELS, FANCY CHAIRS, PEDESTALS, JAPANESE SCREENS, PIANO & TABLE COVERS, ANTIQUE CURTAINS.

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STEINWAY & SONS are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior, including the Actions and casting of the Iron Frames, in their own factories.

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No. 749 Broadway,

Call special attention to their unusually attractive exhibition of

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

COMPRISING A RARE COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS, All the Latest ENGRAVINGS, Tastefully Framed, EASELS, PORTFOLIO STANDS, and a great variety of OIL AND WATER-COLOR BOXES.

Meerschm PIPES, Amber Goods, CIGAR HOLDERS, Chains, &c.

Also, MAKER OF TOILET SETS, Combs, Paper-folders, Pen-holders, Hair-brushes, &c., &c. Tortoise-shell Combs and Goods of all kinds. PENS, SHELLS, Painted and enameled, in immense variety. Open evenings. Repairing in all its branches. No. 125 FIFTH ST., near Nassau.

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KALDENBERG'S SMOKERS' BAZAAR. MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS, POUCHES, CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO BOXES, &c., &c. NO. 6 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Post Office. Also, corner JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

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DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.

Celluloid Toilet Sets, Jewelry, Fans, Russian Leather Goods, Fancy Articles, &c.

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BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND MISSES' Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery.

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Fine Guipure Embroidered Sets, 10c. and 15c.; worth 50c. to 75c.

A Choice Line of Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c.; worth 38c. to 50c.

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CUSHIONS AND BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, GENTLEMEN'S SILK MUFFLERS,

Fine Cloaks, Wraps, Fur-lined Circulars, and Dolmans.

40 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

KID GLOVES,
ALL POPULAR BRANDS.

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Meerschm PIPES, Amber Goods, CIGAR HOLDERS, Chains, &c.

Also, MAKER OF TOILET SETS, Combs, Paper-folders, Pen-holders, Hair-brushes, &c., &c. Tortoise-shell Combs and Goods of all kinds. PENS, SHELLS, Painted and enameled, in immense variety. Open evenings. Repairing in all its branches. No. 125 FIFTH ST., near Nassau.

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14TH-STREET AND 6TH AVENUE, ARE OFFERING THE LARGEST VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, TOYS, AND DOLLS SHOWN BY ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA ADAPTED FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

OUR TOYS, DOLLS, AND DOLLS' FURNISHING GOODS HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS AND STILL ARE

UNEQUALED.
IN FANCY GOODS,

FANS, LEATHER GOODS AND VIENNA GIFT GOODS WE HAVE A GREAT VARIETY.

LACES
AND HANDKERCHIEFS. WE OFFER AN UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT.

TIES
AND NECKWEAR. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC NOVELTIES.

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DEPARTMENT IS VERY EXTENSIVE. CONTAINING THE LATEST WORKS OF THE MOST POPULAR AUTHORS.

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FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, AND IS FULL OF ARTICLES ADAPTED FOR USEFUL GIFTS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF CHINESE

CLOISONNE
ENAMEL BISQUE FIGURES.

Longwy Faience,
AND CRACKLED GLASSWARE, IN ALL COLORS AND LATEST DESIGNS.

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FROM DEC. 15 UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

R.H. MACY & CO.
RARE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH-AV., AND 22D-ST.

Will offer during the Holiday Season 2,000 LADIES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS

At the following UNEXCEPTIONABLY LOW PRICES: 500 LADIES' CLOTH ULSTERS, \$3.50 to \$15; worth \$6 to \$23. 500 LADIES' CLOTH CIRCULARS, \$4 to \$12; worth \$7 to \$15. 500 LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, \$6 to \$12; worth \$9 to \$16. 500 LADIES' CLOTH DOLMANS, \$10 to \$35; worth \$15 to \$50.

Also, the residue of their Paris and Berlin

MANTLES & COSTUMES
AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE. Job lots of LADIES' PLANNED MORNING WRAPS, \$3.50 to \$5.

THIS OFFERING IS MADE PREPARATORY TO THEIR FANCY INVENTORY OF STOCK FOR JAN. 1, 1880, AND WILL REPLY A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.
FURNITURE.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 47 and 49 West 14th-st.

ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS and best workmanship.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK. We are offering the public generally THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK of all modern styles of Furniture and fancy articles for interior decorations in the City.

AT VERY LOW PRICES. Every known pattern of modern CABINET FURNITURE.

Particular attention is called to our own CENTENNIAL PARLOR BED. First prize awarded for 1876 and 1879. Can be changed in a moment to a LUXURIOUS BED SAME HEIGHT from floor as ordinary bed, and waranted.

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Between 17th and 19th st.

The First Japanese Manufacturing and Trading Company,
865 BROADWAY,

Between 17th and 19th st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00
SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00
SUNDAY WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 50
SUNDAY WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.
BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES UP-STATE—No. 1235 Broadway.
THE TIMES IN THE CITY—No. 33 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES IN LONDON at No. 440 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens & Co. at Trafalgar Square.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SINFONICA.
MINION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH OPERA.
FALLAC'S THEATRE—ESTELLE.
JAL'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
JAL'S THEATRE—FIFTEEN IN IRELAND.
JAL'S THEATRE—THE GALILEY SLAVE.
FIFTEENTH STREET THEATRE—THE PINAROF.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—STREETS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MELANCO GIGARS CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO THEATRE—THE TIGER.
STANDARD THEATRE—PRINCES TOPS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—DART FAIR.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
BUCKINGHAM HALL—CONCERT.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—WALKING MATCH.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, variable winds, slightly warmer, threatening, and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, colder north to west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

The disclosures which have been made during the past week in our Washington correspondence concerning the management of the mails in the remotest parts of the country, and of which we gave another and important installment this morning, are attracting attention, and justify. The minute details which we have laid before our readers are not to be met by any general explanation. It is not a question of whether there is any actual deficiency, but of whether the conduct of the department has been such as to present a choice between creating a deficiency and cutting down the service unduly. There has been no charge of anything worse than extravagance and carelessness on the part of the public money; but of these there seems to be a great deal. The theory of Assistant Postmaster-General BRADY, that he is justified in what he has done because it was requested by a large number of Congressmen, is worse than an error. It is evidence that the old, bad mode of doing things, which was not free from "log-rolling," and which involved an exchange of favors between the department officials and members of Congress, still prevails in the Post Office. This is the more to be regretted because the present Administration is very strongly committed by its professions to a very different policy.

Two letters which we publish this morning go to show that observers on the ground are by no means agreed in the opinion that the Electoral votes of the South will be "solid" for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be. In North Carolina a correspondent sees signs of revolt from the Democratic rule, which can only be quieted by a few of Mr. TILDEN's favorite remedies, though he acknowledges that there would be found extremely efficacious. The advice from our Florida correspondent agrees with those from other sources that the dissatisfaction there is more deep-seated and more genuine than in some other States. The State is normally Republican, and the people are very much disgusted with the rule of the Democrats. It is thought that, with a fair election, the four Electoral votes of Florida could be given to the Republican candidate for President, which, even if New-York and Indiana were to be carried by the Democrats, would give a majority of one against them. Much will necessarily depend, however, on the manner in which the canvass is conducted, on the boldness and firmness of the Republican Party, and, as all Southerners seem to think, on the domination of Gen. GRANT.

On a petition of property-owners of Brooklyn, presented last November, Attorney-General SCHOONMAKER began a suit, in the Supreme Court, against the Bruff elevated railroad company. The grounds were that the company had violated its charter—which expressly stipulated that the columns to support the road should be erected near the curbs of the streets through which it was to run—by placing the foundations for their columns in the middle of the streets, and also that there was no substantial amount of capital subscribed for the road, and that the real intention of the managers was simply to sell their franchise to the highest bidder, which would naturally be the Kings County Road. The property-owners who signed this petition desired that the question of the right of an elevated road to violate the provisions of its charter might be decided by the courts. But since this action on the part of the citizens, a number of Democratic politicians, directly or indirectly interested in the Bruff road,

have seen the Attorney-General, represented to him that he read was a popular one, and asked him to discontinue the suit. Mr. SCHOONMAKER, who will soon vacate his office, is reported to be about to accede to this request. The result will be to prevent the property-holders of Brooklyn from having it determined what rights, if any, they have when their interests come into collision with those of an elevated railroad corporation.

We give this morning a letter from Washington which describes very fully the way in which the money of the people is wasted in the publication of printed documents. The dissemination of information by the Government in regard to such matters as it can cover more thoroughly than any private publisher is an important function, but it is, unfortunately, capable of great abuses. We have, from time to time, resisted the efforts which have been made to reduce these publications to a very small volume, and practically to abolish them, because it is perfectly plain that they might be made very useful. But nothing can be said in defense of such silly extravagance as our correspondent describes. What should be done is to establish a permanent body having discretion in these matters, and so constituted that really useful information could be got before the public at a very small cost. The present method of printing anything and everything which Congress or one house of Congress may order, and distributing it gratuitously, has brought the "public document" into deserved contempt.

There is a curious combination among the leaders in the House, with the aid of Mr. RANDALL, the Speaker, to shut off all propositions regarding the currency. In this congenial task Mr. RANDALL shows a zeal outstripping wisdom. He has borrowed from Mr. BLAINE the arbitrary and unjustifiable power of supervising all propositions submitted on Monday, and of quietly refusing to recognize any motion to suspend the rules to pass a resolution which does not commend itself to his peculiar judgment. The ex-Speaker from his seat in the Senate—should he happen to occupy it—must have a sort of grim satisfaction in seeing how aptly his Democratic successor avails himself of his precedent to enforce the "let-well-enough-alone policy." But any party managers, Republican or Democratic, who imagine that they are serving their party by this dodging and muzzling process, will wake up to find themselves greatly mistaken before they get through. The people will bear good naturedly a great deal of partisan cowardice and hypocrisy, but there are limits to their endurance, as Messrs. BLAINE and RANDALL may discover.

THE LEADERS AND THE PEOPLE.

We have had occasion more than once to point out the fact that the tone of Southern Congress which has subjected their section to unfriendly criticism is at variance with the tone of influential Southern journals. A fair inference has been that a large proportion of the Southern people do not fully sympathize with the course of their more demonstrative representatives. Equally suggestive is the difference now observable between the opinions of a large proportion of the Republican press and the temporizing tactics advocated by the majority of the Republicans in Congress. The financial question is the basis of the comparison, the general result of which seems to show either that the strong sense of the party is in advance of Senators and Representatives who speak in its name, or that the latter lack the courage to act up to the convictions which a large proportion of the party recognizes as essential to its usefulness and success.

It is only necessary to glance at the Republican journals published in States where the party is a power to perceive that the attitude of hostility to the financial recommendations of the President so quickly assumed by members of both houses, does not commend itself to the judgment of those whose opportunities of measuring public opinion are at least as good as the opportunities of the members in question. If the outcry raised at Washington, and the efforts to counteract the effect of the President's statements, faithfully expressed the position of the party, the objections to the policy implied would remain unchanged. We should still regret that a party identified with resumption, and with whatever tends to strengthen the national credit, should at a critical moment shrink from the measures needed to make resumption a certainty and the national credit safe. But the adverse declarations of Senators and Representatives lose much of their significance when it is found that Republican journals of character and influence, in various parts of the North and West, not only disclaim sympathy with the opposition to the President's views, but in plain terms condemn it as shortsighted and unjust. The conclusion forced upon us, not for the first time, is that the party throughout the country is wiser, and possesses more of the courage of its opinions, than the party in Congress.

The contrast applies to the principles involved in the controversy as well as to the interpretation of the policy which may most advantageously be adopted. One of the worst features of the exhibition at Washington is the disposition to conceal the true nature of the legal tender notes, and to invest them with a purpose of which, in other days, Republican leaders did not dream. The fact that they are evidence of the nation's indebtedness, and that the continuance of a law which compels their acceptance by individuals is an exercise of arbitrary power, is partially hidden under a heap of rubbish which men who know better parade as argument. Republican journals sweep away this rubbish with little ceremony. They urge that a Government solicitous for the maintenance of its credit should not longer delay the payment of the non-interest-bearing portion of its debt; that the glory of retarding debt-bearing interest, in advance of maturity, is obscured by the compulsory circulation of notes which can be properly redeemed only when they are withdrawn and destroyed. They expose, too, the fallacies which lie under the plea set up in the name of business; contending that business interests will not suffer inconvenience from a judicious plan of redemption, while certainly benefiting by the final removal of a great disturbing force. As to the expediency of the inaction recommended

by Republican leaders, the representative journals whose comments we are epitomizing speak very decidedly. They contend that a refusal to make immediate provision for calling in and canceling the legal tenders will probably be followed by difficulty, if, as is expected, the Supreme Court decide in the pending case adversely to the constitutionality of reissue. Such a decision will operate instantly. There will be no time for preparation. Imaginary cases of hardship will not retard the obligatory consequences of the judicial declaration. By legislating now, however, Congress may provide for the gradual attainment of the end desired, without wrong or embarrassment to any class. The opinion of so much of the Republican Party as obtains expression in the journals we refer to is, then, hostile to the policy of inaction, considered with reference to the principle involved, and the degree in which its results may be affected by the manner of its application.

When the political bearings of the subject are approached, the prevailing criticism is even more uncompromising to the great men at Washington. With more directness of language than is usual on such occasions, they are reminded that the Republican Party would never have existed if its leaders had been afraid to utter their convictions. In a dozen instances before us, the authors of the policy of inaction are told that the party has infinitely more to fear from a continuance of the dangers pointed out by the President than from dissatisfaction with the measures recommended. Here and there, experience is appealed to as the best possible proof of the efficacy of courage in a just cause and of the disasters that attend cowardice and time-serving. Obviously, the ideas thus suggested will bear working freely. Leadership of the kind to which we are now accustomed is scarcely worthy of the name; nearly all the notable successes achieved by the party in recent contests are the products of measures more decided than those embraced in the official programme. The remark applies especially to contests into which the financial question largely entered. It is not more true that on this question the people have led the leaders than that where this sort of leading has been most marked the successes have been greatest. Where Republicans have courted the Greenback element the Republican Party has fared worst. Even now, the cowardly evasion of a great duty, which is precisely what the policy of inaction amounts to, inspires the enemies of sound finance with fresh hope. From the unwillingness to perfect the Republican measure of resumption in the only way in which it can be perfected, they draw conclusions favorable to their own strength among the people. That policy cannot be popular, they say, which most of the Republican leaders are afraid to adopt. The inference is not unreasonable; but we have the local testimony of a large section of the Republican press as to the untenability of the position assumed, and the injustice which it does to the Republican Party. After the recess, perhaps, the leaders will consent again to follow.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE SETTLED.

The happy family now controlling the United States Senate held a caucus, the other day, at which matters of grave moment and importance were discussed. When it was rumored that the Democratic Senators were assembled in high convocation, the newspaper correspondents were thrown into a state of great excitement. For what purpose could these Conscript Fathers have met in council? Was it to decide on the business of the session? Or to determine the limits to which debate should be allowed on important measures to be introduced? Or was it to agree on new legislation concerning the counting of the Electoral votes and the determination of the popular choice of President and Vice-President? Those who suggested that the caucus was called to consider the best means to repress the fiery and untamed members of the dominant party in Congress were frowned down as trifling with the highest and holiest instincts of the Democracy. None of these inconsiderable subjects engaged the mighty minds of the Senators. The venerable statesmen met to discuss this weighty question: Has there been a fair division of the clerkships of the Senate?

What are known as "the leaves and fishes" have always held a grave significance in the Democratic mind. Among Democrats, places with which to reward one's dependents, family, relatives, and party followers are more than principles or abstract questions of party policy. The triumph of the party is not so much to be desired as assuring the maintenance of political faith and doctrine as the maintenance of men who have heretofore been debared the privilege of being supported at public expense. In the Senate, since the Democrats have obtained control, there has been steadily growing up an uneasy suspicion that all was not well. It was darkly intimated that the Sergeant-at-Arms had given certain Senators more places than he had others. There was a wild rumor that one crafty and exceedingly high-toned Senator had bagged five of the Capitol Police, in addition to a committee clerk, a folder in the document-room, and two scrubbers and washers. And it was whispered about the corridors of the Senate wing that if "a fair divide" were enforced, the great West would have more pages, more clerks, more sweepers, more policemen, more everything. It was high time to investigate things. There had not been an investigation of anything for a great while. The foundations of the Democratic Party were being slowly but surely undermined.

Senator VOORHEES, better known as the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, being the representative of the boundless but unsatisfied West, was first brought to book. It was found that this noble patriot, whose loathing of official patronage and place has been frequently and eloquently expressed on the stump, has put his son CHARLES into a House clerkship at a salary of more than \$2,000 a year; while for his nephew he has secured the position of clerk of the Senate Committee on the Library at the rate of \$9 per day. The same patriotic Senator, not content with thus unselfishly sacrificing his own relatives on the altar of his country, has sternly ordered nine Indiana dependents into the employment of the Sergeant-at-Arms, where they are paid salaries ranging from \$720 to \$2,160 per annum.

JOHNSTON, of Virginia, it was found, as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has appointed his son JOSEPH as clerk of that committee, and his nephew, R. B. EDMONSON, is provided with a clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Senate at an annual salary of \$2,220. Senator ZENLON B. VANCE, of North Carolina, is another who believes that that man is a heathen who does not first provide for his own family, and his son is clerk (at \$6 per day) of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, of which the Honorable Zenulon is Chairman. Senator WITHERS, of Virginia, not having a convenient son at hand, has made his son-in-law, Mr. HENRY COOK, clerk of Mr. WITHERS's committee; and Senator WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, viewing with undisguised alarm these instances of Senatorial nepotism, rushed his youthful and immature son into the clerkship of his own Committee of Revision of the Laws, and told him to grow up with the revision of the laws.

The investigation, in short, brought to light the fact that every Democratic Senator who had a son and a committee appointed his offspring to the clerkship of that committee, the pay in all cases being \$6 per day. Those who were so poor as not to have a son put in a son-in-law. Thus, Senator McDONALD, of Indiana, is one of those who is compelled by stress of circumstances to be content with a mere son-in-law as clerk of his committee. But that stern old Roman, EATON, of Connecticut, more fortunate, is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, while his son, W. L. EATON, is its clerk. And the country beholds the affecting spectacle of a Roman father at the head of a committee and a Roman son at its tail. But Senator MORGAN, who is notoriously the most virtuous and self-denying of the Democratic Senators, and who repels with scorn the imputation that Senatorial influence is strengthened by the number of "retainers" in place, is fortunate in the disposition of his family. He has a son and two nephews, all three of whom revolve slowly about among the nicest places in the Senate—three committee clerkships, the gift of the Honorable Senator, a place on the staff of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a page's appointment, being successively occupied by these talented young persons. Senator SAULSBURY, whose growths disturbed the caucus, is apparently destitute of eligible sons. The clerk of his committee, that on Privileges and Elections, is merely a nephew; his salary is \$2,220.

It may be truly said that the Democratic majority in the Senate is "great on sons and nephews." Probably, there never were so many Senatorial sons and nephews supported in the contingent expenses of the Senate before, in the history of the Republic. And when a Democratic Senator, as Chairman of a committee, certifies to the fact that the service of the clerk, his son, has been truly rendered, he does not, let us hope, put into his pocket, as a father, the warrant which his voucher brings. Democratic parents have paternal feelings, as well as Democratic principles, and though they fiercely denounced nepotism on the stump, they have since yielded to the call of nature. They go for everything in sight. So the caucus solemnly resolved that every Senator who had a son or nephew, was provided for, and that the dividends of spoil had been justly and fairly distributed.

THE GREAT YELLOW FEVER MARKET.

The Commission appointed early in the Summer by the National Board of Health to visit Cuba and make investigations regarding the production and exportation of yellow fever at the principal seaports of that island has submitted a preliminary report, giving an outline of its three months' work and some of the general conclusions that have been reached. This is published as a supplement to the *National Board of Health Bulletin*, but the full report threatens to be a voluminous affair. Enough may be gleaned from the comparatively brief advance statements of the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission to season our wonder at the prevalence of the scourge in Cuban ports and its constant transmission abroad.

Havana appears to be peculiarly adapted for the production of an interesting variety of diseases, and its capacity in this respect is sedulously cultivated by a population not otherwise specially distinguished for enterprise. It succeeds in attaining an annual death-rate of about 44 in the thousand. Its attention is by no means exclusively devoted to yellow fever, though it produces 1,500 fatal cases per year, and carries on a flourishing export trade in the malarial. It cultivates phthisis and dysentery with even greater success, but these are chiefly for home consumption, while small-pox and miscellaneous fevers are produced in considerable abundance. Nature has done much for Havana, but the people have not failed to use their advantages to the utmost for the production of diseases, epidemic, endemic, and for exportation. The climate of Cuba, as is well known, is almost continuously warm and moist, first and last, with a good deal of affliction. The soil, especially where the principal seaports are located, is somewhat thin, laid over a peculiarly porous coral rock, and interspersed with mangrove swamps. The supplies of fresh water have been carefully placed at a distance from the large cities.

Havana enjoys all these advantages to an exceptional degree, but they are not alone sufficient to produce a luxuriant crop of yellow fever, as is proved by the fact that it did not show itself at all there until 1761, since which time it has been developed by careful cultivation. The people have filled up the adjacent mangrove swamps with refuse and garbage, and built dwellings upon them, thereby constructing excellent hot-beds of decaying and fermenting matter for the propagation of fevers in variety. The only available water-supply being a river about four miles west of the city, they have judiciously kept it there, only taking enough through an open ditch, into which all manner of pollution is cast, without restriction, to keep the people alive for disease to feed upon. The chief use of the population is to serve as sustenance for sickness. Water for cleanliness is by no means to be had. As wide streets and spacious houses would be conducive to health in such a latitude, most of the thoroughfares have been made very

narrow, and the houses are chiefly one-story dens packed together on a level with the roadways, and without cellars. Drainage has been religiously avoided, and all manner of filth is accumulated in and about the habitations, until the atmosphere is fairly loaded with sickening exhalations. The harbor, which is nearly inclosed, and has little tide, is industriously piled with pollution, and under a fierce tropical sun, alternating with spells of mild and penetrating moisture, it may be easily imagined that the city and its surroundings have gradually attained a remarkable fecundity in the matter of diseases, and particularly of the variety of fever popularly known as yellow jack.

The commission which, during the Summer months, gathered this interesting information about Havana, appears to be under the impression that this particular branch of Cuban industry ought to be checked, and that a vigorous protective policy should be adopted by the United States, amounting, if possible, to prohibition of the trade in yellow fever. The authors of the report out to a cheerful bit of work for the Spanish authorities when they suggest a reconstruction of streets and houses, paving, cleansing, and draining of thoroughfares, cleaning out the harbor, the introduction of an abundant water-supply, the reform of the habits of the people, and the systematic enforcement of all the sanitary measures that science and common-sense can suggest. By way of showing the feasibility of the task, they remind us that it would cost an enormous number of millions of dollars, and that the people are already burdened and taxed to that extent that it matters little to them whether they live or die. The reform of the sanitary condition of Havana and other Cuban ports, and the material lessening of the home production of yellow fever and other virulent maladies, being well-nigh hopeless, foreign countries can do little more than put rigorous restrictions upon the importation of the seeds of epidemic to their own seaports. Even in this they do not have the co-operation of the Spanish authorities. The act of last January, "to prevent the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into the United States," which provided, among other things, for a Sanitary Inspector at Havana, is rendered nugatory by the refusal of the local powers to allow its enforcement. Havana is determined to remain the great market for yellow fever, and it behooves the civilized nations to consider whether an international sanitary code cannot be constructed and enforced, which shall compel her to keep this tropical luxury for consumption by her own people and for their destruction.

JOHNSTON'S RAGE.

MR. JOHN JOHNSTON is a Swedish literary man, translations of whose stories and poems have frequently appeared in our magazines. He has the habit of spelling his name BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSEN, but such an affectation deserves no countenance, and should be sternly frowned down. His countryman, Mr. CHARLES HENRY BOYESSEN, who, with unblushing effrontery formerly spelled himself HILMAR HILMAR BOYESSEN, saw the error of his ways when he found that no American could pronounce his name except by seating himself in a chair and hitching himself along the floor. Mr. JOHNSTON should heed the experience of Mr. BOYESSEN, and spell himself in a simple, straightforward way, if he wishes to win the respect of the American people.

The present King of Sweden, King OSCAR II., has a very easy situation. His kingly business does not occupy him more than two hours a day—excluding Saturdays, when he closes an hour earlier than on other days—and it yields him a fair income. Nevertheless, he likes to earn a little money outside of his business, so that he can indulge, without being extravagant, in choice cigars and Christmas presents, and he therefore employs his leisure time in writing for the press. His book reviews are careful and discriminating, his musical criticisms are by no means devoid of merit, and he occasionally does a picturesque report of a boat-race, a fire, or a prize-fight in a way that is warmly appreciated in the city department of the leading Stockholm paper. It is estimated that he thus earns from twenty to thirty dollars a week—a sum by no means to be despised by a small country King.

Some time ago the editor of a Stockholm monthly magazine sent the King two seats for a first representation of a new play by Mr. JOHNSTON, with the request that he would give a fair criticism of it. In his note the editor remarked: "The manager of the theatre withdrew his advertisement last month, and while I want you to tell the exact truth about JOHNSTON's play, it would be a good opportunity for getting square with the manager. You may have all the way from two stickfuls to a column, if you will only make it lively enough." The King, of course, understood what was expected of him, and, taking his wife with him, went to the theatre, saw the play, and wrote a criticism that delighted the editor. He said that, on the whole, no worse play had ever been offered to an insulted Stockholm audience. The plot was weak, the dialogue contemptible, and the acting unworthy of notice. The house was, as asserted, a thin one, and principally paper at that, and the orchestra was not much better than an average itinerant street band. "It is a curious fact," remarked the King, in conclusion, "that when a theatre through incompetent management is reduced to the lowest ebb, the manager always produces one of JOHNSTON's plays. It is the managerial method of hari-kari."

When the magazine containing this criticism appeared, Mr. JOHNSTON was naturally in a tremendous rage. He first thought of calling at the office of the magazine and thrashing the editor, but he remembered that the editor had been selected with a view to holding interviews with indignant authors, and was more than a match for any man in Stockholm at single-stick exercise. He also knew perfectly well that the King was the writer of the criticism, and that if he complained to the editor, he would refer him to the King for satisfaction. He accordingly kept carefully away from the office of the magazine, and wrote a note to the King, saying that he was at a loss to account for the attack upon his play. "I cannot find," he said, "that you have been treated with any want of courtesy at the box-office. The manager assures me that he never refused to give you seats when you asked for them, and that on the first

night of my play there were cigars and whisky for the gentlemen of the press in his private room. Why, then, did you find fault with my play? Let me hope that you will see it once more, and discover that by judicious pruning, &c., it has been made a brilliant and successful piece."

The King answered the note coldly. He sent back the check which JOHNSTON had inclosed, for he was too upright a man and too old a critic to be guilty of the weakness of taking a check which would have to be indorsed with his name, and he informed Mr. JOHNSTON that he had written what he considered a just and true criticism, and that his only motive was a love for art. Mr. JOHNSTON thereupon sat down and wrote a demand that the King should either apologize for his insulting criticism of his play, or should immediately fight a duel with him. The King replied by sending a policeman who arrested the unhappy dramatist on a charge of treason, and locked him up in the station-house. He has since been indicted and will be tried in the Court of General Sessions next January, when to add to his exasperation, the King will report the trial for the Stockholm Gazette.

While it may be conceded that Mr. JOHNSTON had some reason for feeling irritated, his conduct toward the King admits of no excuse. The independence of the press must be maintained. If, every time a King writes a criticism, he is to be liable to a challenge, there will be no such thing as independent and unbiased criticism. If Mr. JOHNSTON does not want King OSCAR to write criticisms, let him induce the Swedish people to raise the King's salary, and thus put him beyond the temptation of writing for the press. Mr. JOHNSTON will probably be found guilty of treason, and be hanged and quartered. Let us hope it will be a warning to him not to quarrel with his critics, and that while there is yet time he will abandon and repent of the wanton and offensive way in which he spells his name.

JOHN B. GOUVER, now lecturing in this vicinity, seems to have lost very little, if any, of his power over popular audiences. Indeed, some of our friends think that he has gained in eloquence and force of presentation since his late return from England. He has been a lecturer on Temperance nearly 39 years, which is a very long period, considering that he is now little more than 62. He is not, as is often thought, an American by birth. He was born at Sandgate, England, his father having been a penitentiary of the Penitentiary at Newgate, a school-mistress. At 12 years of age he came to this country with an immigrant tradesman, and went to work on a farm in Oneida County, this State. Two years later he removed hither, and turned a book-binder, but soon contracted habits of dissipation, and sank literally into the gutter. No man knows better the evils of intemperance than he. He has sounded the depths of its horrors. He has had delirium tremens; he lost his mother, wife, and child while under the spell of the alcoholic demon, as he would put it; he has been a frequenter of the lowest groggeries, where he played the buffoon for liquor. In fact, it was his vice that he first displayed his talent for mimicry and for the power of inducing tears and sympathy. He related his experience as a drunkard in so dramatic a manner at public meetings, that he not only took high rank as an impassioned speaker on Temperance, and has retained that rank ever since, except during a brief backsliding, which he frankly avowed at the time. GOUVER is a natural orator, and in his power of inducing tears and sympathy, he is unrivaled. He has a fine, manly face, and a noble, earnest expression, the wreath of the despair, the appalling terror which he so vividly describes, and he has undeniably done a great deal for the cause he so zealously advocates. He has lectured, it is said, near 2,500 times; he has made money by his calling, as well as wide reputation and a new life for himself. Intemperance, the scourge of the human race, is illustrated in his case, by GOUVER, ragged and miserable in the kennel, and GOUVER, esteemed, self-queried, and famous, as one of the very first of Temperance orators.

Late advices from the City of Mexico gravely announce that "fever prevails throughout the country." Peace is made in Mexico like pie-crust in New-England, only to be broken again and often. Peace of a permanent sort might as well be looked for in Cuba or in a United Irish Society, as in that ever-disordered country. Its natural condition is civil war, and such is all probability it will continue, so long as the people are born in ignorance and in poverty, and the Government is a corrupt and every cheap demagogue who chooses to harangue them. The worst moral ailment of that unhappy land is its mixed race, who have always shown themselves incapable of self-government, of common sense, or common justice. Most Mexicans are composed of native Indian, of negro, and Spaniard, and the result is that it is not easy to discern any of the same mingled blood as the majority of the inhabitants of the South American Republics, which are also involved in endless intestine strife. To call Mexico a republic is a striking sarcasm. It is a disestablished form of maladministration, in which a few principled leaders misrule. They have a power of election for President, but the elected candidate regularly takes up arms and makes war upon the successful candidate. This goes by the name of exercising the elective franchise, which really means, down there, the right to rob your neighbor and to murder him for being robbed. We see that some of the Mexican newspapers are alarmed at the inroads of our people who have been invited to go there to develop the country. They are afraid of us, and are not without reason. We do not wish to annex the small-pox or yellow fever. The journalists are needlessly alarmed on that point. No doubt, Americans will continue to pour into that calamitous State so long as they think they can make money, but they are too intelligent to have faith in any peace which they may not conquer with their revolvers.

Generally speaking, lawyers subsist on what their clients lose, as cases constantly reported in the newspapers of disastrous lawsuits painfully attest. It is surprising how many persons are ruined by trying to get what they conceive to be their rights in the courts. Indeed, legal justice is often the reverse of justice. It is not rare that a plaintiff would be far less prosperous than they are. Recently, an account was given in these columns of the death in the Alms-house, at San Francisco, of WILLIAM THOMPSON, an old man, who had been beggared by law. He owned an estate valued, when he died, at \$400,000 or \$500,000, and he remained in that condition of poverty until he died, from 1850 to 1865—when it was claimed by the heirs under a Mexican grant patent. He naturally resisted the claim, and a tedious and expensive suit was the consequence, resulting in a decision for the plaintiffs. He began an action some time after for payment of the parties, recovered judgment, and the court—Holt, District—decided a new trial. The defendants then appealed from the order, and the Supreme Court finally reversed the judgment and remanded the case for a new trial, which was granted by the lower court, and the Supreme Court affirmed the order. The suit was continued from year to year, and THOMPSON had again appealed to the Supreme Court, when he died, and his estate was driven to his grave by over 30 years of law, thus nothing can be more worrying, wearing, and crushing. He was known by sight to all frequenters of the San Francisco courts, and attorneys had long regarded him, though they did not say so, as a man steadily going to his doom. Poor fellow! he was a sort of *Mis Fide*. He is said to have been pale and paler, thinner and thinner, poorer and poorer, more and more despondent and wretched, month after month, year after year. Just before he breathed his last, he is reported to have said: "I have no idea of the future; but I do hope that I am going where law and lawyers are unknown."

This country has always been noted for the number of its theological creeds, and we are now, it is said, to add another variety to the countless religious beliefs of the land. The Old Catholics, who have hitherto been confined to the Continent of Europe, mainly to Germany, are about to establish a branch of their Church in New-York, where the Roman Catholic element is probably larger than in any other city of the United States. It is thought that the Old Catholics will rapidly increase in the Republic after the Church shall be fairly under way. Dr. JOHN IGNATIUS DOLLINGER, still living and active at Munich, though nearly 81, is generally regarded as the founder of the new departure, if it may be so termed, which is probably, largely, the result of the Emancipation of the Pope, in 1870, was considered entirely orthodox. There is not much difference between the two bodies of Catholics—in ordinary matters of faith and worship they wholly agree—the Old Catholics claiming to adhere to all the pure, original doctrines. These are opposed to the dogma of Papal infallibility; do not count the temporal power of the Pope as essential; and differ from many extreme views of the Ultramontanists. DOLLINGER declares that he is most thoroughly and cordially a Catholic; that not he and his followers, but his religious opponents, are schismatics. He is an ardent polemic and a man, even in old age, of unbounded energy. He was formally excommunicated eight years ago by the Archbishop of Munich for persistently refusing to submit to the authority of the Council, and for trying him for heresy. The Vatican has repeatedly made efforts, direct and indirect, to conciliate him—the College of Cardinals know that he is a most formidable adversary—but he has held out strenuously, and has no idea not the remotest of surrender. Indeed, he has taken the most absolute stand, and the Ultramontanists are absolutely wrong, that all true Catholics must embrace his views; that they will ultimately, that Ultramontanism represents medievalism, and not the nineteenth century.

An intelligent and observing American who has been spending several years in England says that one of the objections he makes to that country is that the Queen's subjects, especially the educated and refined, think, talk, and act just alike. He asserts that the average Englishman does not appear to have more than 200 words in his vocabulary, and these he employs continually with exactly the same intonation, until a sensible person, accustomed to any variety of speech, is nearly driven distracted by what *Faust* terms damnable iteration. If "Gule right," "Yes, thank you," "No, thank you," "Great fun," "Tremendously clever," "Pancynow," "Really now," "I say," "Awfully jolly," "Rum," "Nice," "Beastly," "You know," "My dear boy," "Do, please," "That sort of thing," "The proper thing," and a few other phrases were taken away from him, the American believes that he would be reduced to absolute silence. There is a deal of monotony, beyond doubt, in English society, particularly because the English are not as people very quick-witted; they have little shyness; they don't want to talk, and they are hostile, socially, to individuality or anything like it. The English, on the other hand, think we talk too much, make too much noise, and are, as a rule, perfectly irrepressible. Perhaps a medium between the two would be desirable, and as likely to come, for we are learning something from one another constantly.

In the opinion of the Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph, the enormous number of divorces granted in that and other States is "a disgrace to the civilization of the age."

Some of the San Francisco people think a branch of the United States Office in that city would be a great public benefit, avoiding much inconvenience, delay, and often loss.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette says: "Honest money, restriction in the coinage of the 'snide' silver dollar, and the equality of all men before the law are the winning cards."

The Rochester Union denounces the suggestion that the Legislature of this State choose the Presidential Electors, and declares that for it to do so under the existing circumstances would be to initiate revolution.

Mr. John G. Whittier has returned the check for \$100 which he received for his poem read at the unveiling of the statue of General Grant, and has asked Mayor PRINCE to send it to the Old South Church.

The Boston Transcript thinks one special need of Massachusetts is a State Superintendent of Printing, through whom all orders for printing should go, and that if he were invested with editorial authority to "hold down" the various State reports, the gain would be immense.

Senator Blaine says that a very wise old political leader of his name of last generation—Ben White, or Monmouth—was in the habit of repeating to his associates the adage, "Stand still while you stand well." And he always added, "Don't venture on experiments," pronouncing the word with a full double e.

Among the articles exhibited at a fair in Lincoln, Neb., is an autograph letter from Abraham Lincoln, dated April 16, 1859, in which he says: "As to the other matter you kindly mention, I must confess I do not think myself fit for the Presidency, and I cannot see how I can be elected."

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of this City, has been making a brief visit to Chicago, and is reported by the Times of that city, as saying, "You've no idea how nice the people are down there in that church of mine. They're a warm, big-hearted people, and they're raising a splendid army of good men, and, indeed, much more quickly than I had dared to hope for. I am happy and contented there, and working away, and my people are very good to me. But, as is natural, my heart is very tender about Chicago, and goes out to my old place and my old people. They have been doing nobly, too, since I went away. The debt on the church is paid, and they've got Mr. Collyer settled here, and he is getting both those things accomplished, they have a royal cause for rejoicing."

The Albany Times, which supported Kelly in the last campaign, is not pleased with the threats to "exclude Tammany," and gives the warning: "There will be a Democratic State Convention in which the true Democracy of every county in the State will be represented, and in that convention the time-honored regularity of the franchise will be secured, and the City and County of New-York will naturally have its due proportion of delegates. If the partisans of Mr. Tilden choose to hold another convention, that is their business,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEATRE DE LA CITE.
THIS EVENING, (MONDAY) Dec. 15,
LA SONAMBULA
LIVEN, Signor CAMPANINI; Michele Rodolfo,
M. ALVENS VALLERIA, Mlle. L. CARLY, and
M. MARIE MARIMON, their third appearance
as conductor of the Musical Conductors... Signor A.
RIDAY, Dec. 18, production of LA FUGUE
ATURDAY, Dec. 21, last matinee but one. A.
balema, Signor CAMPANINI; Amatore,
Mlle. T. AMORIN, Mlle. A. D. CARLY, and Adia
LILLIS AN PERK.
GRAND OPERA OF THE OPERA SEASON
MONDAY, Dec. 22, AIDA for the last time
TUESDAY, Dec. 23, EXTRA NIGHT and grand
ALVENS VALLERIA, Mlle. L. CARLY, Mrs.
de Lauchie, Signor CAMPANINI, Signor Gio:
particular of which will be only announced
theater, wish us to retain their boxes for

before THURSDAY MORNING.
 Look after a particular ticket and to the public
 WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, a favorite Opera, it
 may be. Marion will appear.
 FRIDAY, DEC. 26, LES HUGENOTS.
 Look after a particular ticket, as well as in the
 doors open 7:30, commencing at 8 o'clock open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 NOTICE.—In consequence of the numerous
 applications for a particular ticket, NA 13 before
 the company for the West, Mr. May
 has to announce that
 On Sunday, next, 21st, December.
 ROSS M.
 STABAT MATER
 Will be performed for
 The last time.
 followed by a grand miscellaneous concert.

ALLEY'S (NEW) THEATRE, B'WAY & 30

THE ONLY THEATRE IN THE DISTRICT
M. AUGUSTIN DAILY

MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS
OF
AUGUSTIN DAILY'S NEW COMEDY
THE DAY,
AN

ARABIAN NIGHT

ARABIAN NIGHT MATINEE SATURDAY
NEXT MID WEEK MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.....

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the

Also, that NO FREE TICKETS are issued in this house. "Reserved seats may be secured by advance purchase. Box office open from 8 to 6 daily.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
Leasee and Manager, ——— Mr. A. M. P.
Begins at 8, over at 10.30.

FRENCH SATURDAY MATINEE AT
FLATS THIRD MONTH
of
FRENCH FLATS

HAS BEEN
TESTESSED
BY OVER
10,000
HOUSE-
HOLDERS
PERSONS
AT THIS
THEATRE

THE FINNIEST PLAY EVER
PRODUCED IN NEW YORK
You insist on the white
Union-square Theatre, and want
so nobly also the next night to
(or her) laugh also — Spirit of the

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
 Second and Mr. Henry E. Second; month, seventh week.
 Saturday evening, Dec. 20.
 50th
 Consecutive performance by M.
 Emick
 of FRIDLEY, IRELAND.
 Every evening at 7. Saturday Matinee.
 Reserved seats, (evening), 50c., \$1 and \$2.
 Reserved seats, (matinee), 50c. and \$1.
 FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. FIN
 Presented under the personal supervision
 of ARTHUR H. COLEMAN, M. S. GILBERT
 with all the original business and the complete
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 States. DOTY CARLE'S LONDON OPERA. O
 matinee every evening this week and Saturday
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NAFARE MATINEES EVERY DAY NEXT
BY FORD'S JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY
successful last Spring at Wallick's
Places may now be secured.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**
33 av. and 633-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
AMERICA AND EUROPE. CREAMERIES
ICEBERG FACTORIES IN OPERATION. J.
PETERSEN AND ABSHIRE MILK AND
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at the request of prominent dairymen, the same
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the same.

IN ORDER THAT ALL CLASSES MAY HAVE
A CHOICE DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BE
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HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. of 14th and
H. HAVERLY, Promoter and
A PERFECT C. C. S.
EVERY EVENING until further notice, and at
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE
Mr. Barclay's new comedy, "THE
THE HALLEY SLAVE
which has been received night by
GROWLED AUDIENCES
WITH THUNDER OF APPLAUSE

**ST. JUBILEE SINGERS' EVER-1
CITY.**

Songs of Slavery-Jubilee Camps.
THE UNIVERSITY SINGERS,
(Colored), of New-Orleans, will sing at
THE D'ARAGON HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, 16th, at 16
Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 35c. At 10
Mid-st. and 4th-st., and at Book Rooms, 605 Br
and 607 N. 4th-st.

A LECTURE BY
THE REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,
OF NEW-YORK.

SUBJECT,
BIG BLUNDERS.

Madison-Avenue Church, of the Disciples, Mad
rner 45th st., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,
and of the North-eastern Dispensary. Adm
Reserved seats, \$1. Doors open 7.30. Lecture
at 8.30.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE.

THIRD WEEK.
Theodore H. Sayer's charming Comedy,
"THE STRATAGISTS."
BY CLINTON KALL'S COMEDY ORGANIZATION.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THOMPSON-STREET FLATS.
"THE VILLAINOUS SKEIN OF YERGENE BEK."
"THE TURKISH PATROL."
"THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY."
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART. Pro
STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday.
MULLIGAN GUARDS CHRISTMAS.
MEETINGS.

**TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON
THE WAB.**—Owners interested in lots on Broad
Highway, desiring to have their property owners control any
business that may be built on that street, and to have
their interests represented, are requested to meet at the M.
Hotel on TUESDAY, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M.
F. W. STEVENS,
J. W. GERARD
HENRY HIFTON
LISENARD STEWART, and
others.

STEAM-BOATS.

**\$1 TO BOSTON-FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.**

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and
LAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier
No. 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Providence, R. I., for
SEA BIRD, Foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. P. M.
For New Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.
LEAVE NEW-BANK—LEAVE SEA BIRD
Sundays, 12.00 P. M. Friday, 12th—7.00 A. M.
Sundays, 13th. 2.30 P. M. Monday, 15th. 8.00 A. M.
Sundays, 16th. 10.00 A. M. Wednesday, 17th. 8.00 A. M.
Sundays, 18th. 11.00 A. M. Friday, 19th. 8.00 A. M.
Sundays, 20th. 12.00 M. Monday, 22d. 12.00 M.

STABY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREXEL
ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North Water-st.,
Sundays, every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at
Monday morning excepted) with trains North

W. W. EVERETT, Pres.
MORRONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LA
 at Corbetta (West Teut.) Corbetta, 12:30
 at Milton, 1:30. Thompson's Express, connect
 at Trenton and Delaware and Walkill Valley R.
 boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS
 leave daily at 4 P. M. Pier No. 34 North
 at Hudson's River, except Saturdays, when
 THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.

—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.
 Steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY
 leave Troy for Hudson's River, 10:30 A.
 at Hudson's, at 8 P. M. for Troy and all points
 West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days.
 Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

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RIVER LINE for special limited tickets, via

New York daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M. for New York, leaving New York at 28 North River, foot of Murray st.; leave Boston at 10:30 P. M., Jersey City at 2:20 P. M., via the Anna.

NEW BRIDGEPORT AND ALL PORTS
Housatonic and Nantuxet Railroad—S. S. Pier No. 35, E. 11th st., accepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. From New York by any other route.

TORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FAR
DOLLAR for special limited tickets. S. S. Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester.

PORT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT
Intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 38 North River, daily, (Sundays accepted), at 4:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, ALBANY, NORTH Fare 50¢ Steamers leave New York at 10:30 P. M., Jersey City at 2:20 P. M., via the Anna.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAY.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ESTELLE.
DAILY'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
PARK THEATRE—FATE IN IRVING.
HAYES'S THEATRE—THE GALLEY SLAVE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PENROSE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL.
BROADWAY OPERA—STRAIGHTS.
THEATRE OMNIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHEUSES.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—DAIRY FARM.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—WALKING MATCH.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—USCLES TOM'S CABIN.
ASSOCIATION HALL—CONCERT.
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES—LECTURE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00.
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00.
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00.
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 125 Broadway.
Part Office of THE TIMES, No. 390 De Lafayette.
THE TIMES IS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:
W. L. by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar square.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES.

must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, diminishing north to west winds, colder and generally clear weather.

The usual amount of legislative folly was ventilated in Congress, yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. VOORHEES advocated the claims of the soldiers of the late war to be reimbursed for the difference between the value of greenbacks and gold at the time of their payment, with the addition of 6 per cent. interest compounded semi-annually. Mr. VOORHEES thinks that this would not only be a measure of strict justice, but would give a remarkable impetus to industrial pursuits. In the House, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to levy and collect income tax; Mr. GILLETTE, of Iowa, proposed to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out all gold and silver coin in the vaults of the United States, not required for current expenses, in the purchase of Government bonds; and Mr. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, put in a bill for the restoration to military rank and the privileges of back pay of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER. There were also bills of more rational tenor to change the time for the meeting of Congress to the second Monday in January, to regulate the counting of the Electoral votes, and to confine ordinary bills to one subject clearly expressed in their title, and to exclude from appropriation bills all legislation not directly affecting the subject-matter of the appropriations contained therein.

The precedence given to District of Columbia business on the third Monday of the month prevented the taking of a vote on the consideration of any of the pending financial resolutions, and that subject will, therefore, stand adjourned over holidays. A report is expected on the Bayard resolution immediately after the recess, and its author is confident that the report will be favorable and is hopeful of its adoption by the Senate. In both expectations he is probably over- sanguine. The majority of the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee are in favor of strangling the resolution, and it is to be feared that a majority of both parties in the Senate are similarly disposed. The author of the Warner Silver bill seems to be opposed to taking his own medicine. In the House, yesterday, he introduced a bill to relieve him and his fellow-members from the necessity of taking a portion of their pay in silver dollars, and to give them the option of demanding silver certificates secured by the silver coin which gravitates to the Treasury vaults. It might have been imagined that Mr. WARNER would have found it a labor of love to carry around with him a copious supply of 90-cent dollars for general distribution; but, if he has over tried the experiment, his pockets and his patience have evidently given way about the same time.

In Connecticut, it appears, some of the astute Democratic politicians are manufacturing an English "boom," the nominal object of which is to force the nomination of ex-Gov. ENGLISH for the Presidency next year. A TIMES correspondent gives us a careful analysis of the movement, which otherwise would appear quite incomprehensible. No intelligent observer could possibly suppose that Mr. ENGLISH was worthy of being mentioned as even a possible candidate for the high place of the Presidency

of the Republic, though his name was suggested for that place in 1868. This time the "boom" has not been heard of outside of Connecticut, and the easy explanation of the whole matter is that his dear friends want to use his money in local political fights and get him out of the way as a possible candidate for United States Senator in place of EATON. Connecticut politicians are reputed to be very sharp, but Mr. ENGLISH is not much of a politician.

The latest details of the fighting around Kabul show that it was anything but a victory for the English. Gen. ROBERTS is said to have "decided to collect his forces within the Shipur cantonment, abandoning the heights above the city." This, in plain words, means a retreat in the face of the enemy, and the yielding to the latter of a strong position, commanding both the southern side of the city and the great road to Ghazni, from which fresh bodies of Afghans may appear at any moment. The mention, too, of "interesting ditches and gulleys" as an excuse for the loss of four guns on the 10th, sounds rather lame to those who remember that HAYELOCK, fighting against three-fold odds amid the innumerable gulleys and deep fosses of Northern India, never lost a gun during the whole campaign of 1858. Meanwhile, AYOOB KHAN is advancing from Herat upon Kandahar, and should its population take arms for him instead of against him, the whole district will be in a blaze at once, and the reinforcements so hastily ordered up from Gandamak and Jalalabad will arrive not a moment too soon.

Mr. CORNELL emphatically states that he has made no selection of the appointees for the State offices which he will be required, as Governor, to fill; that he has made no tender of any of these offices, and has, in fact, positively refused to give the matter serious consideration till he has assumed the duties of his new office. As people will be apt to draw conclusions as to the future character of Gov. CORNELL's Administration from the kind of men he selects to fill important State offices, it is obviously desirable that his choice ought to be made with great deliberation and after a pretty thorough examination of the nature of the duties appertaining to these offices. It is to be hoped that his selections will be made with equal independence of the influence of trading politicians and of the interests which State officers are appointed to supervise. From both quarters he is likely to be pressed to retain JOHN F. SMYTH as Insurance Superintendent, but it is evident that, whether considered as an active politician or an officer who has made himself acceptable to certain not over-scrupulous corporations, Mr. SMYTH is equally destitute of the kind of fitness which alone should command re-appointment.

THE REFUNDING BILLS.

Two bills have made their appearance in Congress having reference to the further refunding of the public debt. One of these was presented on the third day of the session by Mr. GARFIELD, being precisely similar to that which was introduced the next day in the Senate by Mr. MORRILL. It is understood to have been prepared at the Treasury, and to represent the views of Mr. SHERMAN. It provides that "all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per centum per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable." It further provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange the 4 per cent. bonds for those bearing a higher rate of interest at par, allowing interest for three months on the bonds so redeemed; and "whenever any of the bonds so redeemed bear interest at 5 or 6 per centum per annum, the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the holders, in lieu of the three months' interest provided for, the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity and the interest on the 4 per cent. bonds for a like period." Authority is also given to issue the amount of 4 per cent. bonds necessary to carry out the plan proposed.

On the same day Mr. FERNANDO WOOD introduced the second bill to which we have referred. It is very short, and its scope is decidedly limited. It reads: "So much of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, to refund the public debt to the extent of fifteen hundred million dollars, as has not been exhausted and executed, be, and the same is hereby, modified so as to limit the rate of interest upon the bonds yet to be issued, at authorized by these acts, to a rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per centum per annum."

This bill must be regarded as a limitation upon further refunding rather than as one "to facilitate the refunding of the national debt," which is the title of Mr. GARFIELD's bill. It practically cancels the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed, as now directed by law, with the refunding of the debt, even when any further amounts of bonds become redeemable. We do not suppose that Mr. WOOD, or any one else, thinks that the Treasury could now exchange 3½ per cent. bonds for the more matured 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. bonds which will become redeemable from May 1, 1881, to June 30, 1881. The only purpose which can be attributed to the author of the bill is to tie the hands of the Secretary from doing anything toward refunding these bonds at 4 per cent. when they shall be redeemable. Considering that the term of the present Secretary will have expired by that time, and that there will have been another Congressional election, another session of Congress, and a Presidential election, giving ample opportunity for the expression of public opinion and its execution, there does not seem any political reason to justify such a measure. That there is no sound financial reason is tolerably plain, since it is little less than absurd to declare that the certainty of refunding at 3½ per cent. seventeen to nineteen months hence is so well established that the Treasury should be prohibited from even contemplating refunding at any higher rate.

We have frequently had occasion to point out that the circumstances which have rendered possible the very extensive refunding of the 6 per cent. bonds which has already taken place, were exceptional, and so far from its being safe to count on their continuance, it was the height of rashness to base the operations of the Treasury

upon any such assumption. It is true that there were causes at work, after the passage of the acts of 1870 and 1871, until the task of refunding was taken up in earnest by Mr. SHERMAN, which tended to maintain a comparatively high rate of interest, and which were also exceptional. So far as these depended upon a depreciated currency, they have, happily, for the time being, disappeared; but it still remains true that 4 per cent. is not, so far as can be judged from the past, a normal return for money in this country, and even if we were to get back upon a permanently solid basis of a currency redeemable in gold, there is too much employment for capital here to leave any large quantity of it tempted by such a rate. Common prudence seems to indicate that, so far from forbidding the Treasury to use the power now given it by law to refund at 4 per cent. as much as it may of the debt bearing a higher rate, every reasonable facility should be given to extend the use of that power.

Mr. GARFIELD's bill proceeds on this view. It is not improbable that its provisions might be more carefully defined, and its extension of existing authority be more rigidly guarded. The language of the bill, which applies "all existing provisions of law" to the bonds bearing more than 4 per cent. interest now outstanding, seems to forego the opportunity for amendments and improvements in the detail of the process heretofore employed that the Secretary has himself indicated, and that may very properly be considered by Congress. But the essential purpose of the bill is a sound one. It is to take advantage of a condition of things which there is every reason to believe is transient, and which, when it changes, will so change as to make refunding more difficult or less advantageous. A notable feature of the bill is the authority which it gives to the Secretary to exchange 4 per cent. bonds at par for those bearing higher interest. Congress may well examine the terms on which this exchange is authorized; but if they are deemed reasonable, the exchange itself has much to commend it, since it enables the Treasury to deal directly with the holders of bonds, and to avoid the disturbance of the money market which has attended, and been generally attributed to, the refunding operations at some of its stages. Whatever may be the modifications found advisable in the plan proposed through Messrs. GARFIELD and MORRILL, there can be little doubt that it is based on a correct appreciation of the actual situation, and deserves prompt attention from Congress.

FROM MISSISSIPPI TO KANSAS.

The people of the Southern States, but particularly of Mississippi and Louisiana, are again threatened with an exodus of their colored laborers. They admit freely the danger to their industries which lies in the prospect, yet even the wisest and most far-sighted men among them seem incapable of devising any means by which the depopulation of their agricultural lands may be arrested. One year ago, when the negroes first began in large numbers to leave the Gulf States in the hope of finding homes in Kansas and the North-west, the white natives of the South almost to a man joined in expressing the opinion that the movement would not be a serious one. Finding that they were greatly mistaken in this respect, and that they would be compelled to modify their first view of the matter, they still professed to believe that the colored people, accustomed as they were to the mild climate of the South, could not live through the severe winters of less favored parts of the country, and that all those who did not die by the way would in due time return to their old homes. A year has passed, and there is no prospect that this rash prophecy will ever be fulfilled. On the contrary, it appears from the recent Message of the Governor of Kansas that upward of six thousand negro "refugees" from the South have already been absorbed in that State, that they are all self-supporting, prospering, and no longer need outside aid. Further on, the Message expresses the belief that the exodus has only just begun, and adds that, were certain restrictions removed, at least half a million black laborers from the South, would come Northward during the present season.

Why should they wish to emigrate? This question, which is just now being frequently propounded by the Southern press, is not very difficult to answer. They want to be free in fact as well as in name. This, in a word, is the reason which prompts so many of them, wedded to the homes of their youth though they all are, to cut loose from their old associations and seek a living in a strange land. The sooner the property-owners of Mississippi and Louisiana wake up to this fact the better it will be, not only for them but for the whole country. There need be no trouble in understanding why the negroes would rather brave the hardships of a Kansas winter than live in the beautiful land of the South. In the one they are free, and before the law the equal of any man. In the other they are still regarded as little better than beasts of burden, and they have no rights which their white neighbors feel themselves bound to respect.

Kansas and Mississippi are to a very great extent typical of the two great parties which control in this country. The first is essentially a Republican State, and from its foundation has always stood for the Northern idea, for Union and freedom. Mississippi white men are nearly all dyed-in-the-wool Democrats. From the organization of the Jackson party until the breaking out of the war the Electoral vote of the State was always, with a single exception, given to candidates of the Democrats. Kansas from its birth has been the home of Republicanism. The one was, and to a very great extent is to this day, a representative slave State; the other is, in the very best sense, a free and progressive Commonwealth. The results obtained under the two systems of government are as striking as they are instructive. In 1860, in the report of the census of that year, the State of Kansas had a total population of 791,305, of which 436,631 men, women, and children were slaves. Ten years later, the population of Kansas

had been increased by 257,193 settlers, while the population of Mississippi had only been increased by 36,617, or less than 5 per cent. of the total. The population of Kansas is now estimated at nine hundred thousand, and when the next census shall have been taken it will doubtless foot up a round million. On the other hand, it is beyond question that the population of Mississippi is not nearly so large as it was twenty years ago.

Nor does the contrast end here. Kansas is continually growing in wealth and prosperity, while the name of Mississippi is, for years past has been, associated with repudiation, dishonor, and insolvency. In one State, school-houses and churches abound, and are being increased daily. In the other, religion is little better than a sham, and, since the expulsion of the "Radical carpet-baggers," the common-school system has been continually falling into decay. There are no good natural causes for this difference in the material condition of the two States. The soil of Mississippi is admitted to be as rich and productive as any in the world; the State is blessed with a delightful climate, and except in one or two localities, is as healthy as any other part of the country. The trouble lies not with the State, but with the people who inhabit it. They are arrogant, intolerant, violent, and even while their leaders with fair promises are inviting immigration, they, by their many lawless deeds, repel it. It is for these reasons that the population of Mississippi has steadily decreased. It is for these reasons that the negroes who naturally belong in the State are leaving it for Kansas and the North-west. The people of Mississippi have the remedy in their own hands. If they wish to prosper, thereby adding to the general prosperity of the Union, if they wish to stop the negro exodus, if they really desire foreign immigration, if they have to do to reform their ways, lay aside their shot-guns, respect the political and other rights and opinions of all men, obey the laws, and go to work.

EVOLUTION IN THE LIQUOR LAWS.

Dr. CROSBY has written to the papers to say that when he prosecutes a liquor-seller in the New-York courts, the Judge inquires whether the witness tasted the liquor, and if he did not, refuses to sustain the complaint. This is a rule which is only to be understood and justified upon the principle of evolution. It has obtained a temporary assent in the courts, while they are developing a higher and nobler rule; and it will not last long; certainly not if "survival of the fittest" has anything to do with jurisprudence. That higher and nobler rule is indicated, faintly outlined, in a Maine decision. Maine is the pioneer State in temperance law. A man having become suspected of the offense of selling liquor, a search-warrant was obtained, and a cask of something or other was found in his place and brought away. He declared it was "only hop beer." But the authorities said: "We'll see about that." A jury was impaneled, and to them the Judge confided a quart bottle of ale bearing the defendant's name and trade-mark, with instructions to withdraw with it to the jury-room, and thereon a true verdict render. The jury found the defendant guilty. There is no record of what became of the quart-bottle. They returned a verdict, but they did not return the ale. And the Supreme Court said there was no error in these proceedings. We here see the embryo or germ of the true rule of evidence in liquor cases: it is that samples of the liquor should invariably be submitted to the jury. To convict a dealer on the testimony of a witness who tasted the liquor even, is unsound and oppressive. The witness may not be an expert; not every one is a judge of liquors; it is reported that the Sauterne served at the Holmes breakfast to the gentlemen and the cold tea passed to the ladies were so much alike that no person could tell the one from the other. Again, the witness may have been imposed upon; the bar-keeper, recognizing a man of standing, and meaning to treat him well, may have served him with good liquor, while the common run of customers were getting nothing but unspirited, though imitative, fluids. Did not the Wizard of the North pour four or five different liquors from one bottle? And cannot a trained bar-keeper, with a dozen or twenty decanters on hand, pour honest liquor for Dr. CROSBY, while he serves shams to Tom, Dick, and Harry? Jurists agree that to take the opinion of a witness on the very question for the jury to decide is improper; how, then, can an agent of the society assume to stand in the shoes of the jury and tell them that he tasted it, and what he thinks it is? The very Constitution requires that the accused shall be confronted with the witnesses. They, in a liquor case, are the spirits the culprit kept for sale, not the bodies of his customers.

Measure as is the protection secured to defendants by the New-York rule stated by Dr. CROSBY, it is greatly superior to that accorded in other States. Unless one can read decisions elsewhere in the light of a development theory, and believe that New-York is leading, far in advance, in the evolution of some temperance law of the future, it must be difficult to account for the conflict of views. In other States it was formerly a frequent objection to challenge the District Attorney to prove that the whisky, gin, or rum sold by defendant was "an intoxicating liquor." But the Judges soon came to say: "Oh, the court knows that herself. We take judicial notice of that." It is now a recognized part of a Judge's business to know that whisky is intoxicating. As to the effects of wine, ale, and beer, the decisions are not so emphatic; there is, perhaps, an unconscious yearning that samples should be produced; or may be a court cannot take judicial notice of everything, must draw the line somewhere, and draws it at spirits. In a recent Alabama case the defendant was indicted for selling "malt liquor." Motion to dismiss for want of proof that lager is a malt liquor. The Judge did not take judicial notice; perhaps he was a young Judge and lacked experience, or perhaps lager was not his "particular wanity"; but he looked in Webster's Dictionary, and there found a definition which coupled the two things completely. This he pronounced satisfactory evidence; DANIEL WEBSTER, he considered, understood good liquor as

well as any man, and also its effects upon the Constitution. The defendant was convicted, and the Supreme Court said that reading Webster was right, and that they thought the Judge might have taken "judicial notice."

What would a New-York Police Justice do under that surprising law of Connecticut which punishes every person who shall keep a store, and in which "it is reputed" that intoxicating liquors are sold? A saloon-keeper, prosecuted under this law, asked the Judge to tell the jury that he could not be convicted unless the bad reputation of his place was "well founded in fact." The Judge refused, and said that if it was the honest opinion of the neighborhood, that was enough. And the Supreme Court Judges pronounced this satisfactory. If people passing the store saw drunkards loitering about it, sober men entering and coming away intoxicated, and casks and jugs coming and going, and thereby a reputation arose that the place was a liquor-store, the proof was sufficient.

What would a New-York Police Justice do with one of the queer clubs that have been formed in some other States? In Illinois, some high-minded, reflective citizens organized a society, "The Wheaton Co-partnership Company No. One." The purpose, as declared in the constitution, was "to promote temperance, friendship, and good feeling in the community at large." Any adult white male citizen of good character might become a member. They elected officers, raised a capital of \$300, and forthwith bought out a saloon-keeper of the neighborhood, designated his saloon as the meeting-room of the club, and chose him Treasurer, putting the room and stock of liquors in his charge. Each member of the club had a "certificate of copartnership investment in the Wheaton Co-partnership Company," price one dollar; and whenever he wanted a drink, he handed his "certificate" to the "Treasurer" to be punched, and a punch, or sling, or cocktail, or the like was given to him. It was impossible for the feeble-minded, easily-confused Judiciary of Illinois to distinguish this from keeping a dram-shop, and they fined the "Treasurer" hesitatingly. They called the business buying drinks by the dollar's worth and paying in advance.

THE BEAR INDUSTRY.

It is not often that the financial legislation of one of the States of our Union inflicts serious injury upon another. This, of course, not the result of any wisdom on the part of the Legislators, but is due solely to the fact that the interests of the States are so closely bound together. Nevertheless, a notable exception to this general rule has just occurred, and there is reason to fear that New-Hampshire is about to crush out of existence one of the profitable industries of the State of Maine.

For many years the farmers in the interior of Maine have devoted themselves to bear-raising. The State pays a large premium for every bear-scap that is delivered to the authorities, and thus powerfully fosters the bear industry. There is no more beautiful rural spectacle than that which is afforded by a flourishing bear-farm. In the morning, at early dawn, is heard the cheerful song of the farmer's boy as he drives his father's bears to pasture. At noon the pasture, with its flock of bears grazing in the sun, or drowsily stretched in the shade, would fill an animal-painter with delight; and when winter comes, and the women of the farm try out the bears' grease in vast iron pots, while the young bears gambol about the yard, the scene rivals in picturesque the sugar-boiling festivals in the maple groves of Vermont. Bears increase rapidly, and a good milk bear is estimated to yield from ten to twelve pounds of excellent butter, besides a couple of small cheeses, daily. It is not unusual for a bear-farmer to rear annually twenty or thirty young bears, and as the profit made by the sale of butter and cheese pays the cost of keeping the bear-flock, the premiums paid for the scalps, together with the receipts for bears' grease and bears' meat yield large profits.

It was estimated that in 1877 there were employed in the State of Maine in bear-farming no less than 1,800 families. The capital invested in the business was appraised at \$1,784,000, and the net profits were estimated to be fully \$20,000. Maine was justly proud of her bears. By careful breeding she had developed a fine, large style of bear, which was far—as well as fur—superior to the common wild bears of the other States. Naturally, this state of things excited the envy of New-Hampshire, and recently that State passed a law offering a much higher premium for bears' scalps than was offered by Maine.

The effect of this action was immediate and great, and it needs but little foresight to perceive that it will ruin the bear industry of Maine. Already the bear-farmers are abandoning Maine, and moving, with all their property, to New-Hampshire. The roads are crowded with droves of bears trotting slowly toward the boundary line, and driven by weary men and boys, assisted by ruthless and earnest dogs. During the night the drovers put up at the wayside inns, where their flocks find temporary accommodations in the barnyard. Fully seven thousand bears, including young and old, passed into New-Hampshire during the months of October and November, and still the exodus continues. The inland counties of Maine have a deserted and ruinous look. The gentle tinkling of the bear-bell is silent. The gently-roaring herd no longer went their way home from pastures set of sun, and the once pleasant spectacle of a pretty bear-girl, carrying a pet infant bear in her arms, and pressing it to her affectionate bosom, is never seen. In another year the bears of Maine will have vanished utterly, and what is now one of the leading industries of the State will have ceased to exist. Meanwhile, New-Hampshire is rapidly becoming the great bear-State of the Union. Next Summer, the streets of her capital will be thronged with men carrying bears' scalps to the Treasurer's office. The northern part of the State will swarm with bears, and the taxable value of the bear-farms will be something enormous.

There is a grave question as to the constitutionality of the act of the New-Hampshire Legislature which offers a bounty on bear-scalps larger than that offered by Maine. Nothing is clearer than that the Federal Government alone has the right to

levy duties. The bear bounty of New-Hampshire is not technically a duty, but it has precisely the effect of a protective duty established by one State to protect an industry against the competition of other States. New-Hampshire seeks to protect her own bears against the competition of the pauper bears of Maine. The new bounty law makes it profitable to raise bears within her borders, and virtually forbids the Maine farmers to raise bears in Maine. This is a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the Federal Constitution, and it is the opinion of several of the leading lawyers of Maine that the Federal Supreme Court, if appealed to, would decide that the New-Hampshire law is unconstitutional, and hence null and void.

It would be well if Congress were to take the whole matter under its supervision. There is no reason why it should not foster American bears as well as American iron. The British Government in India, by offering snake bounties, instead of leaving the matter to be dealt with by the different Presidencies and Provinces, has promoted so numerous a production of snakes throughout the entire Empire that there is no country in the globe which can hope to compete with India in snake-raising. Were a bounty to be offered by our Federal Government for bear-scalps, and were the States to be forbidden to meddle with bears, we should find that in a few years American bears would be more numerous than American pigs, and the painful spectacle of the bear-farmers of one State being reduced to beggary by the legislation of another State would never again be witnessed.

A Chess Congress for players from all parts of the world is to be held here, at the Manhattan Chess Club, next month, at which general and special prizes are to be awarded to successful competitors. As chess is the most intellectual of games, the forthcoming convention should be a pleasant diversion from the walking and other merely physical contests with which this community has recently been assailed. Chess is now popular throughout civilization; the statistics written on it would make a very considerable library, even the poetry of the game having been illustrated by a copious literature. The Eastern as well as the Western nations have had great players, but PAUL MORPHY, of Louisiana, has proved himself superior to all others, and when he emerged upon the board, he drew to himself the admiration of the world, and chess has languished since. Although called master of the game, he was really a genius, and his play was a study. Any number of newspapers, both daily and weekly, had chess departments: old and young of both sexes spent hours over problems; thousands learned the game; it became for the time a national mania. The chess player of the day is a specialist, and chess has languished since. Although called master of the game, he was really a genius, and his play was a study. Any number of newspapers, both daily and weekly, had chess departments: old and young of both sexes spent hours over problems; thousands learned the game; it became for the time a national mania. The chess player of the day is a specialist, and chess has languished since. Although called master of the game, he was really a genius, and his play was a study. Any number of newspapers, both daily and weekly, had chess departments: old and young of both sexes spent hours over problems; thousands learned the game; it became for the time a national mania. The chess player of the day is a specialist, and chess has languished since. 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SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 15.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE
kitchen, by a Protestant woman; thoroughly under-
stood; good references. Call at No. 337
2d-st., second right; lock room.

**K.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-
CLASS COOK.**—This woman is well educated,
thoroughly understands City reference. Call, for two days,
14 East 32d-st.

**K.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOM-
AN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.**—This good English & good
good references. Call at No. 213 West 35th-
st.

**K.—BY GOOD COOK, DOES ALL KINDS OF
work, assist with washing and ironing; City or
country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 204
2d-st.**

**K.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-
CLASS COOK.**—This small girl is well educated, re-
form last place. Call at No. 140 West 52d-st.

**K.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT
MAN AS GOOD COOK; excellent baker; would assist
with washing and ironing; best City reference.**

**K.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-
CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; City reference.
No. 140 West 52d-st.**

**K.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK;
excellent bread and biscuit baker; best City reference.**

**SEWING-MACHINE AND MILLINER.—THOR-
ough competent; encrustations suitably, day or
evening; elegant work; best City reference.
Address—Dress-maker, No. 262 West 43d-st.**

**SEWING-MACHINE.—BY A PRINCE LADY
FASHION MAKER;** by the day or week, or at home.

ATON'S GOLD PENS.
SILVER, PEARL, AND RUBBER PENCILS
AND PEN-CASES.
NO. 25 MALDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

COCA, -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold
tins, with and with labels, JAMES ERRE
Sole Importer, Chemist, at 110 Broadway, and
Libby, Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, Lon-
don.

FOR THORP LIVER TONIC BITTERS.

DANCING.

AILEN BODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
residence, No. 511 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

BATHS.

DR. JAMES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS
for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Debility,
and all the diseases of the system.
No. 14, Last 13th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
of the United States for the Southern District of New-
York, in the matter of FRANK FRISBIE and JOHN

bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition filed in said court by Frank Frisbee, hereinafter named bankrupt, late of the City of New York, and declared a bankrupt by the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, for discharge and relief from said debts and other claims, probable and unpaid, that the 23d day of December, 1879, at 10 o'clock, at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Receiver in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, where all creditors who have proved their claims, and other persons in interest, may attend, and if any party have any objection to the petition should not be granted.—Dated New York, 9th of December, 1879.

For _____
SAMUEL H. LITMAN, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWENTY-SIXTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
 To-morrow, (Wednesday), Dec. 17, Meyerbeer's opera,
DINORAH.
 Vocal, Signor GALLASSI, Soprano, Signor RUTICCI,
 Capraia, Mlle. A. L. CARY, En Cascade, Herr BER
 TENS, and Dinorah, Mlle MARIE HARRISON, the
 first appearance.
 Director of the Music and Conductor, ... Signor ARDITI
**FRIDAY, Dec. 19, production of LA FIGLIA DEL
 RE PASTORAL, PASTORAL, PASTORAL, Mlle. A. L. CARY.**
SATURDAY, Dec. 20, last matinee but one. AIDA.
RATENADA, Signor CAPPANNI, Amatore, Signor
GRANDE, Mlle. A. L. CARY, En Cascade, Mlle. A. L.
EMILIE AMORE, Mlle. A. L. CARY, and Aida, Mme
MONTI AMORE.
THE WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
MONDAY, Dec. 22, AIDA for the last time.
TUESDAY, Dec. 23, EXTRA NIGHT, and grand com

the com- SATURDAY, Dec. 27, farewell matinee.
Doors open 7:30; commences at 8; office open 9 till 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PUPPETAL PRICES.
First repetition of SIBARAT WATER before the de-
parture of the company the Wednesday.
On Sunday next, 21st December,
STABAT MATER
Will be performed or
The last time.
Followed by a grand miscellaneous concert.
TICKET SEATS FOR OPERA AND ALL
other days is 1000. On the day of the OPERA
THICKET OFFER, Windsor Hotel. Boxes bought and
sent on commission.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, J. H. PALMER
Begins at 8, starts 10.30.
FRENCH SATURDAY MATINEE AT 145.
THIRD NIGHT
PLATS
HAS BEEN
WITNESSED
THE "XENIUM PLATYTER PRO-
SEVENTY
THOUSAND
You laugh all the while you are in the
Union Square Theatre, and want to bring
at THIS season's end the next night to see him
Theater, when he will be in the "Time."
BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.
SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 18, at 8 o'clock at ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEORY OF THE CONDUCTOR
Oratorio, "Consecration of the House," Op. 124.
Beethoven
Aria, "Faust" Simon GALLANI.
Prelude, Mendelssohn and the new H. Hugo Reinhold
STRINDBERG, H. H. H. H.
Aria, "Infelice" Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 1, Op. 38. Schumann
"The Great Day" Wagner
"Mio VALLERIA and Signor GALLANI."
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" Wagner
Admission, 1st, reserved seats and only at Chandler

Commencing Dec. 22, 1973, for the American International Championship Belt of the World.

S. MERRITT of Bridgeport, Conn.
D. H. C. of Hudson City, N. J.
HOT BROTHERS, of Buffalo, N. Y.
HAWARD, of Glen Cove, N. Y.

And 60 other leading players and spectators are en-
tertained in this contest.
Admission—One Cent.

D. E. ROSE,Manager

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.

Louise and Maxine.....MRS. HELEN V. ABBEY
SECOND NIGHT OF THE FIFTEEN WEEK.
SATURDAY EVENING DEC. 20.
(FIFTY)
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE BY MR.
EXCELSIOR
OF PRIZZ IN IRELAND
EVERY EVENING AT.....SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Reserved seats (reserving only) 60c and 80c.
Reserve seats (Matinee) 50c and 80c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. FINAFORE
Presented under the personal supervision of
ARTHUR S. LITVINSON, Wm. W. GILBERT
(With all the original "galsness and the composers' original-
ity") the new musical comedy (written by the author) BY DOYLE CARTER LONDON OPERA COMPANY,
Finamore ever so much more than any other name
THE PERFORMERS OF P. FINAFORE
This new and original opera by the author and com-
posers will be presented every night as follows:

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. 11th & 8th St.
J. H. HAVERLY,Proprietor and Manager
.....PERFORMERS OF P. FINAFORE
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
at 2.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY MATINEES.
Mr. Barclay's orchestra will play the music
of THE GALLEY SLAVE
Which has been the success of the season
WITH TUMULT OF APPLAUSE.

BEST JUBILEE SINGERS EVER IN THE
Crown of Slavery-Jubilee Songs
THE UNIVERSITY SINGERS
(Colored) of New-Orleans, Will sing at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUE.-DAY EVENING, Dec. 1st.
Admission, 75c. Reserved seats, 1d. At Farley's,
2nd Avenue, 9 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. PEPA
THOMPSON-STREET LAIRY, HUSTON,
"THE VELVET KINGS," and "THE BEK."
W. Y. Y.
THE SKILL ARE OUT TO-DAY.
Seats reserved Matinee and Eve at 2.
Admission, 75c.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 814 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART,Proprietors
STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
MULLIGAN GUARDS CHRISTMAS.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY THOMAS M. TAYLOR, Esq., Of
Mount Vernon, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18-79,
First Lecture Free. Second Lecture, 25c. Seats be-
tween 9th and 10th avts. Subject - Love's Uses and
Abuses. Tickets, 10c. Advance, 50c. Benefit for
or Sabbath-school.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION
EVERYBODY PACKARD'S COLLEGE.

College will be celebrated at the College rooms, No. 805 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, beginning at 8 o'clock. The occasion will be one of un-

Friends. The exercises will be mainly in the hands of the present students, and will illustrate in some degree the character of the work of the school. The present generation in the matter and manner of business occupation. The public are respectfully and cordially invited.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Protestant Half-Born Armenians will be held on Monday, 12th day of May, at 103 Aylwin, No. 67 West 10th St. Friends and subscribers are invited to be present.

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE GOLD OR FANGS' MARK, NO. 19, 19th St. and 4th St., a small gold BRACELET. Address, dearest friend, P. D. Q., Station D.

STEAM-BOATS.

11 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.
SVIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant and commodious STEAMERS "SARATOGA" and "RHODE ISLAND" leave daily, Sundays except, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 10 o'clock, for Stonington, Conn., and New York.

Special limited tickets between New York and Boston, via this line, good only for the "SARATOGA" for which they are cashed, as specified on their face, \$3.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Freights have daily sailings, Mondays, from Pier 32S North River foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

	LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
High	Thursday, 11th. 2:00 P. M.	Friday 12th... 7 00 A. M.
be sold	Saturday 13th 2:30 P. M.	Monday 15th... 8:00 A. M.

Thursday, 18th, 10 00 A. M. Friday, 19th, 11 00 A. M.
 Thursday, 18th, 11 00 A. M. Friday, 19th, 12 00 A. M.
 Saturday, 20th, 12 00 M. Monday, 22nd, 12 00 M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLES' LINE, DREW AND
 ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of
 Canal-st., every week day 6 P. M., connecting at Albany
 (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West,
 and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
 W. W. EVERETT, President.

at Cozens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Water and Delaware, and Westkill, Wallkill, Ballston, and Schoharie.

Steam-tine JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.

A—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW.
Steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49, (New No. 141), North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days. \$2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets, magnificent steamers **OLD COLONY** and **NEWPORT** leave

making
boats and
boats, and
Pier 29 North River, foot of Murray st.; leave Brooklyn
4 P. M., Jersey City 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON
Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers
leave Catharine slip, Pier No. 35 E. R., daily, Sundays
excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower
than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE
DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers

THOU.
facture

at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE
NORTH. Fare St. Steamers leave Pack-ship for
New-Haven at 3 and 1 P. M., connecting with rail.

Toronto, Ontario, Dec. 10.—Hanslan de-
clares that he will not entertain Courtney's propo-
sition to wait until next June to row for the \$8,000
prize. If Courtney's deposit is not traded good by
Dec. 22 for the race on the Potomac, Hanslan will
make a formal statement on Mr. Scollie for the prize
and will base his future action on that gentleman's
reply. Should Riley or any other oarsman in
America challenge him for a race to come off in
April or early in May, he might be disposed to re-
main in America, but defer his proposed Eng-
lish trip for a month or two.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE SUCCESS OF THE AFGHAN ARMY.

THIRTY THOUSAND TROOPS OPPOSED TO THE BRITISH—GEN. ROBERTS HOPEFUL—THE CRISIS CONCEDED TO BE SERIOUS—THE UNWIELDY HATE OF THE AFGHANS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs from Kabul on Monday that the British estimate the number of the enemy at 30,000 men. Their fire, he says, was severe. He is confident of his ability to restore the British authority in Afghanistan, but says reinforcements are necessary to enable him to act vigorously.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The statement that the Indian Government has asked for a reinforcement of 5,000 men to be sent out immediately, is probably untrue, as the Viceroy of India telegraphed yesterday that he had ample forces at his disposal.

A correspondent at Kabul telegraphed on the 15th inst. as follows: "The troops are in excellent spirits and ready for any work. The British loss in the various affairs during the past week was not heavy. The British killed 100 men, and 76 wounded, including 4 officers." A military contributor to the *Times* writes as follows: "The temporary success of Mohammed Jan over Gen. Massie on the 13th inst. is no reason of the position won at such cost on the 13th inst. has evidently given the rising an impetus it will need all our strength to overcome. The British troops, however, are two miles north of Kabul, are entrenched, and they contain several months' supplies. The British are in good health, and there is no humbug about the fact that at the moment the Afghans have the upper hand, that our army of occupation is besieged, that the British are in a position to take the offensive, and that our government has transferred to Mohammed Jan, yet there is no cause for alarm. There is a man inside that intrenchment who has been heavier of heart than the Afghans against him, and though it may be unpleasant to learn that the Afghans have now with the undying hatred they exhibited in 1842, there is no reason to feel any apprehension of a repetition of the disgrace which overtook us then."

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "The British Government indicates beyond doubt that a crisis has been reached in our military operations in that country more important than any through which we have yet passed since the commencement of the invasion last year. Happily, the position we occupy and the resources at our disposal appear to render us better able to meet the emergency than any which have yet preceded it, but our strength is being tested more severely than hitherto."

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Chatham says: "In view of the serious nature of the late intelligence from Afghanistan, the troops under orders for India will be dispatched earlier than was expected. The British Government is aware of the gravity of the situation, and the fact that the British are in a position to take the offensive, and that our government has transferred to Mohammed Jan, yet there is no cause for alarm. There is a man inside that intrenchment who has been heavier of heart than the Afghans against him, and though it may be unpleasant to learn that the Afghans have now with the undying hatred they exhibited in 1842, there is no reason to feel any apprehension of a repetition of the disgrace which overtook us then."

A dispatch from Kabul, dated the 15th inst., says: "The most difficult position of the British army was reached on the 13th inst. In the day our troops lost a position which they had before taken."

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

ANOTHER VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ON AN AMBITIOUS INTERPRETATION.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Lockroy interpellated M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, regarding the manner in which the Partial Amnesty law had been applied. M. Lockroy said the law had not been carried out in accordance with the intention of the Chamber, and he accused M. Le Royer of having considered the persons notably Henri Rochefort, and to American origin, and of using up categories of those who should be excluded from the benefits of the bill. M. Le Royer replied that the power of granting amnesty rested with the President of the Republic. He read a number of offensive letters to President Grévy, sent by some of those who had been deported, and also the manifesto of 200 students, who were expelled from the University of Bordeaux, in which they assume the responsibility for the assassinations during the Commune. M. Le Royer said the Cabinet would not have the right to discontinue the law, and that the Chamber had adopted an order of the day, which was accepted by the Cabinet, declaring that the Chamber would not support the Ministers, and approving their explanations, passed to the order of the day.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Attorney-General has granted a writ for the arrest of the case of Arthur Orton, otherwise known as the Tichborne claimant, on the ground that matters have been put before him justifying the suspension of the point whether Chief-Justice Cockburn should not have made the two sentences of seven years penal servitude—one of which has just expired—concurrent instead of successive.

An accidental explosion of blasting material has occurred in the Wilhelmshafen salt mine at Schwabesheim, Wurttemberg, by which 12 miners were killed, and eight injured, of whom two only are expected to recover. The extent of the disaster was increased by the miners, in flight, endeavoring to escape by the tunnel, instead of inward, thus preventing from reaching them before they had fallen unconscious from the effects of the fumes.

The Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court has found a true bill against Henry Labouchere, in the Lawson Hotel case, and also against Mrs. Georgina Weldon for libeling Mr. Labouchere, manager of the Covent Garden promenade concert.

Mr. Thomas Lee, of Kidderminster, a Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons for the County of Worcester, in the seat of Mr. St. John, who was defeated by Mr. Lee, a Conservative. The Home Rulers supported Mr. Lee. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. William W. W. W.

The London *Gazette* announces that Parliament will meet on the 5th of February.

The Privy Council has revoked the following orders: That of the 17th inst., regarding American cattle subject to slaughter on landing, or quarantine; those of May 8 and 13, 1878, relative to American cattle, and those of Nov. 4, 1879, regarding American sheep subject to slaughter or quarantine. The revocation will take effect on the 31st inst. The United States, however, does not appear in the *Gazette's* list of countries whose live stock is exempt from slaughter or quarantine. Presumably, therefore, the United States will continue to force as to the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—The Armenian Patriarchate has been informed that there is a great deal of trouble in the city, and that the Patriarch has opened subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, and has requested the Porte to distribute wheat among them.

The Greek Ministry of the Interior has sent a note to the Porte proposing a new line of frontier more to the south. They declare that, if the Porte does not propose some definite boundary, further discussion is useless. Murkhar Pasha has sent a dispatch announcing that he has convinced 3,000 Albanians of the necessity of the cessation of Gussine to Montenegro.

ROME, Dec. 16.—There is great distress among the poor classes here, and the Municipal Council means to-day to consider measures of relief.

PATTS' LIEBEN. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Eugene Pick, Secretary to Charlotte Patti, gave his deposition to-day in the libel case of Patti against the *Post-Dispatch*. His testimony was, in substance, like that of the person examined yesterday—an emphatic denial that Patti was intoxicated at Leavenworth, or that she is

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"I mean to say that it would produce no evidence of irritation."

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"If irritation was found, it might be attributable to the tumor."

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Dr. William H. Carmalt, Professor of Obstetrics in the Yale Medical School, was then recalled, and he said that he had seen the tumor reported to have been taken from the body of Mary Stannard, and that such tumors were not uncommon, and had been found during post-mortem examinations of infants. The present tumor was of the size of a walnut, and he said that he had seen it in the same location. He did not suppose the subject could be conscious of its existence, and could not feel it.

Mr. Watson having described the wound in which the body was found, asked the witness what proportion of the blood in the body would naturally flow out of a wound of that kind, and he said that he thought the blood in the body would have left it in a few minutes.

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"No, Sir."

"Do you mean to say that a cystic tumor three quarters of an inch in size would not irritate the ovaries?"

"I mean to say that it would produce no evidence of irritation."

"Might it not produce irritation?"

"If irritation was found, it might be attributable to the tumor."

The witness was further questioned as to the probable cause of the delayed symptoms of pregnancy, and he said that he had known cases where the effects of a cold were mistaken for symptoms of pregnancy. On the redirect, Mr. Harrison asked if the authorities cited by him, Harrison referred to a tumor of the character of the one in this case, and the witness replied that they did not.

Dr. William H. Carmalt, Professor of Obstetrics in the Yale Medical School, was then recalled, and he said that he had seen the tumor reported to have been taken from the body of Mary Stannard, and that such tumors were not uncommon, and had been found during post-mortem examinations of infants. The present tumor was of the size of a walnut, and he said that he had seen it in the same location. He did not suppose the subject could be conscious of its existence, and could not feel it.

Mr. Watson having described the wound in which the body was found, asked the witness what proportion of the blood in the body would naturally flow out of a wound of that kind, and he said that he thought the blood in the body would have left it in a few minutes.

"Suppose," said Mr. Watson, "a body is found with its throat cut, and by its side is found a spot of blood, the witness was asked if he would not suppose that the blood in the body would have left it in a few minutes."

"Suppose," said Mr. Watson, "a body is found with its throat cut, and by its side is found a spot of blood, the witness was asked if he would not suppose that the blood in the body would have left it in a few minutes."

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 WINTER RESORTS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.

The sub-committee delegated by the Assembly Committee of Investigation to take evidence in regard to the construction of the elevated railroads, elicited some very interesting testimony yesterday in regard to the incubation of the Gilbert, subsequently the Metropolitan, Railroad scheme. The evidence runs in two channels, the first relating to the formation and development of the Loan and Improvement Company, and the second to the growth of the railroad corporation proper. The Improvement Company antedated the Gilbert Company by one year, and started with nine original subscribers, of whom the notorious SMITH M. WEED was one, and a nominal capital of \$100,000. There is no record of any money having been paid in till Messrs. NAVARRO, PULLMAN, and GARRISON became the directing spirits of the company, and ever then only 25 per cent. of the nominal capital was paid over to the Treasurer. The railroad corporation remained, up till 1874, under the control of Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr., he having transferred enough stock to nine nominal associates to enable them to become Directors. The appearance of money in the concern was, as in the case of the Improvement Company, contemporaneous with the advent of Messrs. NAVARRO, PULLMAN, and GARRISON as interested parties. These gentlemen, acting in concert with Mr. FOSTER, appear to have made contracts with themselves, on the old *Credit Mobilier* plan, to build the road, and the counsel for the committee expect to be able to show that this arrangement was attended by such results in the cost of constructing the road as might have been expected.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE OPENED.

Contrary to general expectation, the discussion of the currency question was opened yesterday in the Senate. The inflationists have not, apparently, lost much spirit from the results of the Fall elections, or, if they had lost any, have regained it on seeing how terribly afraid of them the victors in those contests appear to be. They did not, accordingly, wait to be attacked. Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, assumed the offensive, and delivered a carefully-prepared speech against the doctrines of Mr. BAYARD's resolution and the petition of the New-York merchants. Curiously enough, he based his arguments on precisely the opposite interpretation of the present situation to that which has induced the Republican committee of Senators to oppose the Bayard resolution and the merchants' prayer. The latter gentlemen are reported to think that the country is so exceedingly prosperous, that we are getting so rapidly rich and every one is so happy and contented, that it would be a great risk to disturb things. But Mr. MORGAN, on the contrary, says, that we cannot count on our apparent prosperity, that it may be broken in upon at any moment, that foreigners may come in and undersell us in our own markets, and then we shall need all the money we can get, "and," he adds pathetically, "perhaps more."

Mr. MORGAN objects to the New-York petitions that they may be very sincere persons, and doubtless very able business men, but that they only see one side of the question; that their education has been

bonds, and after they are issued, the interest obtained from them must cover the Federal tax, the expenses of doing business, and all risks from doubtful loans. Obviously, men engaging in such a transaction will act with greater prudence, with less liability to extravagant or baseless anticipations, than members of Congress whose votes may gain them popularity, or may cost them some, but who have not a dollar, pecuniarily, at risk by the tremendous forces which they blindly set in motion. Mr. MORGAN'S speech shows plainly enough that the inflationists, even the most moderate of them, have dropped none of their crude ideas, and that so long as we have a political currency, *i. e.*, a currency dependent on the vote of Congress, however guarded by transient redemption, we shall continually be exposed to efforts to inflate it. The only safety is in retiring it.

Timidity or indecision will nowhere be more out of place than in dealing with the terminal facilities provided at this port. Unless Mr. HEPBURN and his colleagues have been misrepresented during their inquiries upon this subject, they have been surprised by the relative inferiority and costliness of the arrangements existing here for the receipt and handling of freight. In almost every important particular, the facilities here are inferior to those of Baltimore. The discovery is not new, supposing the committee to have made it; but a vigorous presentation of the leading facts, with such practical recommendations as the committee should be prepared to offer, might serve to fix public attention upon the precise character of the disadvantages and the more feasible methods of obviating them. In the performance of this duty, exaltation over the superiority still in many respect retained by this City, cannot be accepted as a substitute for the frank acknowledgment of unpleasant facts, or the judicious apportionment of the responsibility which these facts indicate. To preserve the supremacy of New-York, its facilities for the conduct of certain branches of commerce must be at least equal to the facilities furnished elsewhere. If this be not the case, all else will sooner or later prove ineffectual. The inquiry to be answered is, in what proportion should the blame for the present state of things be ascribed to the railroads, to the authorities of the port, and to the citizens respectively? Mr. HEPBURN's committee should be able to supply an answer. This done, the measures necessary to place the facilities at New-York on a level with the facilities of its most energetic rival, may be discussed intelligently, with some chance of obtaining satisfactory results.

With reference to discriminations in respect of rates, it is not probable that the committee will overlook the necessity of observing the wide distinction that exists between local rates, over which the State has entire control, and through rates, the jurisdiction over which is divisible among several States. The current statement that the committee has made up its mind to treat with severity discriminations in respect of rates as between freight carried to New-York, say, from Buffalo and Chicago, respectively, while unable to decide respecting the treatment of discriminations as between one Buffalo merchant and another, is on its face improbable. In effect it assumes that the committee will assail an anomaly which pertains to inter-State rather than local traffic, and therefore comes under the jurisdiction of Congress rather than of the Legislature; and at the same time will leave uncorrected the more flagrant anomaly which, being altogether local, is wholly within the control of the Legislature. Re-

But the difficulties inherent in the local treatment of a national evil do not enter into the question of special freight rates, or the rates secretly arranged by the company with the more favored of its customers. So evidently unjust is this method of doing business, and so freely has it been practiced by the New-York railroads, that the committee cannot without unfairness be supposed to hesitate as to its duty in the case. There is but one equitable principle on which a corporation chartered by the State can conduct its business. It is bound to put on an equality all its customers. Its rates, framed with a due regard for the service rendered, are properly applicable to all. This just uniformity, however, has been disregarded. Managers have entered into secret terms with certain shippers whereby the latter have obtained transportation at lower rates than their competitors in business, and the public generally, have been obliged to pay. It is not necessary to enlarge on the unfairness of the discrimination, or upon the tricks of management for which it is made the pretext. What the Legislature is required to do, is to exact the publication of rates, and to make a punishable offense of any deviation from them for the benefit of firms or individuals. Only thus is it possible to secure the uniformity which the public are entitled to demand.

THE LOTTERIES.

The lottery lobbyists are engaged in a struggle at Washington to secure the continued use of the mails for the promotion of their nefarious business. Circulars containing the usual arguments in favor of these demoralizing enterprises are scattered among members of Congress with a profusion indicating that lack of money is no part of the troubles of the lottery-dealers. These circulars overwhelm the reader with general statements of the amount of good that lotteries have done in the past. As a sample of their beneficent achievements, we shall give a few details regarding what was, perhaps, the hugest lottery fraud ever perpetrated. We refer to that wonderful institution that attracted so much attention a few years ago called the "Public Library of Kentucky." It was authorized by the Legislature of the State, and connected with the enterprise were the names of some of its great men. The history of this remarkable institution has recently been written by its ex-Librarian, for the Louisville *Monthly Magazine*, and a summary of the salient points of his narrative may be of interest to the world at large, and to the Congress of the United States in particular, at the present time.

This "library" was founded through five "gift concerts" held in Public Library Hall, in Louisville, the price of admission ranging from five to fifty dollars. During the five concerts, about two million persons were in attendance, yielding a return of over six million dollars. The drawings were honestly conducted, of course, and prizes were distributed to ticket-holders, ranging from ten dollars to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in value. Glittering promises of sudden wealth were sent all over the civilized world. A paper was published, in the interest of the great institution, of which some 20,000 copies were sent gratuitously each week to persons invited to purchase tickets of admission to the concerts. Gilmore's Band furnished the music at one of the concerts at an expense of the small matter of fifty thousand dollars. A tremendous library was promised as the result of these five concerts. In one of his papers, printed just before the last "drawing," the President of the "Public Library of Kentucky," assured the world that the endowment fund would be the snug little sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum. The public was told in the same paper that the museum at that time consisted of one million specimens. These specimens have turned out to be mere particles of dust. The language of extravagant promise for the future of the wonderful library and museum culminated in a "great speech" of the President, made on the occasion of the last drawing, in which Louisville and Kentucky were congratulated on the complete success of the great work that had consumed four years of the lives of a few noble benefactors of their kind. For their time and labor, these "founders of a great beneficiary institution" were paid six million dollars, out of which the institution received about four hundred thousand, a large part of which sum was also used up during its acquisition for the private advantage of the "benefactors." Eighty thousand dollars was borrowed by one of the "Trustees," and a flourishing newspaper enterprise was started with the proceeds. Within six months after the last of the famous "drawings," the Trustees had

abandoned the "library" to its fate; a suit in Chancery was brought, and the sale for debt of the "Public Library of Kentucky" was threatened, to save the "books and museum" from ignominious dispersion, the Librarian had the property transferred by act of the late Legislature of Kentucky to a new organization called the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky. But the library is in a pitifully dilapidated condition, staggering under its load of debts, while its "founders" have escaped with over three million dollars that have never been otherwise accounted for. It has been charged, and never denied, that the potency of a part of this three million dollars secured the nomination of Mr. TILDEN at St. Louis. The recipients of the vast sums thus secured boldly defy the opinion of this notorious misappropriation of funds held by the community in which they reside.

Now, in this history of the ex-Librarian of the Public Library of Kentucky there is an argument leading to the conclusion that the Louisiana swindle should not have the unlimited facilities of the United States mails for the accomplishment of its beneficiary purposes. The Louisiana swindle is the direct offspring of the Kentucky swindle. The same arguments are used in favor of the perpetuity of the Louisiana fraud that were sent over the world while the Kentucky game was being played. The gentlemen whose military fame has secured to them the responsible positions of "General Managers" boldly assure the members of Congress, in a card, that they receive a definite sum for the mere use of their names in connection with this gigantic plan of swindling the masses of poor people out of money obtained by honest toil. The name of ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, was used for a similar purpose, and he also received a definite sum. Lobbyists are in the halls of the Congress of the United States with printed arguments in one hand and solid arguments in the other, to secure the use of the mails for the continuation of this infamous business. These "lottery enterprises" are among the most iniquitous species of gambling schemes. They sap the very foundations of society, and not a tangible result of substantial value can be claimed on their behalf. They are the worst concomitant of the strangulation of business in the South. They pervade that whole section with their demoralizing effects, and the Government should certainly not place its mail-bags at their disposal.

THE COMING WORM.

The unexampled mildness of the weather has greatly alarmed the plumbers. Not only have they already suffered a serious loss, but there is every prospect that the Winter will be so warm that few if any water-pipes will be frozen. Moreover, there is a growing conviction that our climate is changing, and that an increasing mildness, Winter after Winter, will gradually ruin the plumbing business. Signs of retrenchment among plumbers are everywhere visible. A Nineteenth-street plumber recently sold three pairs of carriage horses; a well-known plumber in Fourth-avenue has advertised his steam yacht for sale, and another plumber of almost equal notoriety, living in Brooklyn, sold, early last week, three million dollars' worth of railway securities to enable him to pay his grocer's and wine merchants' bills for the last six months.

Nature has an enterprising way of developing a new kind of animal to meet any new contingency. When the Atlantic cable, which was cased in gutta-percha, was laid, there was no marine animal in existence with a fondness for gutta-percha. Nature, however, very soon made up this deficiency. The cable had been at the bottom of the Atlantic only two years when a new and very able worm was found to be occupied in gnawing away the gutta-percha envelope, and has since multiplied himself and prosecuted his labors with great energy.

The name of Prof. TAYLOR, the eminent Chicago naturalist, is probably known to nearly all the readers of THE TIMES. He is an earnest believer in the development theory, and he is firmly convinced that nature will adapt almost any animal to almost any circumstances. In order to illustrate this theory he procured about two years ago several hundred specimens of the *Uthedon graniticus*, the curious marine worm that lives on granite rocks, into which he bores deep holes in search of nice hard morsels of mineralogical food. Prof. TAYLOR's first effort was to induce the *Uthedon* to become a land instead of a marine worm. He first placed his specimens in very diluted mud, and gradually allowed the mud to become dryer and dryer, until finally its inhabitants found themselves, almost without their knowledge, living on the surface of a bed of dry clay and nibbling at pieces of granite with unabated appetite.

The Professor next tried the experiment of changing the diet of the *lithodon*. He ceased to feed the worms with granite, and gave them nothing whatever to eat except pig-iron. At first they turned in loathing from this plain, but nutritious food, and in the course of a few months three-fourths of their entire number died of starvation. The day arrived, however, when one of the survivors tasted the despised pig-iron, and evidently found it really delicious. This example was soon followed by the others, and at present the whole of Prof. TAYLOR's collection of *lithodoni* are apparently voraciously fond of their new diet. Occasionally—especially on Sundays and holidays—they are given pieces of lead pipe, of which they are extremely fond. Thus the Professor has succeeded in transforming the *lithodon granticus* from a marine and granite-eating worm into a land worm, living upon iron and lead. The rapidity with which the confined worms have lately increased is the most conclusive proof that they thrive in the new circumstances in which they are placed, and we must admit that the Professor has added a new species to our list of land invertebrates.

It may be asked what connection there is between Prof. TAYLOR and the plumbers? A little reflection, however, will make any one ashamed of asking such a question. The business of the plumber is founded upon the alleged leaking of pipes caused by the frost. Just in proportion as the Winters are mild, the number of frozen pipes decreases. When there is no frost,

the business of the plumber is virtually at a stand-still, for pipes cease to leak, and the householder mocks at the plumber and rejoices in his calamity.

Can there not be something devised in the interest of plumbers which will take the place of frost, and produce leakages in iron or lead pipes, no matter how mild the weather may be? This inquiry must long ago have suggested itself to the most astute plumbers, and to these the experiments of Prof. TAYLOR must serve to supply precisely the desired link between water-pipes and the plumbing business. The announcement that Prof. TAYLOR is to lecture in this City next Monday evening before the "Plumbers' and Gas-fitters' Protective Union" is one which ought to fill all honest men with alarm. The object of the Protective Union is manifest. The plumbers desire to know all about the new iron and lead eating worm. They intend to surreptitiously introduce this nefarious animal into every celler in the City. The *littledon graniticus* will fasten upon the water and gas pipes, and leakages will soon make themselves manifest. The little snout of the *littledon graniticus* will be heavier than the metaphorical hand of the wintry frost. At all seasons and at all hours, pipes will begin to leak, and the plumbers, who are now threatened with ruin by the mildness of the Winter, will grow richer than they have hitherto dared to imagine even in their wildest dreams.

It is hardly necessary to point out that Prof. TAYLOR must not be allowed to lecture in this City or elsewhere. He has already lived decidedly too long. Precisely what shall be done with him is a matter of detail, but there can be no doubt that the welfare of a great nation is of far more consequence than the life of one meddling scientific person. In view of the facts of the case, there is no danger that a jury, unless it were composed exclusively of plumbers, would find any man guilty who might be charged with having persuaded Prof. TAYLOR and his iron-eating worms to withdraw from the sight and knowledge of mankind.

Popular movements in Ireland are usually entangled and compromised by long-monthed indiscretions, by unwilling concessions. There may be a noble and a just cause, the patriotism which is so vocal, but there can be none for a brutality which is barbaric. The evicted tenant who the other day, as mentioned in a cable dispatch, knocked down Lord PEMBYN with a heavy bludgeon will bring more discredit on the 'land agitation' than the most powerful advocacy of its friends can aid it. Such deeds of savagery that would have been Monday's dispatch or as the clipping of a tenant's ears because he saw fit to pay his rent, must necessarily alienate the sympathies of all moderate persons, and render those hostile whose disposition it is to judge the question on its merits, and have grievances redressed wherever they may be found to exist. Of course, the leaders of the land agitation will deny such acts of violence, but are they not themselves in a measure responsible for them? The fact is that they have run up a spirit which they cannot always control, even if they have any sincere desire to do so. The Irish peasant is quick-witted enough, but he is not skilled in subtleties. When he has learned thoroughly the lesson of sedition and violence, he does not understand a mild admonition to be calm. His teachers should, at least, be even and direct with him. As it is, they play a double game, before the Roman papacy, and so far as indications run, their disciple is to be moved in much the same way as the subtle Roman's auditors.

That is a very important case which has lately been tried in the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, inasmuch as it involves the rights of a husband in his own house, as well as the principle of woman's rights under the laws of the State. Some months ago a man named HAYES was in the house of another man named ANGELL, who suspecting, with or without cause, that HAYES had been too intimate with his wife, ordered him to leave the premises. Mrs. ANGELL, who was present, asked her friend to stay and he staid, whereupon ANGELL proceeded to eject him by force. A fight ensued, resulting in ANGELL'S death from injuries received. HAYES, having been tried, was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. The evidence showed that Mrs. ANGELL had urged her friend to remain in order to protect her from her husband, of whom she stood in fear of personal violence. But the jury decided that HAYES did not stay for that reason, the Judge having instructed them that he was to stay for the purpose of committing adultery with her, and that his resistance to expulsion was criminal. Counsel for HAYES claim that he was rightfully in the house, because Mrs. ANGELL owed it, and that he herself could not, in consequence, legally order him out or legally try to expel him. This is a delicate point, and the court now has it under serious advisement. It indicates one thing, that before a husband attempts to eliminate his wife's friend, so to speak, he should be sure that he is in the right, and that his wife, to remain, he should be sure that she is the legal proprietor of the establishment, and can prove his proprietorship.

Rice has long been regarded as one of the staples of the country. It is a crop that we have raised for many years, and we have been successful in raising it. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, being obliged to bring from abroad during the last fiscal year nearly 76,000,000 pounds of the cereal. Any one might have thought that we should certainly have grown enough for our own use, and actually we have grown more than enough. The fact is that we have raised rice all through the South, and as we have raised it in 13 of the States in that section. As long ago as 1850 we produced about 216,000,000 bushels, of which South Carolina alone furnished three-quarters of the whole. Since that time we have raised it in 13 States, and the rice-fields have been, we believe, much neglected, the free blacks being unwilling, their late masters say, to work in them, owing to the severe labor required and the unwholesomeness of the occupation. Such objections, it might be supposed, would not be made if the soil were so naturally abundant, regular, and remunerative, and such conditions ought to insure its energetic cultivation. Where money can be made, means can always be found to make it. We suspect that the insufficiency of rice is largely due to the want of capital, and to the determination on the part of the Southerners. If rice could be produced in Massachusetts, Ohio, or Illinois, and could be made profitable there, we venture to believe

that the yield would be ample for the market. Southern Carolina has been mourning over her poverty and general depression, and the people of the State seem to seem to have neglected many of her opportunities, notably the cultivation of her rice-fields. She has lands for the purpose that cannot be surpassed, and there is little doubt that she could produce much more of the cereal, with such facilities as snow at hand, than the best ever seen in the North. Now that we are supplying so large a part of the Old World with the fruits of our soil, it appears strange enough that we should be importing from abroad—paying heavy freight and duties—what we can so readily and profitably raise at home. Rice has been raised in the State for many years, but it was not until WILLIAM BREKLEY got 16 bushels in Virginia from a half bushel of seed. It was first raised in Southern Carolina 47 years later, the seed having been obtained from a ship from Madagascar which had put into Charleston during a stress of weather. It is certain that the people of the State are not doing all that we should be compelled to depend on other lands for what we need for home consumption.

Notwithstanding the adverse attitude which has been taken by the Legislature and the people of the State, women, there are now, writers, a correspondence.

between 30 and 40 girls studying there, and the sympathy of the Faculty with the plan is growing. The examinations for women have been held since 1874, having been established by the college government, with some reluctance, in response to pressing outside demands. Although the authorities, notably President ELIOT, were not in favor of the movement,

they regarded it as sustaining their theory that if women would study, the proper place for them would be at home. And thus it is managed. Two sets of subjects are marked out, published in bulletins, and on these, two different examinations are based. Any woman, with some advice as to the best method of study, and the announcement of the time of examination, may be permitted to appear at any place, outside of Harvard—and undergo the required ordeal. The authorities of the university as such have nothing to do with the matter. The certificates given to the students are not issued by Harvard, but by the committee having charge of the private collegiate instruction for women. It is said that the committee have not yet received any suggestion here or even been asked their opinion on the subject, but have not expressed it without asking. It is the wish of the committee to keep the private instruction entirely distinct from the university, and to have it understood that it is not the business of Harvard either to help or hinder the examinations. The committee are composed of the professors who are teaching them, but the Professor is unmarried, at the home of some Cambridge lady interested in the classes. The apparent indifference of many young women to higher education, after elaborating for it, is explained by the coldness with which President Eliot and other dignitaries of the college have looked upon the matter, thereby producing a general feeling that to be simply examined is not worth the trouble of so much preparation. Interest in the subject is said to be steadily increasing.

In an article on "The International Weather Service," in the *Popular Science Monthly*, JAMES A. G. THOMPSON B. MAURY briefly considers the question whether it will ever be practicable to forecast, in part, the character of approaching seasons—to predict whether the coming Winter will be mild or severe, or the next Summer unusually hot, cold, wet, or dry. There are those who maintain that an intimate connection exists between terrestrial and solar activity, the sun spots, and the weather, without naming any particular writer who, summing up the latest results obtained from the investigations of Mr. MELDUM and others, concludes that "the solar spots and temperatures change in parallel cycles, and affect every feature in terrestrial meteorology." Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR, on the other hand, has "no faith in the hopes which some entertain of connecting terrestrial and solar activity, the solar spot period, and the weather." However, considering the matter independently of any considerations of this kind, the solution of the problem, to an extent at least, will come with a better knowledge of terrestrial meteorology, and that the requisite data for approximately forecasting some main features of the seasons will ultimately be afforded by the extension of the international simultaneous observations reports.

For example, the first of last Autumn was preceded by an exceptional meteorological condition. In the monthly *Weather Review* for August, the Signal Service reported that "the barometric pressure, as compared with the means of the seven preceding years, shows that the mean of the entire country has been abnormally low." There was, then, in August an unusual barometric depression or "trough" covering the whole of the British Isles, and the Arctic Circle. Into this aerial bowl the air must flow from the surrounding regions of high pressure, which at that time were southward in the Gulf of Mexico and in the extra-tropical parts of the Pacific. A warm wave was then rolling through the country in a northerly direction. Had the extent and intensity of the low pressure over British Isles in August been suggested by simultaneous observations taken there, our exceptional weather of the Autumn could, as Prof. MAURY claims, have been in no small measure foreseen; and it might have been forecast with as much certainty as an ordinary cold wave or hot wave, had full reports been received from the Upper Valley of the Saskatchewan before the enormous barometric anomaly was developed.

For example, in 1891, the weather in Britain was preceded by exceptional thermometric conditions in the British Isles, and exceptional barometric conditions in Iceland. In the former country the weather during the six months ending May 1, 1879, was reported to be the coldest recorded within any corresponding period. In Iceland unusually high barometric pressure was reported throughout April. Prof. MAURY says that the "mean of the weather of the summer of 1891 in Great Britain" was almost inevitable, and a prediction to that effect, based on the simultaneous international data, would have been justifiable.

Mr. Epes Sargent is recovering from his illness. He is at his home in Boston.

Mr. Eper Sargent is recovering from his illness. He is at his home in Boston.

A handsome granite monument, sarcophagus-shaped, and standing six feet high, is to be placed this week over the grave of the late Dr. Edmund R. Peaslee, at Hanover, N. H.

Founder's Day was celebrated at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., on Friday, 12th inst., an appreciative address upon the character of the late Hon. Henry Wells being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Hawley.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, have ordered a thousand-dollar bell for a church in Portland, Me., "as an expression of friendly business relations during many years with the citizens of Portland."

A correspondent of the New-Orleans Times insists that the new Legislature of Louisiana must elect a United States Senator for the next term. Mr. Kellogg's term expiring March 3, 1883, and no other Legislature being elected before that time.

Mr. N. A. Dunning, until recently a leading Greenbacker in Michigan, has published a letter admitting that that party has fallen a prey to demagogues, who have used it to foster their own selfish schemes, and saying that he will henceforth act with the Republicans.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden was photographed at his own request in New-Haven on Saturday. A group picture of Mr. Hayden, his wife, and children was also taken. The negatives, by orders, are kept under lock and key, and it was agreed that no proofs should be taken. It is said that the pictures are meant for a book which he has been writing in his leisure moments.

The remains of John Randolph of Roanoke were removed, last week, from his former estate and reinterred, on Saturday, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. The remains were found buried at the depth of 8 feet, the box surrounding the coffin and the coffin itself being much decayed. The latter contained an oval silver plate, with the inscription: "The Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia. Born June 2, 1773. Died May 24, 1833."

Complete unofficial returns of the vote in Louisiana, received by the New-Orleans Democrat, show 30,751 majority for Wiltz, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and 13,976 majority for the debt ordinance. The majority for the new Constitution is 59,072, or 26,878 votes being returned against it. About 118,000 votes were cast for Governor, and about 5,000 less for the Constitution. The Senate will contain 5 Republicans and 31 Democrats; the House 17 Republicans, 76 Democrats, 2 Independents, and 1 Greenbacker.

The Boston Post of Monday says: "A canvass of the Harvard Law School just completed gives the following result: Proportion of Republican votes, 58 per cent; of Democratic votes, 42 per cent. On the Presidential question: For Bayard, 38 per cent; Sherman, 14 per cent; Grant, 10 per cent; Edmunds, 7 per cent; Blaine, 7 per cent; Hayes, 6 per cent; Evarts, 6 per cent; 'Anti-Grant,' 6 per cent; scattering, 6 per cent. The polls were open for a week, and hard work was done for Grant. Bayard votes were largely from Republicans."

ASBURY PARK'S NEW FIRE-ENGINE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Several accidents having occurred during the past year among the Summer resorts along the New Jersey coast, the Town Council of this place recently voted sufficient money to purchase a steam fire-engine and hose carriage. The trial of the new engine took place today. Mayor Bradley, to test the powers of the new engine, had one of his large ice-houses, situated in the thickest part of the town, filled with ice. As the engine approached with rapidity that the adjacent houses began to get scorched, and the new engine had to saturate them with water before attending to the burning ice-house. The flames were soon subdued. The engine is named after John Wesley.

A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN'S CHANGE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17.—The Rev. Charles H. Malcom, D. D., formerly of the Baptist denomination, and lately Secretary of the American Peace Society, was to-day admitted to a Deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Clark in Grace Church.

4 cent. was recorded. Manhattan Elevated

New-Jersey Central leading the downward movement. The decline in the remainder of

The list was only 142 1/2 % cent. The lower range of quotations brought in good buyers, and the market was more firm than it had been, and led to a recovery of 1 1/2 % cent. from the lowest point in the closing dealings.

The transactions aggregated 197,570 shares in the following: 10,000 American Southern, 10,000 Lackawanna and Western, 22,000 New Jersey Central, 15,000 Lakes Shore, 11,300 Kansas and Texas, 10,400 Washburn, 9,000 St. Louis and Missouri Pacific, 8,000 Erie, 7,000 Southern, St. Paul, 4,700 Michigan Central, 4,500 Reading, 4,400 Pacific Mail, 4,200 North-western, 3,300 C. and C. and I. C. and 2,600 Manhattan Elevated.

North-west central fell off from 87 3/4 to 80 1/4, and recovered to 87 1/4; St. Paul common rose from 72 3/4 to 73, fell off to 72 1/2, recovered to 73 1/2, and then declined from 102 1/4 to 103 1/4; St. Paul preferred fell off to 102 1/4, and closed at 103. Michigan Central fell off from 13 3/4 to 12 3/4, recovered to 13 1/4, and closed at 13 1/4; Erie common dropped 1 1/2 % cent. to 68; Erie rose from 41 1/4 to 41 3/4, fell off to 41 1/4, and recovered to 41 3/4; New Jersey Central common rose from 34 to 34 1/2, and recovered to 79 1/4, and finally reacted to 79 1/4; Reading declined from 67 1/4 to 67 1/4, and rallied to 67 3/4; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western common rose from 71 1/4 to 71 1/4, and recovered to 71 1/4; Delaware and Hudson declined from 75 1/4 to 73 1/4, and rallied to 74 1/4; Missouri Pacific common rose from 54 1/4 to 54 1/4, and recovered to 54 1/4; New Central rose 1 1/2 % cent. to 33 1/2; Alton and Terre Haute preferred 1 1/2 % cent. to 43; Chesapeake and Ohio common 4 1/4 % cent. to 39 1/4; Cincinnati and Northern preferred 1 1/4 % cent. to 32 1/4; St. Joseph 3/4, to 33 1/2, preferred 5/4, to 63 1/4; Louisville and Nashville 1 1/4, to 56 1/4; Chicago, Chattanooga and Louisville common 1 1/4, to 56 1/4; Erie preferred 1 1/4, to 56 1/4; Union Pacific 1, to 85; C. and I. C. rose from 20 to 20 1/4, and reacted to 20; Indiana common, Cincinnati and Lafayette declined from 40 1/4 to 39 1/4, and recovered to 39 1/4; Erie common reacted to 89 1/4; Manhattan Elevated broke from 59 to 55 1/4, and closed at 56; Kansas and Texas common rose from 54 1/4 to 54 1/4, and recovered to 54 1/4; Erie common rose from 31 1/4 to 32 1/4; Ohio and Mississippi ranged between 27 1/4 and 28; Washburn fell off from 42 1/4 to 41 1/4, rose to 42 1/4, and closed at 42 1/4; Erie common rose from 34 1/4 to 34 1/4, and fell off to 34 1/4, and closed at 34 1/4; St. Louis and San Francisco common declined from 40 1/4 to 39 1/4, and closed at 39 1/4; Erie preferred rose from 41 to 41 1/4, and reacted to 41 1/4; Erie common rose from 67 to 67 1/4, and closed at 65; Pacific common rose from 33 1/4 to 33 1/4, and closed at 33 1/4; Western Union advanced from 104 1/4 to 105, fell off to 104, and recovered to 104 1/4; Atlantic and Pacific declined 1/4, to 104 1/4; Erie common rose from 34 1/4 to 34 1/4, and closed at 34 1/4; Illinois Central fell off from 128 1/4 to 127 1/4; Rock Island common rose from 140 1/4 to 149; Illinois Central from 187 1/4 to 188, and Metropolitan Elevated from 124 1/4 to 124 1/4.

The money market was without essential change, the demand having been comparative light and the offerings of capital abundant. The call money rate accepted for transactions 5 % cent., which was the closing rate. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5 1/2 % cent. Collections on the rate of 60 days are exchanged on New-York as the undermentioned terms to-day: Savannah, buying 8 % discount; Atlantic coast, 4 1/2-16 discount; New York, 1/2-16 discount; commercial, 5 1/2-50 discount; bank, 1-50 discount; St. Louis, 1-50 % 1,000 discount; Chicago, weak 100 discount; Boston, 25-25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

The foreign advances reported a steady market at London for both British Consols and United States (Government bonds, which were steady and unchanged, with the exception of New 3½'s, which were 100½ and 100½, and 4's, which declined to 106. In American railway securities, Erie common fell off from 43½ to 42½; do. preferred from 44½ to 44; do. 4½'s, 89½ to 89½; do. 90's to 89½; with a subsequent recovery to 89½; do. consolidated Firsts advanced from 119 to 119½, and closed at 119½; do. Second Preferreds, 119½ to 119½, and closed at 119½. New-Jersey Central stock was quoted at \$22 84, against \$24 86 yesterday. Illinois Central was steady at 101½. Reading advanced from 101½ to 102½, and closed at 102½. Erie 4½'s rose from 51½ to 52, and closed at 51½. A. & C. Pacific and Great Western first mortgage Trusts advanced from 51½ to 52, and closed at 51½. The Silver was quoted at 523ad. ½ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows an increase in specie of 149,000 £, and a decrease in banknotes of 149,000 £. Liabilities which last week was 37 11 16 £, is now 37 11 16 £; and the bank rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The rate of exchange of the dollar was 4s. 10½d. 4.210.000 marks during the past week. The statement of the Bank of France for the past fiscal week shows an increase in specie of 1,450,000fr. In specie during the past fiscal week.

The rate for demand Sterling was advanced to 25s. 1d. 10½d. for sight, and 25s. 1d. 10½d. for bills remaining nominally at 24s. 8d. The market was dull and in tone steady, with actual business at \$1 81½-2 81½ for bankers' time.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

Government bonds were strong and prices were well maintained. New advances for 1934 were 100 to 102 1/2 cent. The largest transaction was for 102 1/2. Purchase of these bonds are being made in anticipation of the coming year's disbursements. In railroad mortgages, the only marked changes were a decline of 3 P cent. to 65, in Ohio and Mississippi 100 cent. to 101 1/2, in Illinois 100 cent. to 101, and in 1932, in Washash new 7s, which, however, are closed at 92 1/2. The largest transaction was for 100 1/2. Solid railroad bonds were strong. The former sold at 115 1/4 to 115 1/2, while the latter fell from 87 1/4 to 86 3/4 and closed at 86 1/2. The same was true of issues well franchised, but in the same firm: Second mortgage Trust Company. Certificates advanced from 42 1/2 to 44, and railroad bonds were 42 1/2 to 44. The latter sold; consolidated assented fell off to 92, and 42 1/2 to 47. Rome, Watertown and Ogdenburg consolidated declined to 53 1/2, and received 54 1/2. Chicago and North Western 6 1/2 were firm at 35 1/2 to 35 3/4; Chicago and North western consolidated rose to 120 1/2; Denver and Great Northern 6 1/2 were 100 1/2 to 101; Southern 10s to 89 1/4; Texas Pacific 10s comes fell off to 70. State bonds were firm. District of Columbia closed at 65 1/2 rose to 66 1/2 and 100 to 100 1/2. 46 1/2.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 18.
Weintraub, Thursday

10,000.....	65 1/4	200.....	70 1/8	300.....	67 1/4
10,000.....	75	1,000.....	79	300.....	67 1/4
Ind. P. & W. 1,000.....			78 1/2	1,000.....	67 1/4

Ill. on London	34	81	24	81	24	81	24	81
Harlem				180				
Harlem				180				
New York, New Haven and Hartford	182			182				
United Railroads of New Jersey	146			146				
Quebec, Burlington and Quebec	180			180				
Pennapa				180				
Pennapa				180				
Pittsburg	107			107				
Chicago Central	974			974				
Chicago and Alton	974			974				
Chicago and Alton pret.	115			115				
Chicago and Alton pret.	115			115				
Erle pret.	1034			1034				
Erle pret.	1034			1034				
Canada Southern	1034			1034				
Canada Southern	1034			1034				
North western	1034			1034				
North western pret.	1034			1034				
Milwaukee and St. Paul	725			725				
Milwaukee and St. Paul	725			725				
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	81			81				
New Jersey Central	81			81				
New Jersey Central	81			81				
North and Texas	1034			1034				
North and Texas	1034			1034				
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	444			444				
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	444			444				
Kansas Pacific	80			80				
Kansas Pacific	80			80				
C. & C. and I.	785			785				
C. & C. and I.	785			785				

100,000,000 84 100,000,000 21

Boston and Mississippi	56	8
St. Louis and San Francisco	48	40
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	48	40
Wabash St. Louis and Pacific	47	42
Wabash St. Louis and Pacific pref.	47	42
Iron Mountain	39	35
Cincinnati and Texas	38	35
Northern Pacific	32	28
Salem Falls and Nashville	32	28
B'n. Carr Rapids and Northern	30	26
Western Union	104	10
Pacific and Pacific Express	4	3
Pacific Mail	4	3
Quicksilver	0	0
Soto Tunnel	0	0
Alams Express	100	10
Wells, Fargo & Co.	105	10
American Express	9	9
United States Express	9	9
New York Elevated	124	12
Metropolitan Elevated	124	12
Manhattan Elevated	124	12
Riding Horse	70	7
Nashville and Chattanooga	70	7

Consol. Virginia.	Great Eastern.
200.....4.15	500......28

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Ships.
New-York Central.....	124½	127½	4
Rock Island.....	141	149	1
Illinoi Central.....	98½	98	1
Chicago and Alton.....	99½	99½	1
Erie.....	41½	41½	56, 91
Lake Shore.....	103½	102½	18, 65
Canada Southern.....	98	98	1
W. St. L. and Pacific.....	42½	41½	5, 6
W. St. L. and Pacific pref. 66½	65	65½	5, 6
North-western.....	87½	86	3, 8
North-western pref.....	103½	103	3, 8
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	73	71½	6, 3

DRY GOODS.	SITUATIONS WANTED
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1

**ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & C**

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Artistic Decorations, Furniture Covering
and an extensive and general stock of
Upholstery Goods, Window Draperies,
Shades, Cornices, &c., &c. Estimates given
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MACY'S USEFUL PRESENTS. AT MACY'S

MACY'S		AT MACY'S
MACY'S	HAWKES'	AT MACY'S
MACY'S	GOLD PENS AND PENCILS	AT MACY'S
MACY'S	of the most elegant design, for	AT MACY'S
MACY'S	Ladies and Gentlemen,	AT MACY'S
MACY'S		AT MACY'S
14-ST.	POPULAR PRICES.	6TH ST.

BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACES,—LARGE
Elegant stock of Brass Fenders, Andirons, Fire

entails, below a cask, of and/or and modern cane
suitable for Holiday Bazaar, and for sale at
prices until Jan. 1. J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 361 and 368, Canal.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & Co.,
FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1870,
at their store, No. 422 West 12th, New-York,
at 12 o'clock.

**EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
THE WELL-KNOWN COLLECTION OF
"SHERR WINES,"**
belonging to W. H. Starn, Esq.,
and co-mingled.

5,000 BOTTLES SHERR, EAST INDIA, O.
O.S.A. AMONTILLADO.

These wines may be sampled by catalogue must
sale by applying to us.

MESSRS. ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co.,
will sell at public auction, at the Exchange &
rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on SATUR-
DAY, Dec. 24, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. sixty-six (36)
mortgage bonds, each for \$100,000, for sale at \$100,000
of the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado Railway.

MESSERS. ADRIAN H. MILLER & CO.
will sell, at public auction, at the Exchange
rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on WED-
NESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1892, at two o'clock,
of (\$3,000) one thousand dollars each of
the Erie Railroad mortgage bonds, bearing
interest at five per cent., due January 1st,
1906, \$26.50 to 72¢ all inclusive, which we hold as col-
lateral security.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST

MESSERS. ADRIAN H. MILLER & CO.
will sell, at public auction, at the Exchange
rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on WED-
NESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1892, at two o'clock,
of (\$1,000) one thousand dollars each of
mortgage bonds, of (\$1,000) one thou- and dollars
of the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado Railway
Company, bearing interest at six per cent.,
due January 1st, 1906, \$26.50 to 28¢ all inclu-
sive, which we hold as collateral security.
CORLISS, MACY & CO.

MESSRS. ADRIAN H. MILLER & CO.
Will sell at public auction, at the Exchange
Room, at 111 of Broadway, New York, on WED-
NESDAY, Dec. 24, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., fifteen (15)
mortgage notes, secured by deeds, in the city
of Memphis, Kansas and Colorado, la-
pary Nos. 29 to 49 and 72 and 75, all
alive, which I hold as collateral security.

W. H. MA
Assignee.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE H. MA
Assigned as the Assignee in Bankruptcy of JOH-
N and GEO. W. CECIL, bankrupts, will sell by publi-
c auction, at 111 of Broadway, New York, on the
20th day of the month, 1-79, at 10 o'clock
A. M., the following real estate, to-wit: 1st, 10
Marine ave., combination lot in good order, ac-
companied with bankrupts' title, 111 of Broadway,
55-law3WP Assignee, 40 Wallst., N. Y.

DANCING.
ALLEN DODD WORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
Ats realtence, No. 101, 11TH AVENUE.
Send for circular.

MUSICAL.
A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAY
SPENDING.—Gents \$35, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$65, \$75,
\$80, \$90, \$100, \$110, \$120, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160,
\$170, \$180, \$190, \$200, \$210, \$220, \$230, \$240,
\$250, \$260, \$270, \$280, \$290, \$300, \$310, \$320,
\$330, \$340, \$350, \$360, \$370, \$380, \$390, \$400,
\$410, \$420, \$430, \$440, \$450, \$460, \$470, \$480,
\$490, \$500, \$510, \$520, \$530, \$540, \$550, \$560,
\$570, \$580, \$590, \$600, \$610, \$620, \$630, \$640,
\$650, \$660, \$670, \$680, \$690, \$700, \$710, \$720,
\$730, \$740, \$750, \$760, \$770, \$780, \$790, \$800,
\$810, \$820, \$830, \$840, \$850, \$860, \$870, \$880,
\$890, \$900, \$910, \$920, \$930, \$940, \$950, \$960,
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\$2160, \$2170, \$2180, \$2190, \$2200, \$2210, \$2220,
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\$3000, \$3010, \$3020, \$3030, \$3040, \$3050, \$3060,
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\$5940, \$5950, \$5960, \$5970, \$5980, \$5990, \$6000,
\$6010,

LOST AND FOUND.

\$10 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Strayed from Plainfield, N. J., a very large BLACK 1917, a cross between Newland and St. Bernard—has toes tipped with white, narrow line of the same color between the fore legs. Apply to F. L. BURGESS & Co., So. 13th Greenway, New-York, or to D. L. THOMPSON, Rockville North Plainfield.

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NO. 1, 207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILHOUSE.—Ladies' private office, diamonds, watch

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE HORN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has

died in said court by George Horn, in said d
duly declared a bankrupt under the Revue
of the City of New York, M. at the City
and certificate thereof from all his debts an
claims provable under said act, and that the 40th
December, 1878, at one o'clock, P. M. at the
City of New York, E. G. Register, in Bankrupt
7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is ass
forth the hearing of the same, when and where all
ors who have proved their debts, and other pa
in interest, may attend, and be heard, and
of the City of New-York, the said petition shou
be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31 day of
ember, 1878. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Cl
d5-law578

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN C. WILBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, praying that the said JOHN C. WILBER be declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of the 19th of March, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and that the said JOHN C. WILBER be appointed a receiver of the assets thereof from and after the date of the filing of said petition, and that the tenth day of January, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for the Southern District of New York, in the City of New York, be assigned for the hearing of the same, where and when all persons who have claims against the said JOHN C. WILBER, or other persons in interest

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the Southern District of New York.—**I**
matter of MARK HIFE, a bankrupt.—Furnaitor
of the Hon. H. L. HARRIS, Clerk of the Court,
date herein on the 18th day of December, 1879, is
hereby given to all creditors and other persons
interested to appear and show cause, if any they
have, before the said court, at the City of New York,
in the City of New York, on Saturday, the 3d day
of January, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M. whar an order

not be made authorizing the Assignee to compound or settle the judgment recovered by him against the Condon on the terms hereinbefore set forth.

ROSLAND M. HALL, AS-
SIGNEE
CEPHAS BRAINERD, Solicitor for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the District of New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—
In the matter of JEFFREY S. HUTCHINSON,
rupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court is hereby given to all persons who have protested their claims against the said bankrupt before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the city of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twelfth

show of January, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. shall be granted, if any they have, that a discharge should be granted to the said bankrupt.

d19-law87* W. S. BELVILLE.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM NEILL, of the City of Elizabeth, New Jersey, hath this day made assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors exhibit their respective claims, under Oath or affirmation, within the term of three months—dated as follows, to wit: the first day of March, next, to-wit: March 28, 1879.

d5-law87* SAMUEL S. MOORE.

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A respectable young woman: or as laundress
Can be seen at her present employer's, 105 West 81
St.

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Mistress, together, good cook and chamber-maid
waitress, are competent to do work of small pa-
trons, city or country, best City references. O.
address No. 112 W. 4th St.

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Woman, who is capable of taking charge of
kitchen, would give a first-class boarding-house
satisfactory reference given. Call No. 323 West
St., first floor.

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Good cook, washer, and ironer, good references, objection to the country. Call, for two days at No. 350 4th-st.

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Gentlemen, first-class cook, other as first-class dressmaker, and milliner, separate, unobjectionable City references. Call at No. 244 West 35th-st., second floor.

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Constant woman willing to assist with care in any City or country; good City reference. Call at 407 East 11th-st.

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New York City references as to character and ability
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man, steady, and reliable is a good City and
tri. driver no objection to the country; wag's no
Address present employer, J. A. Deuell 14 Water st.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY, 10 EXPERIENCED
salesmen in jewelry and fancy goods business. Must have a good list of references or for capacity. An opportunity for advancement. **WANTED.** For more particulars apply to

a joint AMT'EL W. BARK and John Doe, whose name is unknown, comprising the firm of S. W. & Co., defendants—summons.—We, the undersigned, have been authorized by the court to answer the complaint in this action, and to accept of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney twenty days after the service of this summons, except that if you fail to appear or to answer, judgment will be taken against default for the relief demanded in the complaint—New York, December 14, 1876.

GRACE VULF, H. W. Lantieri, Attorney at Law,
Post Office Building, Broadway, New York.
Office, No. 209 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Take note, that upon your default

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—**ELOISE BELL**, plaintiff, against **CCS ENGLANDER**, Miriam Englander, Isaac Strauch, Peter Wiesel, John McCloy, Charles A. Giam, and Louis Giam, defendants. **Official Case No. New York—Summons**—above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to file a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, at the office of the undersigned, on or before the first day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 24th, 1949. **Plaintiff's Attorney**

New York.—SIMEON S. SCHRANON and WILLIAM L. MATSON, plaintiffs, against HERBERT R. NICHOLS, defendant. The undersigned, attorneys for the plaintiffs, hereby summons the defendant to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of answer on the plaintiffs of this summons, within seven days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. If the defendant fails to answer, judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

New York, Nov. 7, 1938.

S. S. SCHRANON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, 81 City Hall Place, New York City.
W. L. MATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office, 80 City Hall Place, New York City.

To Jerome R. Nichols: The foregoing summons is hereby served on you by the undersigned.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 TWENTY-SEVENTH NIGHT of the SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
 THIS EVENING (FRIDAY) DEC. 1. 1890.

Production of Donizetti's opera.
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
 Tonio, Signor Kuno; Sergeant Salpizio, L.
 Fuente; Ottavio, Signor Tebaldi; La Ma-
 rina, Signorina Sabacha, and Maria, M.
 Marino, who will sing in the celebrated V.
 "Un Follie e Romani," by Ricci.
 Director of the Music and Conductor: Signor
 Saturday, Dec. 20, last Maria-e, (but one) at
 AIDA.
 Rhadames, Signor Campanini. Amosastro, L.
 Ruffi; Ramfis, Herr Behrens, II Re, Signor M.
 Maria, A. L. Cary, and Aida, Mme.
 AMBRE.
 Mlle. MARIE MARINON.
 MONDAY, Dec. 22, (by general desire,
 LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Mlle. Marie M.
 TUESDAY, Dec. 23, GRAND EXTRA N.

and for the last time, Verdi's chief divorcee,
 Wednesday, Dec. 24, last night but one.
 LA SONNAMBULA. Friday, Dec. 26, produced
 the Flauto Magico. Saturday, Dec. 27, at 7:30
 doors open at 7:30, commences at 8; office open
 at 9:30.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mlle. MARIE MAPLE
 In response to the numerous applications for
 performance of LA SONNAMBULA, before
 of the present season, with Mlle. MARIE MAPLE
 as the heroine, Mr. Maple now begs to announce that he
 has arranged that will enable him to do so on
 next, Dec. 22, on which evening LA SONNAMBULA
 will be performed for the last time, with Signor
 Doni, Signor Del Puente, Mme. Lesbina, and
 Marie Marmon. Verdi's opera of AIDA will
 frequently, be deferred until Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SUNDAY NEXT, DEC. 21,
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS O
the last before the departure of the company to
PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS:
Mlle. ALVINA VALLERIA, Mme. EMILIE
A. L. LARY, Signor CAMPANINI, SI
ASSI, Signor R'NCIO, and Herr BEHRENS
FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
under the direction of Signor ARBITI.
Popular prices—from \$2 to 50 cents.

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Proprietor and Manager.—Mr. LESTER W
FOUR LAST NIGHTS AND LAST MATI
of the comedy-drama by Albert Lancaster, and

ESTELLE
with its
REMARKABLE SCENERY and COMPLETE
MR. WELLSACK begs to announce for early
season, Boulevard a standard com-edy of
OLD HEADS and YOUNG HEARTS
Which has been in preparation for some time
in its production in consequence of the
Mr. JOHN WELLSACK
That favorite artist, having re-overed his
make his first appearance this season in the ch
JESSE RURAL
in this most brilliant and popular of Mr. Be
works on
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The only Theatre under the management

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Every Night at S. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new
dy, AN

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You laugh all the while
Union-square Theatre, and was
somebody else the next night to
or her, laugh also. —*Spirit of the*

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MARINE OPEN TO TASTING. MUSIC A-
ND EVENING. The Hon. WM. M. EVAN-
ected to be present and deliver an address.
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SIX DAYS GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE RAC-
commencing Dec. 22-1-78, for the American

tional Championship Belt of the World.
 NICK MURPHY, of Haverstraw, N. Y.
 S. MERRITT, of Bridgeport, Conn.
 F. HART, of Boston, Mass.
 LANSING HOT SPRINGS, of Buffalo,
 HOWARD, of Glen Falls, N. Y.
 and 50 other leading long-distance pedestri-
 ated in this contest.
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 SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.
 50TH
 CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE BY
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 EVERY EVENING AT 8: SATURDAY MATINEE
 Reserved seats, (evening,) 50c, \$1, and \$2
 Reserved seats, (matinee,) 50c, and \$1.

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 LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
 Of Sullivan and Gilbert's own production
 E. M. S. PINAFLORE
 Presented by
 DOYLE CARTER LONDON OPERA COM
 MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock
 THE PIRATE OF PENZANCE.
 The new opera by Sullivan and Gilbert, is in
 preparation, and will shortly be produced.

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 H. HAVERLY,.....Proprietor and

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 EVERY EVENING until further notice, and at
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 Mr. Bartley Campbell comedy-drama
 "THE ALLEY SLAVE"
 which has been received nightly by
 CROWDED AUDIENCES
 WITH THUNDER OF APPLAUSE

HICKERING HALL. JOSE
 JOSEFFY CONCERTS.
 HIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 19, at 8
 Miss GERTRUDE FRANKLIN, Soprano
 MAX LIEBLING, Accompanist
 SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.30 o'clock

ONDAY EVENING, Dec 22, JOSE

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, MATINEE! JOSEPH
Admission, \$1. Seats, \$1.50, now at Chick
and Schubert's, No. 23 Union-square.

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THIRD WEEK.
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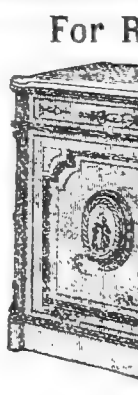
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CURRENT LITERATURE

SOCIETY SATIRES.

She walketh up and down the marriage mart
 And swells with triumph as her wars depart;
 She tries of wit, and of her husband's love,
 She has a smile for him who owes broad lands,
 And wears her noddling plaques with rare effect
 In pastoral poverty with a velvet seat.
 She tries of wit, and of her husband's love,
 That social science, whose balance does not fall;
 So much for wealth, so much for noble blood,
 She tries of wit, and of her husband's love,
 Her daughters, too, well tutored by her art,
 All prevaricate in her name false part;
 One weakly passes her for a more noble fate,
 One loving still with resistance is too late.
 Thus are her victims to the altar led,
 With shining robes and flowers upon the head.
 They kneel and hold their hands in prayer, and bow,
 And fancy heaven will bless what earth allows,
 And sell their pebbles to Mammon with a smile.
 While Meaphistopheles approves the rite,
 And the priest says Amen.

Chambers's Journal.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

Only a bank of weeds, of stumps weeds,
Of sweet wild thyme and ivy, scented broom,
Of tangled grass, and slender wind-blown reeds,
Of brown notched ferns and tall spiked foxgloves
Blooms
And yet a world of love lies buried there,
Low-twitting birds, soft scents, and colors fair,
Blooms
Only a narrow mound, a long, low mound,
Snow-covered, heathy ivy, leeward sky,
Only by moon or mist, or rain, or dew,
Through bare, brown trees the night-winds moan
and sigh,
And yet a world of love lies buried there,
Fusion and peace, bright hopes, and death despair,
O golden bank, where sunbeams glint and play,
Bloom out in fragrance with a hundred flowers!
O narrow mound, keep till the judgment-day
The manifold secrets of these hearts of ours!
For near this rich and lovely earth we lie,
For near His brightness both alike are shade.

A CHARADE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

BY JAMES PATN.

I—THE SMALL END OF THE WEDGE.

Proverbs, like people, are sometimes so familiar that they only excite contempt. The

one connected with the small end of a wedge "which, from its 'constant appearance upon platforms in connection with the British lion," used to form a subject of mirth with dear Charles Dickens, and I confess (until lately) with me also. I had heard of it so many times, always spoken of in tones of warning, and yet seen no sort of harm result from its application, that I did not believe it, even as a metaphor. It had become a mere vague and shadowy menace, like "the beast" in Revelations, only, of course, smaller. It was always used when in England adopted any improvement in our affairs beyond the United States—such as sherry cobbles, for example, or molasses. It was the first step toward "Americanizing our institutions"—and all the rest of it. Now, I have been much the worse for sherry cobbles, (and very seldom the worse,) and I believe molasses to have been the first step (although rather a slippery one) to my enfranchisement from cobs. The Reform bill, vote by ballot, table ice, Nipani pepper, and arbitration have all been "small ends of the wedge" in their time, as doubtless at an earlier period of the world's history were clothes, combs, cooked food, and sobriety. I had known no harm come of these things, and I ridiculed those who thought that harm would come of them, where friends are few and faintest, where thickest are the most numerous.

Thou knowest whose foot is firmest, thou knowest whose battle-cry is loudest.

Far, far beyond the foremost, rings clearest through the sky.

Here the voice of Baba, alarmed by Jenny's unwelcome exclamation of tone, began to ring out pretty clearly, as it did in illustration. The speaker, who had at first been all for *Lampeto*, to whom have veered round to *Thalestris* (as a female substitute for *Herod, King of the Jews*), had now veered round to *Thalestris* again.

It is not well to tantalize me. See here, upon my word, the Scythian's brand fell moons ago, and the world's best but now.

Alas! distinctions not always are those blue eyes so tame.

When will war-note waken the slumber of their hands?

And, not always thus, too, with supplanting hands.

Why, when Albanian comest, the waster of our lands, Who of their chested chieftains, who of their mailed men,

Has seen this right arm raised to strike, and sought his home again?"

Here Grace raised her right hand, which, with a very ready weapon in it, might possibly have been a sword, and she again caught the general's nod of applause. Everybody said that "they had no idea it was in her" to express herself so forcibly and look so fierce, except Uncle John. "I have seen her," said Grace, "and she has not having a temper of their own," which happily was drowned in plaudits. But now it was the turn of the other speaker, again, and again, and again, while very successful in reducing Baba to silence with a terrific shaking of her spear:

"Now, I tell you, I am a mortal, loving, dancing, and wine-whispering to me after dinner one evening," Papa, let us have charades," and my brother the lawyer, who overheard her, remarked, "Take care what you are about, Tim; charades are the small end of the wedge." I said, "Well, we'll see about it, darling," to the one, and "Why not, Jack," to the other.

"Well, I'll tell you 'why not,' said Jack, who didn't look like a Jack at all—only we have always called each other by our borish names—being bald and fat, and also Recorder of Maryborough," and if you are wise, you'll listen to my advice. Charades are not bad in themselves, except for their stupidity; but if by some unlucky accident, they chance to succeed, they are as certain as D. T. is the end of drinking to be followed by private theatricals."

"Oh, nothing would induce me," said I with confidence, "to have my house turned upside down by the performance of private theatricals."

"You are a mortal, loving, dancing, and wine-whispering to me after dinner one evening," was Jack's oracular reply, delivered in the fervent tone with which he addressed prisoners in the dock. "Once convicted of weakness in allowing them to act charades, you will be bound by your wife and daughters into the vortex of the amateur drama, and—!" Here Jack's mouth was stopped by a pink plump hand, about an inch long, which belonged to our baby, and had been dexterously applied to the offending mouth by his favorite sister, Grace. So he picked him up and cast him into her uncle's arms, and then, with a look of stern solemnity, as of a fireman who sees at once the point where a conflagration is making head, and turns the hose on. In a twinkling, clutch, clutch, and the baby was gone, and the uncle fatherless; his judicial lips closed at once; his eyes

[illegible][illegible]

that my own daughters and Rose Symonds (who had a magnificent figure, and would look the heroine to perfection,) should see what they were doing. I was not to be so strictly as it were, within the home circle. The whole thing, put in that light, seemed a very good thing, and I was glad to see Tom, who frequented the theatres a good deal, to ask him to help us. I also thought it right to ask my father, who was a very good father, the girls' only unmarried uncle, and having a pretty penny of his own what we had in mind.

"Dear uncle," was Tom's reply. "I'm your man for anything, from the Emperor of Morocco to the Second Robber; but I will make them see that I am not to be trifled with."

I thought his note flippant, considering that the play had been forwarded to him, and had no Emperor of Morocco or robbers in it at all; but I was willing to look over that in consideration of his services.

My brother's reply—which he wrote in pencil from the Bench of Justice—was even less satisfactory:

DEAR JIM: I wish you luck with your theatricals. Did I not tell you that that charade would be "the small end of the wedge"? I've got a fellow here who's been writing plays which began with adult language. It's the same story. Yours affectionately, JACK.

II. THE THICK END.

I don't deny that Jack's letter gave me an uncomfortable impression of having been, so to speak, taken in and done for by my friend. But I don't think I was the first time (nor the fiftieth) that the thing had happened, and it only remained for me to keep the damage within limits. In this there was, however, no question of being taken in, for the argument that "it was a pity so admirable a play should be witnessed by only a score of people, and those one's own relatives and belongings, who are spectators of no account" was not new. And yet, the larger the number of spectators the more extensive must needs be the preparations to receive them. Somehow or other, a hundred people had to be seated at all along with them literally inch by inch: for, if they all came, it seemed to me that there would me much less room for them than is usually allotted for the audience.

"Oh, the audience be!" cried Julia confidently. "If the expense does not alarm you. You would not wish them to have a stand-up supper, would you?"

keys, as I have made frigidly ever, was the same. The appellation of "the occasion" substituted for the word "not" by the word "might" in any risk (the word "might" in Tom assented to "The Derwent" actor or a procrustean people (the being asked the probable stand on the received into a joint.

"Now, it is the

"No," said simply, "certainly not: they will come here for an intellectual gratification. Give them tea and toast, and perhaps some coffee and ice."

"Tea and toast!" echoed Julia disdainfully. "I am really astonished at you, my dear James. We have always had some name for hospitality. They must have supper, of course. The question is, whether it should be only a stand-up one."

ly, like the Romans, as Jack would say," was my simple and classical reply.

Now, my dear James, this is a serious question, and I must answer it properly. "People think nothing of a stand-up supper, where everybody is reaching over everybody else's shoulder," [i.e., scrambling for legs of chicken and scraps of pie. My advice is, if you do give an entertainment of this kind, it should be a good one.]

"And I suppose it's only a question of chairs," said I. "Let them have chairs."

"Very good; then you consent to a sit-down supper?"

"Alas! I may here say at once that this was *not* the small end of the wedge," but the other end. That supper cost me \$70.

"I am sorry," said my friend, "of course!" continued my wife indifferently. "Supper without champagne would be an anomaly."

[illegible]

So the champagne was agreed upon. This time it was a bottle of vintage champagne—one. The proceedings in other respects were wholesome. The house was literally pulled to pieces. Doors were wrenched off their hinges, and furniture was thrown down from its normal place. The drawing-room, which was to be the theatre and auditorium, was wrecked; the seats were scattered about the room, and new seats were erected. The stage was put up by "skilled workmen," with their usual disregard for safety. A ladder was placed against the wall, smashed by a ladder. They also dawdled over their work to that extent that it got whistled in the neighborhood, among the people who had been invited to come. I was obliged to work on Sundays, and that my daughters played sacred airs on the harmonium to drown out the noise. I said, "I can't sing, I can't play church myself, and can't say." Indeed, I was very seldom in the house at all, for it had become unbearable. Anarchy reigned every where. I was told that I ought to have compelled to take my meal at the club.

But this was nothing to the rehearsals. These were the worst of all. I was obliged for our leading lady, had a temper of her own, and drove Tom, who was stage manager, quite frantic with it. She had professed herself to be a Quaker, and she was a Quaker, but I knew well knowing that she was to act the chief one, but it was found that this meant that she would make a habit of saying, "I wish to get all the good 'bliss' out of the

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and this piece of news, but I noticed a gleam of clarity, which came with me at the home which belongs to "a serious family." My eyes and mouth and threw up his semaphores; so it is possible that it is strong stronger than "Good gracious!" I am in a handsome cab, leaving a room behind me, the contents of which I recently got abroad in the office. I am reporting that young gentlemen to report that the illness of a favorite had thus upset me. It was not a catastrophe.

time for him went out of the ques-
 tions and daughters were engaged for
 three hours in writing and telegraph-
 ing. I was not permitted to have
 with all the care in the world, but that
 we one hundred and fifty would
 the next night, and very ap-
 propriate to the occasion, and
 something, especially in the notion of
 people coming down to our apart-
 ment in January to eat a cold supper. It
 was a very good idea, and I was
 though there was no representation.
 I told him it, however, nobody came,
 little impromptu jokes we had man-
 aged to make, and I was very glad
 at their ease were thrown away. My
 supper could have been thrown away,
 but I was not so sure of that. I
 had to do for the next fortnight,
 full havoc with my digestion. How-
 ever, with it some how, and Tom
 understood it *again* drew near; and on
 I had absolutely insisted that
 Cracker should have his or her
 made fools of heads round
 wife (who, like all women, will run
 and called me a "dear old fidget," but in
 I told me that he had placed copies of
 "I" in safe hands, and that if either
 of them should find a duplicate could
 be taken at an instant's notice. Of
 course, necessitated six more
 number of characters represented)
 to the entertainment, and increased
 to find that my wife and I were to
 doorway of the drawing-room to
 guests, for underneath that there was

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ly, Tom had thought of ascertaining performer's height in inches—and the tallest—was Miss Rose's stage name. "I was a little taller than she is," as it happened, had been Miss Kate's stage name as a child, but she had given good looks, so that we all hoped for a change. I was not disappointed. It was satisfactory in that respect. She arrived for one dress rehearsal, and was welcomed as an actress; indeed, I was so charmed by her proceedings, that I thought I would remember the old friendliness which the Canon. That I gave her a pass, at which I saw Tom enquire. I was told that she was not to be seen, as there was no time for anything but sleep, stage business. She was to sleep at home in town and return to Exeter day. She had really got up her head, and she was not to be seen. She had not so grand an appearance, but she had ten times her

ther, and of course he was the best
it struck me that my wife and
were a little stiff with her, which,
the great obligation we were under,
could bad taste, and therefore I men-
very bad. Curiously enough, when
of the use of the word "girl"
milder. But nothing made much
impression. At that time, my mind
oppolized with the drama and the in-
the drawing-room floor.

[illegible]

put the girls a little into the shade, plenty of praise for their own share; whole, we had all cause to ourselves. Everybody had said (after me) that if "The Deputy" was not put in, it would be a loss to the magazine if it was so it could not possibly be better than it had been under our

being more than told; but I am sure you are mistaken. The success of trifles gave me a temporary intermezzo, and I attended them more than I should have done. My only excuse is that I was about to go to a concert, a friend asked me to dine with me at the afterward to go to the play. I say it is on which you have set your asked Tom, as we were discussing

"I have got two stalls for the ere's a very pretty piece, they tell a there."

turning very pale. "The matter?" said I, thinking the disagreeing with him. "Don't think that play will please. I think we'd better go somewhere else." "And nonsense! It's a very proper play," Dudgeon told me he had taken his family to see it, and I am sure he is right enough."

as you please," replied Tom, with a shrug. "I shall," said I; and we went on to play enough—though certainly the wit of "The Deputy"; but the point about it was "cried at," as we say my soul and body "I was," said Tom; "that's Miss Kate Kemmerer." "That's all very like accidental coincidence," replied I, distinctly giving a nod of recognition to the words "accidental coincidence," which I had heard in "The Ravens." "I said I shall never be a Tom," said I; that poor girl's success at acting had indeed induced her to go upon the stage, and I said, "that must sink of his old friend—"

[illegible]

nd me; and, above all, know, or else I should the "small end of the of our private theatrical.

The great attraction of the peasantry," and no one to *vis generis*, quite different populations. They come of the nature of the Spaniards of the Irish. It is diffi- cult to see the same people can be loved and running over it. There must be a population which could in 1847 in cutting the life- whip made after this long, swelling at a little side to the thickness of a knotted rope, and knotted end, made a mix of a mixture of is fixed upon a strong, and the life of him at local history in 1847, at the attended in 1847, at the side, with these smack of these whips more noise than a gun- and when several smack of noise is so terrible that the opposite one and corresponding to the whips. They stood in all the pieces of dress and shirts and trousers and hanging down their backs and the head of the man of Gainsborough's no hats or head cover- is naked, but the right

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TALLEYRAND AND DE STAËL established himself in a rather convenient and elegant hotel in Paris, where M^{rs}. Grant, as *l'anglais* and friend, did the honors of his acquaintance were amused that shocked. "M. De says a lady, who was both his contemporary," *savait plaire*, et And the ladies believed they pleased were vexed and jealous beyond learn that he professed to find "pleasure in the society of so stupid a woman, and in the society of so simple and naïveté, as he termed it, of her nation." That she was "excessively, simpler," all were agreed, hunc *la plus belle bête* imaginable none She had the most lovely blue eyes, and golden hair; fair complexion and a finely formed figure. perfect as a model for painter or sculptor. With intelligence and wit, not only admired her; he was for her in love with her. M^{me}. De Staël lived in the society of the most generally, many probably like M. De but to laugh at her, and to collect the attacks for her, was his habit. But M^{me}. De Staël looked on her through an unworthy eye. She not comprehend how a spiritual being could be pleased, and of appreciating intellect like hers enslaved by a woman who had no beyond the pleasures of the reproaches he lectured him in her style, and came to an open con-

him! All which he bore meekly, rarely replying, but, in a half-sleepy way, smilingly listening to her vehement declamations. Once he said to her, "You are a great creature, you could make a man of the best of us!" On another occasion, after having brought all her eloquence to bear on him in reproaches for neglect, she concluded, "Alors, adieu!" "Venez plus," *"Monsieur, Madam,"* he answered, *"je vous aime toujours."* "Ah, you, you," she said, "you are a great creature!" He then suddenly exclaimed, "Vous m'aimez, vous m'aimez, vous m'aimez!" and with two sous fondans dans sa poche, *"Madame, adieu!"* "Je crois que vous savez mieux, Madame," he replied, opening his eyes and looking smilingly at her.

DURING THE COMMUNE—Fighting was going on at Clamart and Meudon. Gen. Daval, having been made prisoner by Gen. Vinay, was shot dead. The flaming rage with which the fighting was carried on is indescribable. The combatants, one of the regular Army and *federal*, had met at a bath establishment on the Avenue Neuilly. They began fighting, until by successive attacks made on one another, they reached the roof of the house. When both there, they threw away their rifles and began a hand-to-hand struggle, each trying to free himself from the grasp of his enemy in order to make his escape. Seeing this, the *federal* drew a knife from his pocket, and as he was going to stab him the trooper laid flat on the roof, and by a rapid movement got hold of one of his enemy's legs, and both fell on the pavement, a height of 25 yards. Neither of them was killed, but the trooper had his face besmeared with blood, and he was able to get up on the trooper's body, had the best of it, and killed him by stabbing him in the head. One of the most terrible scenes of the Commune presented in the city itself, destruction and death raging in some of its quarters. Intersected by barricades, while cannonade was leveling to

same time its handsome boulevard crowded with people, and the night air was so warm that nothing was going on. The theatres were open. Light-hearted people were being laughing and there, I can enjoy our lives here! The café owners ordered to be shut at midnight; useless precaution—you could see the light through the interstices of the shutters. The night was warm, the smoking, playing, and drinking, while the cannon was roaring in the distance, the militia-leaders were laughing merrily, and the musketry was cracking with impunity. The night was all: after spending part of the night in the arms of infancy, it was considered a good joke to go to bed. The weather being fine, due to the Arc de Triomphe, to see how the National was "progressing." The troops of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th

THE SPIDER.—With that sense of touch praised by him of Twickenham as so "exquisitely keen," and with each foot firm set on the radius or spoke of her web, *Epeira* waits for the coming fly. Soon the insect comes. A vibration passes along the cords from the sticky circumference where *Musca* is entangled in extreme perplexity of mind. At once *Epeira* is on the alert. Seizing several radiating threads, she sharply jerks them; and if the subsequent struggles of the captured one will win her the prize she craves, she has but to draw the threads across the web toward the outside edge, seize the prey in her jaws, and instill her potent venom. Thereafter she will inclose her victim in a

sicken shroud, and dispose of him in some quiet corner, whether in due time she may retire to feast upon the juices and fluids of his frame, or whether she may be obliged to devour him, as the great Epeira, and indeed all Arachnids, depend on their sense of touch for information regarding the outside of their prey, and for nothing the stinging power of those insignificant eye-specks scattered over the back of his head and chest, but we may readily conceive that the spider, by means of her palps, not only by in the palpi or feelers of the mouth, but in the legs as well, and which responds to every vibration, will very fully supply to the spider the sense of touch, and thus be enabled to find out organs of higher existence. Not a movement appears to be made by the ordinary Arachnid without the accompanying work of spinning a web, and it is not to be supposed that she can quickly and deftly too, but ever accompanied by the thread which she runs spins. A web, however, is not spun by the spider, but not much in vogue in Arachnid society, would be formed by aid of the thread, the one extremity of which is secured at home, and the other end is continually being drawn out by the strands of the spinneret. Along this thread the return journey is made. From a belicht strand, the spider descends to the lower well-nigh invisible strand, and up this thread she clambers with agility when danger looms or necessity drives. This does the Arachnid in the same manner as the spider does, and it is perhaps hard to conceive of any exactly similar mode of progression in the animal world. Imagine an antelope, in the process of, on his knees or pleasure bent, by means of close lines. Or think of the announcement made by a polite attendant that Mme. Teregenia's "line" will be at the door, and the lady, with a "line" by the waist, exclaims, "What a line!" "Mme. Epeira catches the stage the way." It would be said that the lady's "line" had got entangled in the wheels of the stage, and she was obliged and that the owner would oblige by speedily attending to its due arrangement.—*Elgrava.*

MRS. BRASSETY AND HER REVOLVER.—Next morning we made an early start, and traveled for seven hours and a half straight on, only stopping a little while every now and then, when it became absolutely necessary for us to rest. The pleasantest halt was at Jeba, where we ate our luncheon in a grove of olive trees. Just after that we passed a most beautiful cavern, the entrance of the rock, and supported by pillars, the floor of it was covered with tapestry. I might say that the pillars, roof, walls, every inch of it, were hidden and made green by the delicate, close growing ferns. Farly to look at this cavern, and I was almost tempted to go in, but I and I had lingered behind the rest of the party. We noticed that a large number of people were passing by, and I saw that those of our party who were in front; but no sooner had they done so than it became evident that some sort of ceremony had begun. I saw that the people were all armed, and I had his revolver out, and it seemed high time, for one of the strangers was holding his revolver in his hand, and waving it about. Other men too, were galloping up, and it really looked rather formidable. We immediately pulled out our revolvers and stood as quickly as possible in the best position we could. Some of our muleteers and servants were hurrying

monometallism, henceforth, was universal even in Asia. The change from a double to a single standard in Asia was rendered possible by the sudden depreciation of gold consequent upon Alexander's dispersion of the hoarded gold of the Kings of Persia.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 21, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
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The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
The Weekly Times, per annum, 2 00
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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1253 Broadway.
The Times at New-York—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times in London at No. 419 Strand.
W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal-Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-west to north-east winds, colder, cloudy weather, with probability, snow or rain, and rising barometer.

LEGAL TENDERS OR TREASURY NOTES

Two movements are now on foot to reduce the legal-tender notes of the United States to the condition of Treasury notes. These are, first, the suit now pending in the Supreme Court, on appeal from the court in this district, to test the constitutionality of the legal-tender notes reissued since Jan. 1, 1879, and, second, the resolution of Mr. BAYARD in the Senate declaring that the notes shall, after its passage, no longer be legal tender in payment of any debts except those due to the United States. The first of these movements has acquired greater importance than the friends of Government paper money were at first willing to allow to it. It originated in a proposition of the Hon. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, one of the most intelligent and determined opponents of the legal-tender currency, to Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, its equally zealous advocate, to secure a decision of the Supreme Court on the power of Congress in the premises. Mr. CHITTENDEN was convinced that the decision of the court would be adverse to the constitutionality of the reissues of the notes, and would thus set the question absolutely at rest. Gen. BUTLER was quite as confident that the decision would be in favor of the notes, and that their opponents would thus be deprived of one of the most effective arguments against them. The case was regarded with some indifference at first, because the country was content with the successful establishment of specie redemption, and because the impression was made that the case was what is called a "moot" one, made up simply to elicit an opinion, and would be disregarded by the courts. But the case is in reality a perfectly legitimate one, involving the direct property interests of the parties to it, which will be affected by the decision of an important constitutional question. That question cannot now be regarded by any one with indifference. It has been called to the attention of Congress by the President and by the Secretary of the Treasury. It has been taken up by the most experienced and the ablest bankers and merchants, not only of this City, but of others. It has been urged upon both political parties by the leading journals of the country. It has become, since the late elections, by all odds the most urgent question before the country, and it would hardly be exaggerated to say that it is the only question of very pressing importance now demanding public consideration. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the suit will be brought up for argument and decision at the earliest possible date.

But the duty of Congress would be equally plain should the decision of the court be for or against the legal-tender notes, or in the absence of any such decision, and it is the apprehension of this fact which gives to Mr. BAYARD's course the stamp of genuine statesmanship. Mr. BAYARD's proposition is an attempt to formulate a principle on which his party can be induced to unite, and which would bring it as nearly as possible to a perfectly sound position in regard to the currency. The effect of its passage by Congress, as well as that of a decision of the Supreme Court against the reissue of the greenbacks, would be, as we have said, to reduce these notes to the condition of Treasury notes. This would be a decided step in advance, though its principal value would lie in the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that the notes would then be gradually withdrawn. They would, at any rate, cease to be money in the legal sense of the term. They could not be

used to pay debts except to the Government, without the consent of the creditor, and they would inevitably have precisely the value which the arrangements for redeeming them in gold should give them. They could have no fictitious value. Every one would understand that they were only promises to pay, and their depreciation, should they suffer any, could not cause any one to suffer loss against which it would not be possible to guard.

At present the chief functions of the greenbacks depend upon their legal-tender quality. It is due to that that they form part of the legal reserve of the banks, that they may be used to redeem the notes of the banks when redemption is required, that they may be paid out by the Treasury for Government dues, and, finally, that they pass from hand to hand as an unquestioned medium of exchange. Should they be deprived of their legal-tender quality by Mr. BAYARD's resolution, they would probably still serve as a legal part of the bank reserves until they were paid out by the banks and returned to the Treasury. They would also be a proper medium for the redemption of bank-notes, should Congress so declare, and they would undoubtedly remain in use in all the ordinary transactions of exchange, so long as they continued to be redeemed on demand by the Treasury. Should they be deprived of their legal-tender quality by the decision of the Supreme Court, they would undoubtedly remain in circulation for an indefinite period, serving practically all the purposes which they now serve. The essential change in them would be that they would no longer be a compulsory and arbitrary element in the currency. If, by the mismanagement of the finances by Congress, and the failure to redeem them continually, or by providing for their redemption in depreciated silver, they should fall below par, the tendency would be to get rid of them. They would be sent to the Treasury for what they were worth, and not being legal tender for dues from the Government, they would tend to disappear, and this would be a very great advantage.

But it is idle to deny that either of the occurrences to which we have referred—an adverse opinion of the Supreme Court or the passage of Mr. BAYARD's resolution—would be but a partial and insufficient solution of the vexed problem of the currency, and would be valuable chiefly as leading to a solution more radical and permanent. That lies in the retirement and cancellation of the notes. In the present condition of the credit, resources, and requirements of the Government, there is no excuse for a loan by demand notes. When money can be had for the asking at 4 per cent. interest, the Government has no right to resort to a loan without interest in a form which tends to confuse the financial operations of its citizens. Owing to a happy combination of circumstances, we are now in a position to pay the demand notes, and to replace them in the currency by gold. By doing this, and making stringent provision for the steady convertibility of bank paper into gold, we should have a permanently sound and safe currency, answering all the legitimate needs of business, and exposing the people to none of the risks involved in Government paper. That is the course which must and will be adopted in the long run, and the sooner it is resorted to the better it will be.

ARE THE PEOPLE HONEST?

There is a serious question for the American people to answer. Is fraud to be reckoned henceforth among the political forces of the country? Are elections to be converted from a quiet and peaceful measurement of strength between opposing opinions to a fierce struggle for control between contending politicians? Shall the ballot cease to execute the freeman's will, and the predominance of parties depend upon skill in trickery and effrontery in using without scruple whatever pretext ingenuity can devise for securing power in spite of the majority? The question suggests two divergent ways for the course of this Republic. One leads through anarchy, violence, and dishonor to the ruin of free institutions; the other is in the direction of increasing strength and prosperity and a final vindication of man's ability to govern himself. We have confidence in the honesty of the people, and believe that, as a rule, the most ardent of partisans, in their sober moods, prefer honor and fair dealing to any ill-gotten success. If men who are intrusted with the execution of the laws prove false to the plainest principles on which the integrity of manhood suffrage depends, and do deeds that smirch the good name of American citizenship, we are confident that an appeal to the great popular tribunal which passes final judgment on the acts of public men will not result in a miscarriage of justice. All mere party considerations will sink into insignificance before the necessity of vindicating the foundation principle of our polity—the right of the majority to rule.

Our main reliance is on the honest instincts of the Northern people. There is a wide difference between the Electoral frauds, which are the main instrument by which the predominance of one political party has been secured and is maintained in the South, and the occasional offenses that startle and mortify us in the North. In the one section, fraud is already a political force, and the most effective in use, but it has sprung from an abnormal condition of things. It is the offspring of deep-seated prejudices, which warp the conscience of the people and deaden the sense of justice. The class which constitutes the minority has grown up with the conviction that it is its right to rule. Its members claim a hereditary superiority; they have an arrogance that was born in their blood and strengthened in their nurture. It can only be eradicated by the slow regenerating processes of death and of new birth under changing conditions. Deposited from power by the extension of political rights to the majority, they determined to regain their position as the ruling class, and justified any means that would promote that end; and in the struggle they have made the politics of their section "troubling with force and fraud." The execution of laws intended to defeat their infamous devices, and to prevent the consummation of the work of violence and treachery, has been denounced

as itself a fraud and an injustice, and one party in the North has shamelessly echoed the denunciation. It is an evil state of things, which only time can cure; but the lesson, and not work its way through the mass, and act as a regenerating force, must come from the sounder civilization of the North. If it becomes tainted and corrupted in its source, then is our hope gone for the ultimate purification of the diseased part of the body politic.

Political fraud in the North springs from no analogous condition, and there is no perverted philosophy that can frame a plea in justification. It can only spring from sheer dishonesty and moral recklessness, and these, we are sure, do not so pervade the ranks of the people as to make its success possible. It was only when the City of New-York was ruled by a band of public robbers that it was possible in this State to interfere with voting and tamper with returns to reverse the results of an election, and the people have long ago shown that they would not tolerate this impudent usurpation of their rights by unscrupulous manipulators. The latest experiment, in the State of Maine, is sure to meet with the unqualified condemnation of a people to whom honesty is more than party triumph. No flimsy plea of technical right will avail. Every man of sense knows that within the limits allowed for official discretion the aim should be to fulfill the purpose of the law, and not to defeat it. To use such a discretion, where it exists, to overturn the very results which the law was intended to secure, is an offense of double enormity, for it not only works a direct injustice, but it prostitutes the sacred agencies of the State to an infamous use. If fraud, "first triumphant" in the Pine-tree State, is successful in clutching the present object of its endeavor, it must inevitably be at the price of turning the conscience of the State against the perpetrators and against the party that benefits by their act. If such a performance shall fail to be visited with an overwhelming condemnation at next year's election, then, indeed, will those who are inclined to despair of the Republic have some reason to show for their gloomy forebodings.

POPE LEO'S TROUBLES.

A Pope who, if not "liberal," understands what liberal movements mean, has his own difficulties. Our readers have heard of the dispute between the Belgian Catholic Bishops and the Government in regard to education being made secular. It is almost precisely like the discussion going on in this country. The Belgian Government, though nominally Roman Catholic, desires to be unsectarian in all public matters. It has permitted in the prisons and public institutions all Protestants to have the services (wherever practicable) of clergymen of their own faith. In the public schools, it has aimed to maintain a similar impartiality. One of the customary Romanist catechisms represents LUTHER as a debauchee and CALVIN as dying of a loathsome disease. It could not be expected that Protestants could submit to this as a school text-book. There are also many numbers of "free-thinkers." These could not be reasonably required to have their children taught orthodox doctrines, whether Protestant or Catholic, at public expense. The natural course was the one adopted in this country—to favor neither party, but to make public education entirely secular, and to leave religious instruction to priests or individuals outside of the schools. But this reasonable method is much more difficult to follow in an old country than in a new. The family and individual instruction in religious truth in Continental Europe is very limited. Parents trust to the school or the priest for it. If not done there, it is likely to be neglected entirely.

Then, the Romanist is logically driven to bigotry in the matter. If "nulla salus extra ecclesiam" be the principle, every child educated outside of the Roman Church is lost. Secular education is "godless" and "atheistic." A Protestant, on the other hand, makes little account comparatively of the dogmatic instruction in a public school. He prefers the home teaching, or the influence of the Sunday-school. The Catholic Bishops of Belgium naturally opposed this liberal movement of the Government and great excitement ensued. Some of the Bishops attacked the Administration bitterly in public, and it appeared as if an open breach were threatening in a Catholic country between the Church and the authorities, just at the time, too, when the relations between the priesthood and the Government in the leading Catholic country were so strained on the like subject of secular education.

Pope LEO XIII. is no stupid and reactionary priest, who knows nothing, in the retirement of his closet, of the great currents of thought which are sweeping over the world. He is a gentleman of culture and liberal tone of opinion, who fully understands the drift of the day. He has no desire to precipitate a collision with the secular authority on a subject where almost all Europe will speedily be on the side of the Governments. He has accordingly, in a somewhat indirect manner, rebuked the too zealous Bishops, not for opposing secular education, but for criticising the Belgian authorities and for taking so decided a position against them. He evidently seeks to escape an open breach with the Ministry of Instruction, somewhat as the higher Romanist clergy here have avoided a like collision in Massachusetts.

The Bishops have not received the rebuke with the due humility. One prelate—the Bishop of Tournay—has expressed so decided a disagreement with the Holy Father, and in such terms, that he has been displaced. The new incumbent, however, on approaching the episcopal residence, found it locked, and was obliged to obtain an entrance by force, to the great scandal of the faithful. Another Bishop ventured to define the new and hitherto unassailable dogma of the Pope's "infallibility." He was, indeed, "infallible" in all that relates to the doctrines of the Church and such truths as Councils and the tradition of the Church had settled, but "in respect to persons and personal opinions, he was not infallible," but was like any other good man; a very remarkable whitening away of this famous dogma. What punishment will be visited upon this contumacious Bishop for such an interpretation of this great doctrine does not yet appear. The Pope, at all events,

has thus skillfully escaped a direct collision with the Belgian Government, and will, no doubt, partially yield to the modern current in favor of secular education.

Yet, in Belgium, France, and America, the Roman Catholic Church is always and everywhere, by the necessities of its position, opposed to a free secular education. The priests desire in this country, equally as in Europe, to gain control over public education; they do not sympathize with or approve our system of public schools, where religion is not taught. Could the priesthood in this City have the power which they have had in the old countries, every public school would become a church school and the young generation be brought up on the meagre science and philosophy which have belonged to Catholic education among Italian peasants. In one town in a New-England State—Waterbury, in Connecticut—they have so gained possession of one public school that an *ex Maria* is chanted every morning, and the priest has as much part as the teacher. Here in New-York, our compromise has worked well. The great acknowledgment of a divine power is made by a prayer which both Churches indorse, and a little indirect religious instruction is given by passages of Scripture, read "without note or comment." The Church in this City has been, like its present head, wise in its generation. It has been content with its rich endowments from the City, and has let popular education alone.

THE BUILDING MOVEMENT

At a recent meeting of the West Side Association, Mr. DWIGHT W. OLNEY, the President, introduced the question as to how the West Side shall be built up. Mr. H. J. CAMMANN claimed that all the buildings erected in this quarter of the City should be first class. At the same time, he thought that rents should be low, if owners wished to coax back those New-Yorkers who had established themselves in New-Jersey, Brooklyn, &c. Mr. CAMMANN went so far as to insist that no building less than four stories should be erected in this favored locality. Messrs. SIMON E. CURCH and WILFRED BRONSON followed the line of the question as to how the West Side shall be built up. Mr. H. J. CAMMANN claimed that all the buildings erected in this quarter of the City should be first class. At the same time, he thought that rents should be low, if owners wished to coax back those New-Yorkers who had established themselves in New-Jersey, Brooklyn, &c. 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The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:		Counter Rates	Selling Rates
London	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Paris	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Cable transfers		248 1/2	251 1/2
Commercial, 3 days		248 1/2	251 1/2
Commercial, 60 days		248 1/2	251 1/2
Spain	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Portugal	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Belgium	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Switzerland	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Sweden	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Norway	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Denmark	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Finland	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Holland	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Prussia	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Austria	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Italy	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Greece	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Russia	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Japan	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
China	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
India	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Java	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Siam	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Manila	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Peking	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Tientsin	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Shanghai	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Hankow	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Yokohama	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Kobe	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Osaka	30 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
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Austria	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Italy	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Greece	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Russia	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Japan	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
China	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
India	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Java	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Siam	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Manila	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Peking	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Tientsin	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Shanghai	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Hankow	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Yokohama	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Kobe	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Osaka	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2

The following were the bids for the various		Counter Rates	Selling Rates
London	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Paris	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Cable transfers		248 1/2	251 1/2
Commercial, 3 days		248 1/2	251 1/2
Commercial, 60 days		248 1/2	251 1/2
Spain	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Portugal	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Belgium	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Switzerland	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Sweden	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Norway	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Denmark	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Finland	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Holland	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2
Prussia	60 days sight	248 1/2	251 1/2

MAKING A MAP OF AFRICA

THE PORTUGUESE AND AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THEIR WORK FROM 1482 TO 1878—MAJOR SERPA PINTO'S TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES—HIS MEETING WITH STANLEY—THE WHITE RIVER HE FOUND IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

In some of the maps of the seventeenth century we find the regions of Equatorial Africa laid down with a detail which a few years ago could only excite derogatory reflections on the credulity or reckless inventiveness and disregard of truth displayed by the older geographers. When looking at the unheeded kingdoms, the unknown lakes, and unworned forms of rivers and mountain ranges marked down on the old maps, in regions where no white man was supposed to have ever penetrated, the only authority for which was presumed the misinterpreted recitals of savages or the lying accounts of Arab traders, it was gratifying to reflect that some of the most painstaking of modern map-makers, who put nothing in a map not authorized by well-accredited observations and measurements, though they have to leave half the sheet blank. When we examine the same maps now, in the light of the recent discoveries, they start quite a different train of reflections. The number, size, and position of the lakes, and the great, sweeping arc described by the course of the Congo are given with an accuracy which would little but the present-day explorer. Forgotten pioneers preceded Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley by more than three centuries, and the recital of their great travels has been a constant incentive to the more sagacious map reformers. Whence did the old cartographers derive their information? How were they able to ascertain the position of the unknown? The Abbé DuRoi, who published in recent numbers of *L'Espresso* a body of facts which have been ascertained and used by the present-day geographers, scholars, which go far to prove that the interior of the Dark Continent was beaten around by the Portuguese of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that the routes of the three famous trans-African travelers—that of Livingstone from Monrovia up the Valley of the Congo, Stanley from the coast of the Congo to Saint Paul de Loanda; that of Cameron across the continent from Cameroir to Benguela; and that of Stanley from Nyangara and Lake Nyanza to the Victoria Nile, and its mouth, were made known to the missionary brothers by converted negroes nearly 400 years ago; and that Portuguese missions and trading posts were established in the heart of the continent on the banks of the Zaire, and on the shores of the great lakes. Another traveler, who preceded Livingstone, the best of all, up the Valley of the Congo to the lacustrine region, was subsequently explored by them, the same by which the most thorough of the modern explorers have been enabled to have been achieved, that of the Portuguese, Serpa Pinto.

The pertinacity and vigorous enterprise with which the Portuguese explored their vast continent and explorations made them the foremost nation in the era of discovery. They never lost a clear advantage. They explored the western coast of Africa to the coast of Guinea, to the Cape of Good Hope, and then hopefully sped away to India and the Spice Islands. They explored the western coast of Africa to the coast of Guinea, to the Cape of Good Hope, and then hopefully sped away to India and the Spice Islands. They explored the western coast of Africa to the coast of Guinea, to the Cape of Good Hope, and then hopefully sped away to India and the Spice Islands.

Grave complaints have frequently been made against the Portuguese for the purpose of occupying the coast of Africa for the purpose of catching slaves, and that during their long sojourn there they have done nothing for the benefit of the continent. It is true that they have done nothing for the benefit of the continent. It is true that they have done nothing for the benefit of the continent. It is true that they have done nothing for the benefit of the continent.

When the Portuguese arrived in Congo, in 1482, Equatorial Africa was divided into three great kingdoms: the Congo, the Kongo, and the Kongo. The Congo was the largest and the most powerful. The Kongo was the second largest and the most powerful. The Kongo was the third largest and the most powerful.

Established on the middle course of the Zaire or Congo, the Portuguese had only to follow that river and along the shores of the lakes to arrive at the Victoria Nile. They followed the river, and along the shores of the lakes to arrive at the Victoria Nile. They followed the river, and along the shores of the lakes to arrive at the Victoria Nile.

A colony of Portuguese was living in Loanda, in 1561. On the eastern coast of the Portuguese, between 1520 and 1550, ascended the Zambezi, and then at Tete. The Emperor of Monomotapa made an alliance with the Portuguese. In 1559, at his request, the Jesuit Father Silveira, and his companion, a Portuguese, went to Loanda, and then at Tete. The Emperor of Monomotapa made an alliance with the Portuguese.

other Jesuit missionaries, who remained there until they were expelled by the intrigues of the Arabs to abandon the post in 1834. Missions were started in numerous localities all along the coast of the Congo, and the Portuguese added the Emperor of Monomotapa to their list of vassals. In 1585, the Portuguese added the Emperor of Monomotapa to their list of vassals. In 1585, the Portuguese added the Emperor of Monomotapa to their list of vassals.

After the transcontinental route from Congo to Mozambique, through the basins of the Zaire and Zambezi Rivers had long been known, a more direct road from the colony at Loanda to the lake region was sought along the course of the Congo. The Portuguese had been established in the regions of the Upper Congo as far inland as 5° of longitude from the coast. Such were Bengo Aquitamba on the Zambezi, and Bengo Aquitamba on the Zambezi, and Bengo Aquitamba on the Zambezi.

In 1815, two Portuguese returned to Loanda, having traversed Africa to Mozambique, and a complete and accurate map of the route was taken. In 1815, two Portuguese returned to Loanda, having traversed Africa to Mozambique, and a complete and accurate map of the route was taken.

Major Alexander Albert da Rocha Serpa Pinto, a Portuguese explorer, was born in 1840. He was a Portuguese explorer, and he was born in 1840. He was a Portuguese explorer, and he was born in 1840.

In this region Serpa Pinto made a discovery of gold. He discovered gold in the region of the Congo. He discovered gold in the region of the Congo. He discovered gold in the region of the Congo.

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before reaching the Victoria Falls. The banks of the river were very populous, except in the immediate neighborhood of the rapids. Miller was found in plenty. The names of the tribes, and the names of the rivers, were all noted. In many cases different from the denominations of Livingstone. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the names of the rivers, and the names of the tribes, were all noted.

The next day my walk was still along the picturesque road under the foot of Beauré Hill. There were many pilgrims on their way to Ste. Anne de Beauré; some were jogging along comfortably in carriages, others made a labor of their travel on foot. I suppose were the genuine penitents who mortified the flesh by a walk through a beautiful country on a bright October day. I, too, was a pilgrim to Ste. Anne, but I merited little grace for such a sacrifice as this excursion. Two gentlemen, who had been to Ste. Anne, were with me. They were both of them, and they were both of them.

Lower Canada is very evidently a Catholic country, for every road has its high black crosses, with Madonna's face in the center. The crosses are everywhere, and they are everywhere. The crosses are everywhere, and they are everywhere.

From the Victoria Falls Serpa Pinto still ascended the Victoria Nile, and he reached the Victoria Nile. He reached the Victoria Nile, and he reached the Victoria Nile. He reached the Victoria Nile, and he reached the Victoria Nile.

From here he passed over, by way of the headwaters of the Victoria Nile, to the Victoria Nile. He passed over the Victoria Nile, and he passed over the Victoria Nile. He passed over the Victoria Nile, and he passed over the Victoria Nile.

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A CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE

WALKING ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE.

THE JOURNEY TO LA BONNE STE. ANNE DE BEAUREP—AMONG THE PENITENTS—THE VIEWS ALONG THE RIVER—THE STORY OF THE SAINT AS TOLD BY A PRIEST.

The next day my walk was still along the picturesque road under the foot of Beauré Hill. There were many pilgrims on their way to Ste. Anne de Beauré; some were jogging along comfortably in carriages, others made a labor of their travel on foot. I suppose were the genuine penitents who mortified the flesh by a walk through a beautiful country on a bright October day. I, too, was a pilgrim to Ste. Anne, but I merited little grace for such a sacrifice as this excursion. Two gentlemen, who had been to Ste. Anne, were with me. They were both of them, and they were both of them.

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new church. We feared that these changes might be against the miraculous power of Ste. Anne, but that is not the case. The entire locality seems favored by her, and miracles are still being wrought. We saw many of the old ones, and we saw many of the old ones.

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prisoner was held in default of \$10,000 bail, for further examination. It is asserted he has swindled very many persons, who have felt too cheated at their losses to prosecute. He was, however, determined to push the prosecution. His case, with the hope of breaking up the business.

MISERIES IN RUSSIA.

DISCLOSURES FOR WHICH THE GOLOS WAS SUSPENDED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times gives the following summary of the article which caused the suspension of the *Goles*: "The diarist devotes his first entry on Sunday last to an outburst of complaint regarding the enormous rise in the price of all the necessities of life. It is especially the case of the bread, the price of which has risen to such a degree that it is now impossible for the masses to have even a morsel of bread. The masses have now to consume straw in their stoves, and even this fuel has risen in price from 60 kopeks to 1 ruble and 20 kopeks per pound. The cost of bread has risen in less than two years 75 per cent. The Russian people are now in a state of famine. The price of bread has risen to such a degree that it is now impossible for the masses to have even a morsel of bread. The masses have now to consume straw in their stoves, and even this fuel has risen in price from 60 kopeks to 1 ruble and 20 kopeks per pound. The cost of bread has risen in less than two years 75 per cent. The Russian people are now in a state of famine.

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CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

ROMAN AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The revivalist, the Rev. E. P. Hammond, is holding successful meetings in London, Canada.

The Rev. J. B. Brondel has been consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Victoria, B.C., and will arrive in Victoria on the 21st inst.

The Rev. J. A. Walker, Rector of St. Mary's, Montreal, 22 years, and a noted apostle of Russia, died recently.

The Rev. John Bedford, one of the ex-presidents of the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference, died recently in Manchester, aged 70.

The Rev. Walcott Collins, D.D., of Buffalo, N.Y., resigns his Presidency of the Episcopal Church of New York, and accepts a call to the Episcopal Church of New York, at a salary of \$5,000.

The Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, the oldest living missionary of the Free Will Baptist Church, died. He labored many years in India, and died in this country at an advanced age.

The Dean of Lichfield says that of the accommodation provided for the year in elementary day schools, some 2,252,000 of 3,942,000 sittings were provided by the Church of England.

The Rev. Robert G. Cather, LL.D., of London, who visited this country some years ago and lectured on systematic beneficence, is dead. He was a member of the Wesleyan Conference of Ireland. He was 58 years old.

The Rev. William Walker, who has just returned from his mission in the West Indies, is dead. He was a member of the Wesleyan Conference of Ireland. He was 58 years old.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT LOW PRICES!!!

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MADISON-AV.

FOR SALE—A fine extra wide north-west corner house, near Columbia College, with parlor, library, and dining-room on first floor. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

THE MALE ON EIGHTH, NEAR 53D-ST.

A large extra-wide house, in the order, lot 125 feet deep, can be purchased at a low price. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS, PLOTS, AND

centres fronting, view of river, and all the best of the city. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EASTERN BOULEVARD, JUST

from 73d-st., two lots. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—\$250 EACH

over 100 lots, New York City, for sale at a low price. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

FOR CHEAP LOTS ON ALL THE AVENUES

Broadway, Fifth, and all the other streets. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LOTS WEST 142D-ST. FOR SALE

Also for lots East 142d-st., lot 140 each. Low price, no better. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE

At low rates. T. G. VAN BRUNT, 205 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET

THE ONLY ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED
residence in the city, with all the modern
amenities. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

TO RENT—BROWNSTONE HOUSE ON STEEL

near Lexington-av. complete order. PAUL R.
TODD, No. 145 Broadway.

STORES, & CO., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 503 AND 505

Broadway, store basement and sub-basement. 50x
400. Modern, bright, room for printing and
other business. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

FOR RENT—PART OF STUDIO, GOOD LIGHT

Good location. Address: BUNSEN, Box 306
Times Express Office, No. 123 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS—FOR SALE—A TRACT
of 10,000 acres, on two miles of railroad, about equal
distance from New York and Philadelphia.

The land is of good quality, abounding in streams of
pure water, with waterfalls, affording the best
hunting and fishing, and adapted to those projects
paying best in our large markets, with easy access there-
to. To a capitalist for investment, or a person fond of
rural pursuits, or for the purpose of colonization, this
tract is an opportunity of a rare kind. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT—AT HYDE

Park, on the Hudson River, containing about 100
acres, including large mansion, and also a stone cottage,
with all the modern conveniences. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

A PRIME FLORIDA PLANTATION OF

100 acres for sale. 270 acres (more or less) of
land, with all the modern conveniences, and also a
large house, with all the modern conveniences. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

A BARGAIN, IF PROMPTLY APPLIED

to, a large tract of land, with all the modern
conveniences, and also a large house, with all the
modern conveniences. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FOR SMALL
residence, family, three or four unfurnished rooms
on second floor. Apply to
J. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 113 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line will leave Man-
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GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
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FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R.

Five Per Cent.

Forty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds.

PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

INTEREST APRIL 1 AND OCT. 1.

BONDS OF \$1,000 EACH, WITH REGISTRATION

PROVISION.

SECURED BY MORTGAGE OF MAIN LINE AND

BRANCHES IN IOWA.

SINKING FUND OF 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM

FOR REDEMPTION OF BONDS AT NOT EX-

CEEDING 105 AND INTEREST.

FOR SALE AT 98 1/2 AND INTEREST, BY

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

26 Nassau-st.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,

Corner Wall and Broad sts.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA

CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 PER CENT.

BONDS, SECURED BY MORTGAGE OF THE

RAILROAD, AND THE INDIANA CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

D. LANIER, TRUSTEE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

IN PURSUANCE OF THE ORDER OF THE

COURT, THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY

COMPANY, HAS BEEN ORDERED TO

REDEEM THE BONDS OF THE INDIANA

CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, AND TO

PAY THE INTEREST THEREON, AT THE

RATE OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

FROM THE DATE OF THE ORDER OF THE

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THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY

COMPANY, HAS BEEN ORDERED TO

REDEEM THE BONDS OF THE INDIANA

One of these emigrants has been cultivating, under a landlord, a piece of land containing 92 acres. The land is divided into 120 shares, 100 of the deed shows, and the colored man has been paying for the use of it in cotton \$140 a year. He has been obliged to furnish his landlord with overcharges on household supplies which the tenant was compelled to get on credit from the landlord. In North Carolina, a piece of 25 acres is called a "one-horse farm," and these emigrants say that in many cases a colored man has been obliged to cultivate five bags of cotton between 25 and 30 acres of land, and that he has to pay 450 pounds each, or about \$225, this amount being more than the land could be sold for. The colored man has to furnish his landlord with the ordinary necessities of food which the tenants are forced to procure of the landlord. For example, they are obliged to furnish the landlord with such things as corn, wheat, and such like. The result is that most of them are kept continually in debt.

The advantages of the route are summed up as follows: An ample water-supply, an open cut

hope of his recovery, and Hawley said: "Then I am going to make my will. Please get me a

of making a dividend, or when he might be called upon by the Assignees to do so.

ted in 1874. Again the Legislature was
bipartisan in both branches. William H.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 20.

Table with 3 columns: Security Name, Price, and Volume. Includes various stocks like A. T. & C. Co., Am. Sugar, and others.

THE WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the clearing-house on Saturday was a rather unimpressive exhibit.

The following shows the condition of the banks at the close of the week.

The foreign assets of the banks at the close of the week were \$1,844,650 in excess of legal requirements.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF PRODUCE.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Quantity, and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, and other grains.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

THE STOCK MARKET.

THE COMMERCE.

THE EXCHANGE.

THE COTTON MARKET.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

THE RICE MARKET.

THE OIL MARKET.

THE LUMBER MARKET.

THE IRON MARKET.

THE STEEL MARKET.

THE CEMENT MARKET.

THE BRICK MARKET.

THE GLASS MARKET.

THE PAPER MARKET.

THE TEXTILE MARKET.

THE FUR MARKET.

THE JEWELRY MARKET.

THE WATCH MARKET.

THE OPTIC MARKET.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

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[illegible]

14,	United States 6s. 1881 coupon	10
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10748

COMMERCIAL AF

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[illegible]

option line. Mess
leaving off at \$12

[illegible]

6 1/4, 7 1/4, to 8 cwt. W.	25c @ 88c; No. 2 Cal
114 Illinois Steam.	Comp meal—\$25 bolter

[illegible]

82c. Eye firm and scarce
unbolted. Mill feed. Shanty

PEPPER. Middling, \$20. Ship-
barley, 4,000 bushels. Grain
10 bushels; Corn, 181,000
bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels.
Dec. 22—The sales of
pepper amounted to 1,009 bxs. at
varying prices were sold at \$c.
@ 18c @ 73c.
Corn. Dec. 22.—Wheat firm: No.
corn steady at 40c @ 40½.
No. 2 soft Hominy at \$4.10 &
ad. shipments 710 ad.
Oil. Dec. 22.—Petroleum firm and
standard White
Whisky steady at \$1 09½.

MARKETS.

Cotton in fair demand;
Dec. 22.—Good Ordinary,
11½c; good, 11½c; middling,
11½c; gross, 28,526 bales;
stock, 1,224 bales. To France, 5,618
3,274 bales; coastwise, 5,209
bales; 27,720 bales.
Cotton quiet; Middling
Dec. Good Ordinary, 11½c @
bales; exports to Great Britan-
tonium, 1,100 bales; coast-
ward, 1,000 bales; stock, 65,965 bales.
Cotton quiet, nominal;
Dec. 11½c. Good Ordinary,
11½c; gross, 3,867 bales;
stock, 383 bales; coastwise, 573
bales, 38,844 bales.
Cotton quiet; Middling,
Dec. Good Ordinary, 11½c; net
sales, 10,432 bales; exports to
all ports, 1,800 bales; last even-
ing, 82 bales.
Cotton quiet; Middling 11½c.
Dec. Good Ordinary, 11½c; net
sales, 10,432 bales; exports to
all ports, 1,800 bales; last even-
ing, 82 bales.
Cotton quiet; Middling 11½c.
Dec. Good Ordinary, 11½c; net
sales, 10,432 bales; exports to
all ports, 1,800 bales; last even-
ing, 82 bales.

**TOILET REQUISITES THE
SITE AND THE EFFECT
REFRESHING.**
TOILET NECESSITY, AND
H CONTAINING A LARGE
OF THE EXTRACT THE ONLY
DYE.

SALVE.
of all things,
ment helps,
with your two lips.
But,—from
O, COMPLETE
ANCY GOODS DEALERS
RECEIPT OF PRICE.
CO., 18 MURRAY ST

**SALE BY
Y & CO.
& CO.
RIDLEY & SON,
& CO.
SONS & CO.**

**LIQUEUR WINES.
PAXARETTE.
FEDRICO NIMENEZ,
MO-CATEL,
MALUSEY,
&c. &c.
N DUNCAN'S SONS,**

FROM 2 30 TO 3 P. M.

... ..	78	Southwestern
... ..	85	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	87	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	88	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	89	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	90	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	91	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	92	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	93	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	94	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	95	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	96	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	97	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	98	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	99	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	100	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	101	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	102	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	103	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	104	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	105	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	106	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	107	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	108	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	109	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	110	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	111	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	112	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	113	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	114	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	115	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	116	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	117	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	118	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	119	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	120	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	121	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	122	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	123	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	124	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	125	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	126	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	127	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	128	Pa. & Pa.
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... ..	130	Pa. & Pa.
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... ..	191	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	192	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	193	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	194	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	195	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	196	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	197	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	198	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	199	Pa. & Pa.
... ..	200	Pa. & Pa.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	10½
United States 4s, 1891, coupon.....	106¼

[illegible]

City Gas, new.....	11
United Railroads of New Jersey*	15

Pennsylvania Railroad	5
Reading Railroad	5
Lehigh Valley Railroad	5
Catawissa Railroad preferred	4
Delaware & Potomac	4
Northern Pacific preferred	4
Western Central Railroad	3
Highly Navigable	3
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	3
Reading Central Railroad	3
Philadelphia and Erie	3
Lowell	2

The Directors of the Merchants' National Bank have declared a dividend of *Three & 1/2* cent, free of tax, payable on Jan. 2.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust have declared a dividend of *Four & 1/2* cent, free of tax, on the earnings of the six months, payable Jan. 2.

The Directors of the Merchants' Bank have declared a dividend of *Four & 1/2* cent, from the earnings of the six months, payable Jan. 2, free of tax.

The Directors of the Merchants' Bank have declared a dividend of *Three & 1/2* cent, free of tax, from the earnings of the six months, payable on Jan. 2.

The National Monthly Savings Bank has semi-annual dividend of *Eight & 1/2* cent, on and after Jan. 2, free of taxes.

The Directors of the Merchants' Bank have ordered interest to be paid, on Jan. 10, 1880, to depositors at the rate of *four & 1/2* cent, according to the sum deposited. Interest will be paid upon any balance of any account over *one & 1/2* cent.

The Union Dime Savings Institution has ordered the following rates of interest, to be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1880, on deposits of *one & 1/2* cent per annum on sums of \$5 to \$500, *four & 1/2* cent, on any excess over \$500 deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be interest from Jan. 1.

Winter Wheat: (fancy held at somewhat
equal to 1.700 bbla. No. 2. these at

[illegible]

246 tons, hence, with about 1,000 tons, 6d....FOUR LISBON—An Ita-

Butterfly Floor
No. 2, 100 lbs.
No. 3, the latter
No. 4, the latter
No. 5, the latter
No. 6, the latter
No. 7, the latter
No. 8, the latter
No. 9, the latter
No. 10, the latter
No. 11, the latter
No. 12, the latter
No. 13, the latter
No. 14, the latter
No. 15, the latter
No. 16, the latter
No. 17, the latter
No. 18, the latter
No. 19, the latter
No. 20, the latter
No. 21, the latter
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No. 26, the latter
No. 27, the latter
No. 28, the latter
No. 29, the latter
No. 30, the latter
No. 31, the latter
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No. 33, the latter
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No. 93, the latter
No. 94, the latter
No. 95, the latter
No. 96, the latter
No. 97, the latter
No. 98, the latter
No. 99, the latter
No. 100, the latter

quarters Grain, at
bark, hence, with
March. Bulk-moist arms,

[illegible]

cash: \$7 41 2/2 \$7 10,
unrv: \$7 70 2/2 \$7 72 1/2,
bouldora \$4 30: \$4 31

[illegible]

KUMMEL,
GLASTONBURY

CHATEAUEUSE,
 BENEDICTINE,
 CURACAO.
 EAU DE VIE DE
 DANTZIC,
 &c., &c.
 N DUNCAN'S SONS,
 Union-square.
 COGNACS,
 BEST YEARS,
 RARE QUALITIES.
 N DUNCAN'S SONS,
 Union-square.
 DRIES,
 FRENCH VEGETA-
 BLES,
 FRUITS AU JUICE.
 NOVELTIES,
 PIESERVEN,
 and Delicious
 N DUNCAN'S SONS,
 Union-square.
 F SECURING FINE AND
 LEAF
 PRESENTS.
 PURCHASING ELSEWHERE
 E. NO. 366 BROADWAY
 te the premises on the lot of
 rebuilding of the same. It
 offer one stock of
 ENTED PICTURES
 of Landscapes, Figure Pieces,
 al subjects; also, the well-
 PRES IN MAPS.
 Vienna Metallic Photograph-
 ic Paintings, at prices far
 thirty years will be a guarantee
 & C. KAUFMANN,
 AT near FRANKLIN-ST.
GOLD PENS.
 AND RUBBER PENCILS
 IN CASES.
 LANE, NEW-YORK.
 PRESENTS. AT MACY'S
 AT MACY'S
 AT MACY'S
 AND PENCILS AT MACY'S
 for want design AT MACY'S
 gentlemen, AT MACY'S
 AT MACY'S
 PRICES. 6TH-AV.
 NTS. - DIAMOND EAR-
 Rings, \$10 to \$4000. Studs, 66
 \$1000 to \$10000.

On the Stock Exchange, the week opened with an active speculation, and the transaction

attended with considerable excitement. The prices advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cent, but a pro-
lost. The lower range of quotations
impaled a strong tone to the
market, and led to a covering movement of
to $31\frac{1}{2}$ to $31\frac{3}{4}$ cent, ensued, in which the
stocks: Vanierite shares, and the
th-western stocks were most prominent.
There was a reaction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cent, but
ward the close the buying movement was
and the closing prices were as follows:
The shares were generally current in the firm
4. The advance on the day's transaction
the general list ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cent
and the market closed in a quiet and
it preferred.

W. C. Wickham, Vice-President of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, has been
of the company will on and after the
of January, 1880, upon their present
at the office of the company, in the City
of Baltimore, Md., and the same shall
that on said bonds will be stopped on the
of this. This notice is intended to cover all
of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and
Central Railroad Company, and those
company in lieu of $\frac{5}{8}$ cent bonds surrendered
of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and
the bonds, the company will give them the
of taking $\frac{5}{8}$ cent purchase money bonds
exchange for the common ones from $\$6$ to $\$6\frac{1}{2}$.
of to $\$5\frac{1}{2}$, and advanced to $\$7$; St. Paul
common fell off from $71\frac{1}{2}$ to $70\frac{1}{2}$, and rose to
98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Erie rose from $98\frac{1}{2}$ to $99\frac{1}{2}$, and
98 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to $100\frac{1}{2}$, and closed
100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Michigan Central rose from
90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $91\frac{1}{2}$, and closed at $91\frac{1}{2}$.
90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $91\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Southern rose
to $65\frac{1}{2}$, fell off to $64\frac{1}{2}$, and recovered
to $65\frac{1}{2}$; Erie rose from $39\frac{1}{2}$ to $40\frac{1}{2}$,
to $73\frac{1}{2}$, and advanced to $74\frac{1}{2}$; the preferred
to $33\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and closed at $6\frac{1}{2}$
to $73\frac{1}{2}$, fell off to $72\frac{1}{2}$, and recovered
to $73\frac{1}{2}$; the Hudson advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$
to $74\frac{1}{2}$, and reacted to $74\frac{1}{2}$; New Jersey

New-Jersey Canal.....	80½	77¼
Del. and Hudson Canal..	74¼	73½
Morris and Essex.....	101	100

Michigan Central	91½	89½
C. and N. Pac. and Minn.	91	84½
Union Central	93½	91½
C. C. and Ind.	78	78
C. and N. W.	73½	73½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	34	30
Union Pacific	74	69½
St. Louis and N. West	74½	70
St. Louis and S. W. pref.	74	70
Ohio and Erie	49½	30
M. L. and San F.	89	41
C. and N. W. Int. pref.	89	88½
Mo. C. and Texas	70½	70
St. Louis and S. W.	70	70
Louisville and Nashville	77½	84½
St. Louis and S. W. 1st pref.	84	84
Northern Pacific pref.	53½	53½
St. Louis and S. W.	88½	88½
A. and P. Telegraph	11½	39
Pacific Mail	35½	32½
Canadian Pacific	35	35
Sutro Tunnel	8½	30
St. Paul and N. E. pref.	87	87
Metropolitan Elevated	123	123
Reading and Ohio	67	67
Ches. and Ohio	67	60
Ches. and E.	67½	67
Central Ohio	73	73
Reading and Chat.	71	77½
Am. Dist. Tele. graph	79	79

Total sales 1,000,000.

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates	Settling Rates
London:		
90 days sight	2482	2480
Demand	2484½	2483½
Cable transfer	2485	2484
Commercial, 3 days	47	47
Paris francs:		
90 days sight	512½/522½	521½
Demand	518½/520	520
Cable transfer	521½	521½
Commercial, 3 days	115	115½
Berlin marks:		
90 days sight	520½/521½	521½
Demand	521½/521½	521½
Belgian francs:		
90 days sight	512½/521½	521½
Demand	518½/520	520
Reichmarks:		
90 days sight	94½/94½	94½
Demand	95½/95½	95½
Cable transfer	94½	94½
Commercial, 3 days	94	94½

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	bid.
United States 4s, 1880, registered	102½
United States 4s, 1880, coupon	102½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104

00	Gold & Curry.....	3-8	Silver King....
00	Grand Prize.....	11-32	Syndicate.....
00	Golden Terra.....	12	Silver Hill.....

00	Hack & Norcross	5	Tolson
00	Halliday	6	Tele. Rm.
00	Imperial	5-16	Union Council ..
00	Indiana	1	Mr. Nease
00	Jella Commission	1-4	Yellow Jacket ..
00	St. Louis divided.		
00	Money leaves an assessment of 50 cts.		
00	Washing one of 20 cents per share.		

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES

00	Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.—The fol-		
00	lowing closing prices at the Boston Stock		
00	Exchange:		
00	Water Power.....	104	Cats. and C.
00	Boston Loan.....	95.10	Pacific Coast ..
00	Atch. & Top. 74 118.....	111	Fuelbia & Arg.
00	Atch. & Top. 74 118.....	111	Calumet & Con.
00	Atch. & Top. 74 118.....	111	Copper Falls ..
00	Atch. & Top. 74 118.....	111	Dunlop Silver ..
00	Eastern Tel. Co.	107	Int'l. Harb. ...
00	Hartford & Erie	51 3/4	International ..
00	Atch. & Topoka R.R.	107	Quincy
00	Boston & Albany R.R.	106	Silver
00	Atch. & Topoka R.R.	107	Guinea
00	Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	126	Silver Islet ..
00	Chl. C. Bank & Mnn.	43	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT.

Dec. 22 1909. Interest January 1 and July 1
Secured by a first lien on the
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION

For sale by WINSLOW, LANIER,
 No. 26 N. La.
 J. S. KENNEDY & CO.
 No. 63 W. Madison

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD
Holders of the Kansas Pacific first mortgage bonds dated July 1, 1870, due July 1, 1890, and holders of the same Trust are invited to change the same and fund interest, or the principal thereof at par and accrued interest, or the value thereof at par, for the company's first mortgage bonds, which may be obtained from the company's offices, No. 80 Broadway, across the street from the Union Trust Company.

Information concerning either of the above mortgages will be furnished on application to the railway companies.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
BY SIDNEY DILLON, Cashier

20.82	tion; New-York steamer Mixed, 63c. 2
11.82	63 ¹ / ₄ c. 263 ¹ / ₄ c.; do., December option

[illegible]

ac., chiefly at	th.; 382 Michigan Sheep, 10
000 bushels	@ 80¢ cwt. Dillenbeck & De
bushels at	230 to 239 lb. 240 to 249 lb.

in a store
 21,000
 supply
 been
 Canada
 in light
 baubles,
 New York
 at the
 at the
 5,000
 400 bush-
 62. Mixed
 for Fred,
 or-wed, sales
 horse kick
 of grain
 a heavy ma-
 3,964 bushels
 21,200 bush-
 700 bushels.
 Decem-
 our previous
 to-day, with
 @ \$1.00, and
 of Purpentine
 antable quoted
 of Turpentine
 Spirits Tur-
 request;
 for
 for Standard
 in shipping
 . At Bal-
 a Carisettes
 on advan-
 on sight
 a request for
 @ \$1.50

to 104 lb., \$5 55	Oats lower, 36 1/2c, cash; 33
sold 104 Calves,	81c. Barley quiet and un-
5 Western Sheep.	\$1 10. Pork firmer at \$13

[illegible]

February. Rye quiet at
ged. Whisky steady at
asked, cash sales at

[illegible]

U.S. No 1,207 Broadway.

PLACES, LARGE AND SMALL, FOR
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.
 antique and modern design,
 furniture, carpets, etc. at
 S. CONOVER & Co.,
 Nos. 396 and 398 Canal.

SECTION.

SCHOOL.

YOUNG LADIES AND Children.
 M. KENDERGAST,
 101 FIFTH ST. FOR YOUNG B. S. S.
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th,
 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th,
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AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS OFFERING TO THE NATION
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1879.
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF
COLUMBIA.
COLUMBIA.
A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.
FOUNDED ON THE HISTORY OF AMERICA.
Poetry and Music
BY P. S. GILMORE.
The most gifted and popular of American sopranos,
MISS EMMA
T T T H H U U R R R R S S S S B B B B Y Y Y
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Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN
will deliver an appropriate address.

will read the poem "Columbia."
The entire net proceeds will be equally divided between the St. John's Guild and St. Vincent de Paul societies.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 60 cents extra.
Boxes, each seat \$1, which includes admission.
For sale at the Academy, music stores, and hotels.

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for the
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
BELT OF THE WORLD. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

MR. AUGUSTIN DAILY.

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AUGUSTIN DAILY'S new comedy of to-day 'AN
ARABIAN NIGHT.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND AT THE MATINEES.
CHRISTMAS DAY / SATURDAY / NEW YEAR'S DAY
at 2, at 2, at 2.
For the mid-week Matinee, TO-MORROW, DIVORCE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE NEW SPECTACLE.
E. G. GILMORE, Lessee and Manager

OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, EVENING.
JANUARY 20.
Boxes can be secured at Wheeler & Wilson's parlors
and Guild Rooms, No. 5 Great Jones-st.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE.

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An established success.
CLINTON HALL is now comedy,
THE STRAIGHTS.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THOMPSON-STREET FLATS.
THE HARBAGE FAMILY.

between
80th st.
51st st.

OPERA
HOUSE,
BROADWAY

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225

"The Villain Still Pursued Her."
THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. Seats secured.

STANDARD THEATRE, BROADWAY & 33D-ST
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
PRINCESS TOTO.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
BY THE SEAVIN COMBINATION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Adm. 10c. 25c. 50c.

HARRIGAN & HART. Comedy. Proprietors.
STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
 Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

FINE ARTS.

LLENX LIBRARY,
NO. 1 001 5TH-AV., 70TH AND 71ST STS.
The EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES will be open (free of charge) every week day in December, (excepting Christmas Day), from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On and after SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1880, it will be open on TUESDAY and FRIDAY in each week during the season, further notice.

The picture of "Blind Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to His Daughters," by MICHAEL MCKENNEY, presented to the Library by Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy, has been placed in the gallery.

* For tickets, without which no person will be admitted, apply by postal card to the Superintendent.

GEORGE H. MOORE, No. 1,001 5th-av.

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Music. The Foremost Writers in all departments of Mu-
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Send for circular.

MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
No. 1478 Broadway. SECOND TERM.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF
OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-square,
has declared a dividend, payable Jan. 19, 1880, to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, viz., at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on sums of \$5 and not exceeding \$500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on larger sums not exceeding \$3,000.

ANDREW WALKER, Secretary.
Dec. 11, 1878.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1878.

The following DIVIDEND for the current half-year
has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 15.

and FOUR per cent. on any excess over \$500.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE
JAN. 10 DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE
1ST. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

from duty every other day. All the departments will be closed at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Several leading tobacco manufacturers of New-York held a conference with Assistant Secretary French, of the Treasury Department, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day. The manufacturers protested against the proposed change in the manner of printing the revenue stamps on untaxed tobacco wraps. The Assistant Secretary promised to consult the wishes of the trade before making a change.

With reference to the proposed negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and Roumania, it was said that the Secretary of

has instructed Minister Kasson to take notice of the letter filed at the State Department by Mr. Simon Wolf in behalf of the American League Against the American Israelites protesting against any recognition of the Roumanian Government until it complies with the demands of the American League concerning not only civil but religious liberty to all its subjects. Minister Kasson is instructed to act in accordance with the request contained in this letter.

TARIFF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

MEASURES WHICH ARE NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Since Congress met, on Dec. 1, 32 bills providing for changes in the Tariff Laws have been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. These are being considered, during the recess, by the chairman and other members of the committee, and several of them will doubtless be reported to the House as soon as the new rules—which will have precedence over all other business—are disposed of. The following are some of the bills now before the committee:

House Resolution No. 148.—To amend the act imposing duties upon foreign imports, substituting a charge of six per cent ad valorem for the present duty of ten per cent, and to provide for the collection of duties on goods of art imported from foreign countries; also to amend the act imposing duties on goods of art imported from foreign countries, and reducing the same to one-half of the present rate.

House Resolution No. 151.—To amend the tariff schedule relating to iron ore.

House Resolution No. 157.—To provide title 38, as amended of the Revised statutes, to take effect under laws from the free list.

House Resolution No. 362.—To admit, duty free, for the consumption of persons, purchased in bulk, of the President on Nov. 7, 1907, to amend the statute in relation to the duties on cigars.

House Resolution No. 1,757.—To regulate commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Mexico and to provide for reciprocal navigation.

House Resolution No. 1,758.—To impose a duty on crude sugar.

House Resolution No. 1,774.—Regulating the transportation of raw materials in commerce between the United States and used in the construction and repair of vessels employed in the coastwise trade.

House Resolution No. 1,824.—To amend section 2,874, chapter 1, Act No. 3, Chapter of "duties on lawful deliveries."

House Resolution No. 42.—Amendment of the Customs Administration.

[illegible][illegible]

ABANDONED AT SEA—NARROW ESCAPE—P
THE CHIEF.

The British ship *Princess*, Capt. J. B. Cox, which arrived at Vancouver last yesterday, having board Capt. Hartle and the entire crew of the British bark *Sophia*, who were obliged to abandon that vessel in a sinking condition on the 5th last, in latitude 48° 50' and longitude 43°.

The *Princess* left Dunkirk on Nov. 20 and met with variable weather until the 5th. The afternoon of that day a gale was observed on the coast here, the stranger was several miles to the south-west of the ship, but as she appeared to be in distress, Capt. Cox headed directly for her. As he approached the other vessel, which proved to be the bark *Sophia*, the flag of Great Britain could be plainly seen flying from the mainmast.

The bark was lying low down in the water, and appeared to be in a sinking condition. When within a proper distance of the bark the ship hove to. The crew of the *Sophia* then abandoned her, and made a great deal of difficulty, owing to the heavy swell, on the crew, in getting the two anchor vessels and the cargo on board. The men were thoroughly exhausted from hard labor and exposure, but they soon began to recover from the effects of their fatigue. Nothing was saved but the bark's papers and instruments, and a few bags of clothing. At about sunset the yards of the *Princess* were hoisted up, and she soon got under way again. The sinking wreck, which was seen from the *Princess*, was not seen from the *Sophia*.

the waves dashed at her bows, and the heavy leeward boarder, who was leaning over the side, was hurled into the sea. The night coming on, the rapid descent of the vessel on her way with the renewed force on board, the Noplin sailed from the port for Queenstown, with a cargo of 200 tons, on the 23d, and after 12 days out she experienced favorable weather. A strong gale sprang up on the 2d, and soon increased into a hurricane from the south, which did a violent sea. The bark rolled heavily, although nearly all the canvas had been furlined. During the night the tremendous sea struck the vessel, and her seams to open lavily. The decks were completely soaked with water, and as soon as she had rolled overboard, the water poured in, and the crew were leaking. All hands went to the pumps, but the grain leaked up on with the water, and the pumps, and rendered them almost useless. Another heavy sea threw the bark almost on her beam ends, and caused her to roll overboard. The vessel was carried away the fore-bulwark, and the fore-peak became filled with grain. The vessel began to settle down in the water, and the deck was covered with water. She dashed over her bows, carrying away the fore-hatch and breaking the cuivater. The seams in the bark's sides continued to open, and the water increased until the following morning. Her bows were under water, and the vessel was sinking, and the prospects of saving her were very poor. The men worked hard during the day, but the leak gained on them steadily. The cold continued, increasing the night of the 4th, but increased again in force on the following morning. There was then five feet of water in the fore-hatch, and the crew were thoroughly exhausted after their attempts to pump it out. All hopes of saving the vessel were given up, and a heavy look-out was kept for the vessel. No sail bore in sight during the morning, but at 5 o'clock a bark was seen, and the vessel commenced sailing to the westward, and a signal of

distress was hoisted. The ship observed it, and rapidly bore down. The time was not lost by any delay by work and exposure, but the excitement of the rescue kept the men up until they reached the deck. The boat was then lowered, and the crew sank before the following morning. Her cargo consisted of 90,000 bushels of grain, the greater part of which had been sold and was on its way to New York valued at about \$100,000, and was insured. The lost bark was of 710 tons measurement, and was built at Quebec in 1870. She had a crew of 100 men, and her owners, The shipwrecked sailors will come up to the City of New York, to be taken care of by the British Consul. They will be taken to their homes at the expense of the British Government, or else berths will be found for them on vessels now in port.

THE PANAMA CANAL PROJECT.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—A committee has been appointed by the local Government to make preparations for the proper reception of M. De Lesseps and his party, due to Annapolis on the 20th inst. Lafayette, on Dec. 29. The American merchants in Panama have been omitted from a place on this committee, although they are the principal contributors to the funds which run the Government, and which in this case must pay the expenses of the fêtes. A banquet and a ball are proposed, the illuminations of the city, and a military display. Several engineers accompany M. De Lesseps, and will be employed in addition to the party now engaged in the direction of the work. Agents have very examinations of the formations along the proposed line. They are now making a map of a new pattern, by which it is proposed to pierce at different points which the canal will traverse to the depth of 100 feet, and to pierce the rock at several different stratifications encountered, the character, texture, hardness, &c. of the rock, in order to form as close an estimate as possible of the cost of the canal. M. De Lesseps will remain here two weeks, and will visit the United States by way of California.

100

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASKED BALL.
TO BE GIVEN THE
3TH JANUARY, 1880.
Under the auspices of
THE STUOCHOLDS OF THE ACADEMY OF M^U
SIC AND THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN:

1. J. Astor,	Chorus Ladies.
William Astor,	L. W. Jerome.
W. W. Astor,	E. M. Jones.
Commodore Baldwin	W. H. Locust.
C. C. Baldwin,	Col. Delancey Kana.
S. L. M. Barton,	W. H. Kane.
James A. Bayard, Jr.,	J. M. Kernochan.
N. M. Beckwith,	W. H. Ketchum.
Isaac Bell,	Francis C. Lawrence.
August Belmont,	W. H. Lester.
Perry Belmont,	J. A. Lovett.
A. Belmont, Jr.	Herman R. Le Roy.
James B. Lord,	J. J. Locust.
C. B. Berryman,	Maurice Livingston.
George B. Buelton,	W. H. Lyman.
Harri M. Bragm,	T. M. Magraw.
H. W. Brewster,	W. H. Morgan.
Benjamin H. Bristol,	L. H. Mahoney.
Frederic Bronson,	W. H. Marshall.
A. L. Brown,	Peter Mart.
George H. Brown,	W. H. May.
John L. Caldwell,	Thomas Newbold.
H. G. Chapman,	Herman (Leinora).
Edward Cooper,	W. H. Nichols.
Israel Cooper,	James V. Parer.
T. C. Coster,	W. H. Fox.
L. R. Cutting, Jr.,	A. Belmont Ford.
Gen. William Cutting,	W. H. Gibson.
Henry Coster,	Reverey Robinson.
W. R. Dwygno,	W. H. Rogers.
William Dorsheimer,	Columbus Iselin.

Henry Drauer.	William Remsen.
John H. Drauer,	P. H. Remsen.
Dr. Bacle Emmet,	C. A. Seward.
Herman Emmet,	Augustus Schermerhorn.
L. Roy Edgar,	Philip Schuyler,
H. S. Fearling,	E. T. Snelling,
C. G. Francklyn.	C. E. Strong,
Corning Hall.	W.

Eugene W. Goward,
 W. H. Gilman Jr.,
 J. J. Goodwin,
 W. A. Griswold,
 I. I. Griswold,
 C. C. Grimes,
 Capt. Gratio,
 W. W. Hamner,
 A. Vander Hamilton,
 Theodore A. Harvey,
 J. C. Heckerich,
 G. O. Howell,
 S. H. Howard,
 Gerald Hoyt.

Application for tickets to be made to the Committee
 of Arrangements, at the office of the Secretary of the
 Academy of Music daily from

HERMAN R. LEBOY
 Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
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 SAM MEKITT, Bridgeport.
 FRANK HART, of Boston.
 HARRY HOWARD, of Glen Cove.
 ALFRED PAN, of San Francisco.
 NICH. CHOWWILL, of California.
 and 60 other leading long-distance runners of the
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 ROBERT HUTCHINSON
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SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

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Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 25. Public Rehearsal.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. 7.30.

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Soloists—Miss EMMA THURBY, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Messrs. GEO. SIMPSON and FRANK REMBERTZ.
Admission to Public Rehearsal, 1c; reserved seats, 25c. extra; admission to Concert, 5c; reserved seats 50c. and \$1 extra. Tickets at the usual prices.

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Eight and positively last week of Mr. J. E. EMMET.

FRITZ IN IRELAND.
MATINEES CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY AT 2.
MONDAY, Dec. 28, the beginning of this season of the regular comedy company in Barry Campbell's new play of FAIRLY NEW.

Seats can be ordered by Bell telephone.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.
59TH-ST. and 8TH-AV.

Service THIS EVENING (Christmas Eve.) at 7.45 o'clock. Sermon by the Chaplain, ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. Music by a quartet.

Soprano, Miss Hattie Loveland.
 alto, Mrs. Loveland.

Basso, Mr. W. H. Chapman:
Organist, Mr. Wm. R. Thompson
Friends of the Hospital cordially invited.

CHICKERING HALL. JOSEFEY.
WEDNESDAY Matinee, Dec. 24, at 2.30.
Miss LETITIA L. FRITZCH Soprano
JOSEFEY CONCERT
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. SATURDAY Matinee
Admission \$1, seats \$1.50, none at Chickering Hall,
and Southwicks, No. 23 Union-square.

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THOMPSON-STREET FLATS.
THE HARBOUR FAREWELL
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MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. Seats secured.

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PRINCESS TOI.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1.30.

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BY THE SEATING COMBINATION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.

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 Instruments to rent, tuned, repaired. 103 E. 10th St.

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MISS H. AVERY, NO. 88 5TH-AV., FOUND
on Saturday, Dec. 20, a SUM of MONEY in the store of H. O'Neill & Co. She stated that she would give it to any one calling at her residence and proving property.
H. O'NEILL & CO.

PASS-BOOK NO. 43,901—ISSUED BY THE
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks. Finder
will confer favor by leaving it at bar.

PROPOSALS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
BRIDGE. OFFICE, No. 21 WATER-ST.
BROOKLYN, DEC. 23, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their Office, No. 21 Water-st, Brooklyn, until 12 M. of MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1879, for the manufacture and delivery of about 1,125,000 feet, board measure, of Southern yellow pine and about 270,000 feet, board measure, of white oak.

Specifications may be had upon application at the office of the Trustee

W. A. KOEBLING,

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY—At 3:30 P. M.—NATIONAL ANTHEM.
 UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FARCE. Matinée.
 WALLACK—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEADS.
 DALL'S THEATRE—AT 8 P. M.—THE NIGHT.
 PARK THEATRE—AT 8 P. M.—THE NIGHT.
 HAVENLY THEATRE—THE GALLY SLAVE. Matinée.
 NIBBLES GARDEN—H. M. S. PINEAPPLE. Matinée.
 NIBBLES GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL. Matinée.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRENGTH. Matinée.
 BROOKLYN THEATRE—AT 8 P. M.—THE NIGHT.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MILLIONAIRE GUARDS. Christmas.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY. Matinée.
 STANDARD THEATRE—PRINCE TOTA. Matinée.
 THE AQUARIUM—THE AQUARIUM. Matinée.
 NEW YORK CIRCUS—HAPPY DUFFY. Matinée.
 MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—WALKING-MATHE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES—Published daily, excepting the
 Sunday Edition, at \$12 00
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the
 Sunday Edition, 10 00
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, 2 00
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 00
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00
 Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second
 class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES—Up-town Office—No. 125 Broadway.
 THE TIMES—Down-town Office—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
 THE TIMES—In London, at No. 149 Strand,
 W. C., by Henry P. Gillis & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's
 No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates,
 for to-day, in this region, south-west, veering
 to cooler north-west winds, rising bar-
 ometre, partly cloudy weather, and occasional
 light rain or snow.

The official word of Washington began its
 holiday-making at noon yesterday, and no
 business will be transacted in any of the
 public offices after 12 o'clock on the days in-
 tervening between the complete holidays of
 Christmas and New Year's. This is probably
 carrying the holiday spirit a little too far.
 The members of the Stock Exchange held
 high jinks for two or three hours yesterday,
 and till the first week in January there will
 probably be a decided slackening of busi-
 ness. That is not likely to work serious
 detriment to anybody, and it is, perhaps, a
 pity that the Wall-street brokers do not
 indulge more frequently in a suspension of
 business. The dismal weather with
 which we are threatened ought to heighten
 by contrast the jollity of the day.
 Most people can be merry this year with a
 good conscience, and the unexampled pro-
 fuseness of holiday preparation indicates
 that they are resolved to be so. To one
 and all of our readers we wish that kind of
 enjoyment which leaves neither aching
 heads nor unpleasant recollections. Let
 them seek pleasure by being the cause of
 happiness to others.

It is to be hoped that the spirit which ani-
 mates the Christmas festival will assist Gov.
 GARCELON in giving the consideration which
 it deserves to the recommendation con-
 veyed in the calm and temperate remon-
 strance addressed to him by Mr. MOR-
 RILL. That recommendation is, simply,
 to use the power conferred on him by
 the Constitution of the State to
 demand the prompt opinion of
 the Supreme Court on the extraordinary
 step which he has seen fit to sanction of
 counting out, one-third of the Republican
 members of the Legislature who were
 elected on the face of the returns. As a
 partisan, Gov. GARCELON ought to be able
 to see that he has made himself respon-
 sible for a procedure which will give
 color to every charge of a tendency
 to resort to revolutionary methods which
 has been made against the Democracy, and
 that it is calculated to cloud their future
 prospects of success in every State of this
 Union. As a lover of his country's welfare,
 he ought to know that no more deadly blow
 could be struck at the permanency of
 free institutions than that which he
 and his coadjutors have agreed to deliver.
 When it becomes possible to set aside the
 results of a State election on the flimsiest tech-
 nicalities, we may be ruled by an oligarchy
 of tricksters or may seek refuge in some
 less contemptible form of despotism, but
 the people will certainly have ceased to
 govern themselves.

There is a fair probability that slavery
 may be abolished in Cuba before the end of
 the year. The Spanish Senate, yesterday,
 passed the bill for this purpose, as pro-
 posed by the late Ministry, and the Chamber
 of Deputies immediately took it up and re-
 ferred it to a special committee. The promp-
 tness with which this important measure
 has been put upon its passage in the Cortes
 will surprise and gratify the friends of hu-
 man liberty everywhere. Should the bill
 become a law, slavery will cease in Cuba
 Jan. 1, 1880, and gradual emancipation
 will begin with 1880, all slaves over the age
 of 55 years being at once set free. Cuba
 desires this boon, as, aside from humani-
 tarian considerations, the concessions
 granted to the colony as indemnification for
 the loss of slave property are considerable
 in value.

Five more survivors from the wreck of
 the *Borussia* have arrived at Liverpool, and,
 from the success of these men, who were en-
 tirely ignorant of seamanship, in keeping

aloft for five days and six nights, hopes
 may reasonably be entertained that the
 loss of life may turn out not to have
 been so great as was at first sup-
 posed. The sufferings of the last
 rescued boat's crew must have been
 terrible, and be the other survivors
 who they may, they must have suf-
 fered tenfold the agonies of death. So far
 the solitary gleam of heroism in the conduct
 of the officers and crew of the ill-fated
 steamer comes from the conduct of the
 Captain. Further details may show that
 the crew did not act like a cowardly rabble,
 and that the officers risked their lives in
 the attempt to enforce discipline. But the
 impression left by such information as we
 have is another disagreeable reminder of
 the utterly untrustworthy character of the
 men who drift into the forecastle of ocean-
 going steamers, as well as of the utter lack
 of capacity on the part of the officers to
 command the obedience of their men in
 the moment of danger.

Another shooting case was associated
 with the name of SCANNELL yesterday. It
 will be remembered that the shooting of
 FLORENCE SCANNELL, in 1868, became the
 occasion of a four years' pursuit of revenge
 by his brother, JOHN, and that when the
 latter had at last killed the alleged murder-
 er of FLORENCE, he escaped hanging by
 getting a jury, on his second trial, who
 judged him insane. A brief sojourn in a
 lunatic asylum was the extent of the pen-
 alty paid by JOHN SCANNELL for a crime
 whose premeditation was as clear as its
 cold-blooded deliberateness. A scion of
 the same house exhibited the homicidal
 proclivities of his family yesterday by
 shooting a man twice through the head in a
 drunken brawl. Singularly enough, the
 victim seems likely to survive. Should the
 younger SCANNELL be found, and a compas-
 ionate jury should send him to a lunatic
 asylum, it is to be hoped that he will be
 kept there. A family which has so pro-
 nounced a weakness for assassination ought
 to have its unruly members placed under
 permanent restraint.

CHRISTMAS CONTRASTS.

Faet is not only stranger than fiction, but
 more full of contradictions, and that stub-
 born and persistent fact called life, whether
 the life of plant or bird or beast or man, is
 a combination of forces, a fusion of ele-
 ments, which, of themselves and without
 the vital bond, are in perpetual warfare.
 That kind of life, which dwells in history
 and breathes and speaks and sings and
 prays and fasts and frolics in its great days,
 is full of these same contradictions and
 contrasts, and we find them among us and
 within us, whether we will or no. What a
 bundle of inconsistencies, what a paradox
 of incongruities, this inevitable and ex-
 acting and blessed old Christmas is! Who
 could have invented such a season, and
 who can resist it, now that it is here? So
 much reverence and so much frivolity, such
 devotion and such merrymaking, so much
 charity and so much self-indulgence—this
 tender recognition of the Holy Child and of
 the claims of all childhood in His name,
 and this reveling, and sometimes rioting,
 which childhood cannot safely share or
 even see! Part of the contradiction un-
 doubtedly comes from the mingling of old
 Pagan usages with the Christian religion,
 and it is well that the Christmas tree, with
 its genial lights and loving gifts, has sup-
 planted the Druid mistletoe and its bloody
 sacrifices of beasts and men.

But something of the paradox is in the
 festival itself, with its homage to a Child
 at once divine and human, and whose life
 was crowned by the cross. These are the
 great elements of tragedy, and so, too,
 there are features of comedy in its best
 sense in that Nativity. Tragedy purifies
 the heart by tempering terror with sym-
 pathy, and surely that Child was subjected
 to a terrible ordeal, and fear and pity went
 with Him from the cradle to the cross, and
 devotion has always read the promise of
 His pains and His victory in His manger
 and His visitants there. Of course, the an-
 cient habit of mind deepened the tragedy
 by adding to the threats of HEROD and
 the power of PILATE the wiles of Satan
 and the hosts of Hell. But better days
 for the Church brought out the mirthful
 aspects of the Nativity, and Christendom
 could afford to laugh at the devil and all
 his imps, as well as at HEROD and PILATE.
 The CHRIST was still the Holy Child, and
 there was pathos in his innocence and de-
 pendence. Yet the pathos went with a
 maudlin humor which laughed at difficulties
 so sure to be overcome, and made light of
 the devil himself as an ass as well as a
 knave, and as no sort of a match for that
 nursing Babe. So Christmas became
 very merry without ceasing to be de-
 vot, and it comes now with a strong
 stomach and stout lungs and cheery carols,
 and not without a gentle heart for child
 and man as well as for God.

What we are to do with the day in this
 peculiar modern life of ours, with its busi-
 ness and care and inquiry and doubt, is an
 important question which cannot, in all
 points, be satisfactorily answered. But the
 day is likely to take pretty good care of
 itself, and it is wisest to accept all its mean-
 ing and to use all of its power. We did not
 make it, and while we may abuse it, we
 cannot unmake it. It is cheering to believe
 that this age of ours has done its part to
 make Christmas more genial, humane, and
 wholesome, without loss of its sacredness.
 If PRUX II. has led the devotees of Rome to
 see what they regard as a higher prerogative
 of the Babe of the manger, and to bring
 the grandmother as well as the moth-
 er into the mysterious line, CHARLES
 DICKENS has brought the new humanism
 lovingly to that Nativity, and the Church
 has no hymn more tender in its mercy for
 suffering than his Christmas Carol. So, let
 us take what comes, and not doubt that
 the old blessing will abound, and the child-
 heart in us will meet the Child-heart on
 high, and rest with it in the eternal Father-
 hood there.

In both ways it is wise to keep Christmas,
 and care for body as well as soul. If we
 cannot take all that Pope LEO XIII. says of
 St. THOMAS, as teacher of divine philoso-
 phy, or all that TYNDALL says of the poten-
 cies of matter, we can have help from both
 at this genial season, and while not forget-
 ting that there is a spiritual power that
 passes our understanding, there are potencies
 in matter that need looking after and apply-
 ing in warmer clothing, better food, healthier
 homes, regulated appetites, steeper nerves.

and purer air and blood. It will be well for
 Christmas when less money is spent for toys
 and trinkets, and when kindly gifts carry
 health as well as love to God's children—
 rich as well as poor. TYNDALL as well as
 St. THOMAS can do us good. Tunnel the
 mountain at both ends, and the way from
 this side to the better land will be opened.

THE ORIGIN OF POLITICAL FRAUDS.

It is the natural impulse of all partisans
 to believe the party to which they are op-
 posed to be nearly, if not wholly, depraved,
 and beyond doubt a great number of Rep-
 ublicans are just now taking a sort of
 savage pleasure in the evidence which the
 Democrats are giving in Maine of their in-
 herent and irrepressible wickedness. And there
 is this excuse for this feeling: that the gen-
 eral tone of the Democratic Party is lower,
 and that offenses like that of Gov. GAR-
 CELON and his Council meet with less rep-
 reation in their party than would be
 likely to be the case in the Republican
 Party. But it is not an adequate explana-
 tion of the facts to suppose that such
 systematic, sustained, and elaborate rascality
 as theirs can be prompted by the mere
 desire for partisan triumph. There will
 always be more or less intrigue and trickery
 wherever parties exist; the ambition of
 leaders, and the narrowness and intensity
 of ordinary partisanship, acting upon minds
 of a low type, make this inevitable. But
 such motives are not sufficient to account
 for a scheme so ingeniously planned, in-
 volving so many agents, carried on for
 so many weeks, and exposing its au-
 thors to so much opprobrium. For this it
 requires a more direct and personal incen-
 tive, and it also requires a consciousness
 that the general opinion of the party im-
 mediately concerned has been reduced to so
 low a level that it will sustain such a plot.

The root of such frauds really lies in the
 patronage which is to a great extent the
 prize for which the active workers in all
 political parties in this country contend.
 Whether this patronage be that which is
 dispensed from Washington or from the
 State capitals, or that which exists in con-
 nection with the innumerable small elec-
 tive offices in counties and cities, it will
 be found that it creates in the great body
 of the men who give time and energy to
 the management of politics, a pecuniary
 interest in the result, and it is this
 pecuniary interest which induces them to
 commit, or connive with those who com-
 mit, frauds of various kinds. And it is
 their influence on their respective parties
 which bends the party opinion largely to
 their views. Taking the case in Maine
 as an example, if the knavery which is
 going on there did not promise ultimately
 to effect a change in a great multitude of
 offices; if it were, on the contrary, confined
 to the mere power of either party to control
 State legislation, we may be sure that the
 Governor and Council would not have even
 thought of the laborious plot that they
 have executed with such zeal and audacity.

It is inconceivable that the desire
 to embody any principles held by
 any political party in Maine in the
 laws of that State would have led a
 number of men of respectable reputation
 and decent intelligence to do what Gov.
 GARCELON and his advisers have done,
 apparently with no fear of the consequences
 to themselves or to their party. But
 because their nefarious scheme will
 primarily give them control of the State
 offices, and may throw the United
 States Senatorship, and even the Presi-
 dency, into the hands of the Demo-
 crats, and because these changes involve
 the distribution of a certain number of
 profitable places among the men who do
 the "work" of the Democratic Party, there
 is no hesitation. The perpetrators of the
 fraud know, in the first instance, that they
 will themselves profit by it, and then that
 there are sufficient active and influential
 politicians in the party who also see their
 gain in it, to prevent them from being con-
 demned by their own party in their own
 State, which is, on the whole, all that they
 care for.

Nor is it safe for Republicans to assume
 a position of absolute superiority in such
 matters. They have usually shown a
 keener sense of responsibility in regard to
 integrity in public position and fidelity
 to the spirit, as well as the letter,
 of the law than their opponents. But
 they permit mismanagement not less grossly
 unfair and dishonorable within their
 own party to a degree which, sooner
 or later, will break down the standard
 adopted in more conspicuous relations. It
 may seem like comparing large things with
 small, but there is a mischievous likeness
 between the tactics of the Maine Demo-
 cratic leaders and the disfranchisement
 within the party by which the Republican
 managers retain their power in more than
 one State, and notably in our own. And
 the motive which underlies the one is the
 same as that which underlies the other. It
 is the vulgar but powerful appetite for the
 spoils, mingled, as we have already indi-
 cated, with the ambition of some and the
 narrow spirit of party or cliques in others.
 It is this influence which more than all other
 causes combined, tends to demoralize our
 politics; to choke the growth of genuine
 political energy; to make of our political
 contests, whether between parties or within
 parties, a scramble for personal advantage.
 We plume ourselves on the elevating effect
 of free institutions, but there is little in the
 history of the intrigue of courts which can
 surpass in chicanery, scheming, and self-
 seeking that which we witness with com-
 placence indifference in our politics.

The facts to which we have called atten-
 tion can hardly fail to be recognized by
 most intelligent observers. They will be
 still more obvious if we take the
 trouble to picture to ourselves how im-
 possible they would be were our politics
 as free from the influence of patronage,
 as far as this is practicable. Even if we
 retained the unnecessarily numerous elec-
 tive offices which we now have, if the civil
 service of the country, State and Federal,
 so far as it is performed by appointed offi-
 cers, were not subject to change as a con-
 sequence of our frequent elections, the
 motive for the unscrupulous tactics
 which are now so often adopted would
 be very greatly weakened. If the men
 who seek office from the electors could
 not, directly or indirectly, influence an
 appointment, from a clerk in a municipal
 department to a Collector of Federal
 revenue, no such extreme greed, no such
 reckless disregard of justice, honor, and

decency as is now so common would be
 witnessed. A thorough reform of our
 civil service system is the only remedy
 which can cure these gross and scandalous
 evils.

HOW TO PREVENT VAGRANCY AMONG CHILDREN.

It is well known to our readers interested
 in educational reform, that we have excel-
 lent legislation in this State for enforcing
 education, but that it has not been exe-
 cuted. This City is a good instance of the neg-
 lect of the law. Every quarter of the
 Metropolis swarms with children who are
 not technically "truant," and therefore
 are untouched by the Truant Agents, but
 who are non-attendants at school, and so
 far as public schools are concerned, are un-
 affected by our expensive system of popular
 education. Our readers have only to look
 at the great numbers of little Italian boot-
 blacks and peddlers, the German children
 engaged in rag-picking and bone-gathering,
 the Irish-American newsboys, and the like,
 to be convinced how great a multitude of
 youth in New-York are practically outside
 of our public-school system. This is the
 more remarkable, as we have had in Boston
 an excellent instance of the working of
 the Compulsory Law. Boston has faithfully
 carried out for years this legislation, and
 the result has been all that the friends of
 the law could desire. The city is practi-
 cally freed from homeless and vagrant
 children. Some benevolent individuals
 undertook recently to found in Boston a
 charity similar to those here which have ac-
 complished so much good here—the Boys' and
 Girls' Lodging-houses—but discovered, to
 their amazement, after diligent inquiry,
 that there were no homeless children in the
 city of the kind for which these institutions
 were designed. The whole roving popula-
 tion of boys and girls are either schooled or
 forced into houses of detention. Vagrancy
 is rooted out from the very bottom. We
 have at hand no statistics of juvenile crime
 in Boston, but we have no doubt that the
 proportion to population is far less than in
 this City.

In this State, one great difficulty in ex-
 ecuting the law has been the want of proper
 places of detention. If truant or non-
 attendants were arrested in villages or small
 towns, there was no place to put them ex-
 cept the poor-house or the jail. The constab-
 les or officers executing the law have
 naturally felt a great reluctance to consign
 these roving children, who are not yet con-
 taminated to the society of thieves and
 paupers. Then, the larger towns dreaded
 the additional expense of founding another
 "insultation" of charity, so that finally the
 children were left untouched by the law.

We doubt if, on the whole, truant and non-
 attendants in our rural districts are forced
 to attend school any more than they were
 before the passage of the act. In this City,
 the former Superintendent and the major-
 ity of the Board of Education have only
 given the law a half-hearted support. They
 have contented themselves mainly with
 the appointment of Truant Agents, and the
 forcing into school of the runaway
 and truant children. This work, though
 useful, is not precisely what the law in-
 tended, and does but slightly touch the
 great evil in the City, of children's vag-
 rancy. The same difficulty has been expe-
 rienced here as in the rural districts. It
 seemed harsh and unwise to confine a mere-
 ly roving and restless child with petty
 criminals in the House of Refuge, or with
 legally vagrant children in the Juvenile
 Asylum or the Roman Catholic Protectory.
 There was no proper place of detention,
 unless the Board of Education would open
 one. This they have not thought fit to do.
 Fortunately for the City, the same thing has
 occurred as does with many of our charities,
 private energy and ingenuity have taken
 the place of public and official neg-
 lect. The various night and "half-time"
 schools of the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-
 houses, and of the Children's Aid Society
 have reached great numbers of the vagrant
 class of youth. Several thousands are thus
 schooled and brought under some degree of
 training. But there is still needed the ex-
 ecution of the law and the final breaking up
 of childish vagrancy.

Brooklyn has already led New-York in the
 matter of "model lodging-houses" for work-
 ing people. Our sister city seems to con-
 tain a few young men of capital and
 of brains, who care for something be-
 sides wealth, who are ready not only
 to work for public matters, but to "pay
 with their persons." That is they risk
 both money and reputation in philan-
 thropic and political reforms. Some
 of these persons, we suppose, have
 created a wise series of institutions in
 Brooklyn for making education universal.
 The truant agents are first sought after, then
 the non-attendants, by appointed officers.
 These children are then brought to the
 public schools; if they still absent them-
 selves, they are taken the next time to a
 kind of truant day-school, where only tru-
 ants attend. Here, if they run away two
 or three times, they are "warned," and then,
 if persistent, conducted to an asylum in the
 outskirts of the city—a "Truant Home"—
 where they are kept in arrest for several
 months or a year. None of these schools
 or places of detention are very ex-
 pensive, and, though Brooklyn is as
 much loaded with taxes as New-York,
 there has been, as yet, no complaint
 from tax-payers as to the increased ex-
 pense. Such institutions soon pay for them-
 selves in diminished crime and pauperism.
 Other cities in the State might imitate
 Brooklyn in this matter; and one "Truant
 Home" could serve for several counties,
 thus diminishing the expense on particular
 towns. New-York could easily arrange
 such places of detention. The interme-
 diate school is already supplied by the
 "Industrial Schools," now under the su-
 pervision of the board. Their officers
 could—as they often do now—send
 truant and vagrant children to these
 schools, without any additional expense to
 the board. Then, for the final place of
 detention, they could open a Truant Home
 on Randall's Island, for which the board
 could be empowered by special act to draw
 money from the Excise fund or the char-
 ity fund of the City. The next step would
 be, as we have often indicated, for the board
 (according to the present act) to "instruct"
 the Police to arrest all children engaged in
 work or play on the streets who did not
 have certificates with them of attendance
 on a night or half-time school. This would
 be the beginning of the reform so much

needed in New-York—the breaking up of
 children's vagrancy.

THE COMING EMPEROR.

There is a wide-spread conviction among
 some six or seven Democrats that if Gen.
 GRANT were to be elected President for the
 third time he would make himself Emperor,
 and transform the Government into a mili-
 tary despotism. This opinion was long ago
 expressed by the late Gen. BLAIR, who
 prophesied that if GRANT ever entered the
 White House he would never leave it. To
 be sure, he did leave it, but this time he
 will not repeat the mistake. There is
 no doubt that he is determined to over-
 throw the Republic, and there is reason to
 believe that the plans of this great con-
 spiracy for establishing the Empire are al-
 ready laid. It is so simple and easy for a
 President to make himself Emperor that it
 is inexplicable why Gen. GRANT did not
 perform the feat four years ago, instead of
 postponing it until his third Presidential
 term.

The plan devised by Gen. GRANT and his
 fellow-conspirators is substantially as fol-
 lows: On the fatal day fixed for the
 destruction of American liberty, he will
 send a company of Marines to the Capitol,
 who will drive out the Representatives and
 Senators at the point of the bayonet. As
 soon as this is done he will issue a proclama-
 tion announcing that the United States is
 to be henceforth an Empire, and that he
 will be crowned Emperor at precisely 3
 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Dr. NEWMAN.
 Thus, the Republic will be overthrown in
 the space of say twenty-five minutes, and
 the military despotism of Ulysses I. will be
 firmly established. Could anything be
 easier? And yet, there are scores of dull,
 obstinate people who insist that one man
 cannot enslave 40,000,000 against their
 will.

Of course, it will be necessary for the
 Emperor to take some steps to consolidate
 his power and protect the Empire from the
 opposition of its enemies. A few simple
 measures will be all that will be needed.
 New-York City will be occupied in force by
 an army of men from Governor's Island,
 who will plant a howitzer in Union-square
 and overawe the population. If there
 should be any resistance made by the reg-
 iments of the National Guard, they will be
 promptly requested to stand immediately in
 front of the howitzer, so that they can be
 moved down and terror can be struck to
 the hearts of rebellious sympathizers. A
 similar course will be pursued in the other
 cities, and it is estimated that with the
 force at the command of the Emperor, an
 average of fully five soldiers can be thrown
 into each city in the Union, with strict or-
 ders to tread it under their ten combined
 iron heels.

But it may be objected that Congress,
 after having been driven out of Washing-
 ton, will meet somewhere else, and will be
 recognized everywhere as the lawful Gov-
 ernment of the nation. The States will
 support Congress with their militia, and
 with as many volunteers as may be called
 for, and the reign of the Emperor will be
 ended by the march of a posse of police-
 men on the White House, who will arrest
 him and lock him up for trial.

Very probably Congress might adopt this
 course, but the Emperor would laugh in his
 scorn, and would laugh at the impotence of
 his foes. He would wait until Congress
 had assembled a force of, say some 50,
 000 men, and then he would quietly sur-
 round the hostile camp with two of his
 trusted conspirators, and put the entire
 50,000 men in irons. This would so crush
 the spirit of the nation that no more show
 of resistance would be made, and for the
 rest of his life the stern and gloomy tyrant
 would rule with merciless severity, and
 wring enormous taxes from his trembling
 forty millions of subjects.

Since it is thus manifest that it would be
 one of the easiest things in the world for
 an ambitious President to make himself
 Emperor, there can be no doubt that Gen.
 GRANT, if he is again elected President,
 will carry out the nefarious plan just re-
 vealed. But he will do more than this. If
 a President, with the aid of a dozen con-
 spirators, can impose his will on the people
 of the United States, why should he be sat-
 isfied with anything short of universal em-
 pire? Gen. GRANT would find it as easy to
 usurp the throne of Queen VICTORIA or
 of the German Emperor, as to make him-
 self Emperor of the United States. All he
 would have to do would be to proclaim him-
 self King of England and Emperor of Germany,
 and to send an army of fifteen men to Lon-
 don and another of equal strength to Berlin.

The Englishmen and the Germans would
 submit to the conqueror as readily as the
 Americans, and it is probable that within
 six months after establishing the Empire in
 this country, Gen. GRANT would succeed in
 bringing the entire civilized world, to say
 nothing of Africa and China, under his
 sceptre.

With this terrible danger confronting us,
 it is folly for intelligent men to oppose the
 election of Gen. GRANT on any trifling
 questions of policy. The man is plainly de-
 termined to become an Emperor, or else he
 would not have slept in the same bed with
 which DOM PEDRO slept when he visited
 Philadelphia, and it has been shown how
 readily he can carry out his plans if he is
 again placed in the White House. It is all
 very well to say that it is an insult to the
 American people to allege that one man can
 place his foot on the unwilling necks of
 40,000,000. At least six—and possibly
 seven—Democrats know that GRANT intends
 to wear an imperial crown, and if we are
 wise we will instantly bribe him with some
 nice office—such as that of Captain-General
 —to abandon his designs and spare our
 glorious Republic.

THE STATUES OF THE CITY.

A complaining orator has lately asked
 where are the statues which New-York should
 set up in honor of IRVING, HENDRICK HUPSON,
 and other men who are identified with the
 history and literature of New-York? LAFAYETTE'S
 effigy in bronze adorns Union-square, and
 in Central Park we have statues and busts of
 SCOTT, SHAKESPEARE, SCHILLER, GOETHE, and
 a promise of BURNS. And even the few
 pieces of statuary intended to do honor to
 native sons of the soil are not erected to the
 memory of New-Yorkers. DANIEL WAGNER,
 whose massive bronze coat-tails decorate con-
 spicuously the Western Drive, was a New-
 Englander, as also was FITZ-GREENE HALLECK,
 whose metallic smile irradiates the Esplanade.
 S. F. B. MORSE, another American whose statue
 stands in the Park, cannot be claimed for New-
 York, though he belongs to humanity. SEWARD,

our latest acquisition, so far as monumental art
 is concerned, was a son of this State, though
 not identified with this City. LINCOLN and
 WASHINGTON in Union-square, illustrate the
 American idea as well as the justice of the
 complaint of the orator, who says that we do
 not have in this City any of the monuments which

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ALMOST A RIOT IN BANGOR.

AN ATTEMPT TO REMOVE ARMS TO AUGUSTA FRUSTRATED.

GOV. CARCELON TRIES TO HAVE WAR MATERIAL SECRETLY CARRIED TO THE STATE CAPITAL—THE TRUCKS STOPPED BY AN EXCITED THROG—THE OFFICER IN CHARGE DECIDES TO TURN BACK IN ORDER TO Avert A RIOT.

BANGOR, Dec. 25.—Great excitement was created here to-day by reports of the intended removal of arms and ammunition from the State Arsenal to the depot for transportation to Augusta. About 5 o'clock this afternoon two trucks, loaded with arms and ammunition, were stopped on the Kenduskeag bridge by a crowd, which rapidly increased to a throng that filled the streets, declaring that the arms should never be carried out of the city. Mayor Brown demanded of the teamster the orders under which he was acting. No satisfactory answer was given at first, the man saying that Mr. Thayer, inspector of the Penobscot Exchange, had sent word for the teams to take the arms. A young man named French was then ushered through the throng. He said he was a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, and was moving the arms to Augusta, under orders from the Governor.

The excitement of the populace was greatly increased by this statement, and the crowd attempted to unharness the horses. The Mayor told Mr. French that he had not force enough to guarantee the safety of the arms if the attempt to remove them was persisted in while the people were excited. He said he would take no responsibility for the trouble that might ensue, and Mr. French decided that it was best to return the arms to the arsenal rather than incur the hazard of a riot, and the Mayor furnished a Police guard to protect them on their return.

The excitement was increased by the report that J. L. Smith, the treasurer, had furnished for Governor S. W. Haskins, Fusion Indian Agent, and Major M. M. Folsom, of Old Town, were closeted at the Penobscot Exchange during the day; that Major Folsom had appeared on the ground after the team had turned back, told Clerk French that he had made a mistake in not pushing through to the depot, and had urged Mr. French to change his orders for their return to the arsenal, but that Mr. French was unwilling to assume the responsibility of a collision with the populace. The excitement is at fever heat throughout the city.

The following communication, signed by the Hon. W. H. Brown, the present Mayor, and a number of ex-Mayors of this city, and also by other prominent citizens, will be forwarded to the Governor to-morrow:

To His Excellency, Gen. Carcelon, Governor of the State of Maine.

The citizens of this city were much surprised on the afternoon of Christmas Day, to learn that arms and ammunition were being removed from the State Arsenal, located here, by railroad depot. The first actual knowledge of the fact was upon seeing teams loaded and passing through the principal streets. Immediately there was a spontaneous uprising of our best citizens, so filling the streets as to prevent the passage of the train. The Mayor, who had been sent for, having no knowledge of the authority under which the arms were being moved, first demanded who he was, and then, when he learned that he was answering by a Mr. French, representing himself to be a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, that he was acting under orders from the Governor, he decided to remove the arms and ammunition by railroad to Augusta. Mr. French, seeing the difficulties in the way, and being informed by the Mayor that he might be unable to restrain the people with the force at his command, decided to return the arms to the Arsenal, and the citizens quietly dispersed.

While deploring the act of the State authorities in moving large quantities of deadly weapons through the streets of this city, the citizens in the present excited condition of the public mind, we shall endeavor to the extent of our ability to prevent further action being taken. We are of good fame as law-abiding citizens. Although the most intense excitement exists, not the slightest disturbance has occurred, nor stopping the progress of the two teams, and as soon as the arms were turned back toward the arsenal the throng quickly dispersed. During the day, reports and rumors of extraordinary movements at the State Arsenal had caused much public comment, and in view of the state of the public feeling during the afternoon the Hon. J. S. Wheelwright, Chairman, Speaker Strickland, Charles E. Sterns, and C. A. Smith, members of the Judiciary Committee, accompanied Mayor Brown to the Penobscot Exchange, where Adj. Gen. Leavitt was said to be, for the purpose of representing to him the intense feeling of the community, and the prevalence in the community might lead to serious trouble beyond the control of the municipal force at hand. As it proved that the Adj. Gen. was not in the city, the members of the committee and citizens named drove to the Arsenal to make inquiries, but found it locked, and they learned that the arms had been removed to the depot. On driving back to the city, the carriage, containing the Mayor and other named citizens, was stopped beyond Kenduskeag Bridge, on account of the crowds on the streets, and on alighting the citizens decided to proceed to permit them to proceed. One team is said to have contained 120 stand of arms, and another team, loaded with rifles and bridges. As soon as the teams were turned back toward the arsenal the people became entirely quiet.

The conversation between the Mayor and Mr. French, the latter said he had no orders from the Adjutant-General and no written orders from any body, and was acting under verbal instructions from Gov. Carcelon to remove the arms to Augusta; stated that Alderman Pickard, who is a bondsman of the arsenal, reported that the Adj. Gen. French's authority, and induced the keeper there to deliver the arms and ammunition without any regular orders or requisition.

At a meeting of prominent citizens, held this evening, the situation was fully discussed, and it was unanimously determined to use every effort to prevent any disturbance and to allow public excitement.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A special dispatch from Bangor says that the escape from bloodshed was very narrow. Adj. Gen. Leavitt is now in Eastport spending Christmas. He will arrive in Bangor to-morrow. What action will be taken is not known. It is well known that the publicans are forming secret military associations, and that they have been met at the depot to take the arms in the Arsenal.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 25.—The Hon. Eugene Hale has arrived in Portland, and will take his seat in the Legislature at the opening.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A rumor is in circulation here that President Hayes has offered the Russian Mission to Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island. It is impossible to ascertain whence this report comes, and consequently its authenticity cannot be vouched for. It is understood that Gov. Van Zandt is now in New-York.

CHICAGO STOCK-YARD STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—The developments in the stock-yard strike have been that two of the principal houses will resume on Friday or Saturday, and will demand a promise from their employees that they will not belong to any union whatever. There seems to be no sign of weakening on

either side, although there is serious discontent among some of the more needy workmen at the continued loss of wages during their most remunerative season. Gov. Culom has instructed Gen. Torrence to hold the First Regiment ready to assist the Sheriff in maintaining peace, if necessary, and the dead-end strike is expected to last for 6 o'clock to-morrow morning ready for duty. No trouble is anticipated, although wild stories are said to be to the intention of the strikers.

CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS.

A CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR NOTES OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The demand upon the Treasury for United States notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20 is largely in excess of the capacity of the Department to supply. This demand has continued since the 1st of July last, and it has increased to such an extent that the legal-tender note balance has fallen off from \$59,000,000 on Sept. 30, to \$23,000,000 on Dec. 24, a loss of \$26,000,000 in less than three months. In the same time (from Sept. 30) the coin balance has sustained a loss of \$7,000,000, the bullion account remains about the same, while the silver dollars on hand have increased \$2,000,000, and the subsidiary silver coins about the same amount. The comparatively small increase in the amount of silver dollars indicates that a large number of these coins have come into circulation during the last three months. The law requires that there shall be coined each month a minimum of \$2,000,000, which would give \$6,000,000 as the coinage for the three months. As the Treasury at this date shows an increase of only \$2,000,000, it follows that about \$4,000,000 in standard silver dollars have gone into circulation since the 30th of September. Treasurer Gilliam reports that there is a brisk demand for these coins, as well as for United States notes, at New-Orleans, and Charleston, S. C., and that large sums are almost daily deposited with the Sub-Treasurer at New-York for transfer to, and issue at, the two Southern cities named. The demand for \$750,000 in coin was thus transferred to New-Orleans, and the daily transactions in transferring money from New-York to New-Orleans will average \$50,000. This demand for money from the South shows that the business revival has reached that section.

The Secretary of the United States notes is materially helping to put silver certificates in circulation. These certificates are paid out at the Sub-Treasurer at New-York in exchange for silver bullion purchased by the Government. It is believed that present most of these certificates find their way South, to meet the current demand for money from that section. The Government can now only obtain United States notes in limited amounts, in exchange for gold and worn-out notes sent in for redemption and bullion purchased by the Government. The Secretary is having the effect to force a large number of silver certificates into general circulation. Since the resumption of specie payments the United States Department has not issued coin certificates, the issue of such certificates being made useless by the fact that the Government has no gold to issue them in gold, and are, therefore, for all purposes, coin certificates. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, in order to accommodate the Customs duties of New-York City, has issued United States notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$10,000. To the amount to which notes of these large denominations were issued notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$10,000 were destroyed, because the law fixes the issue of United States notes at \$346,681,016. The amount issued in these large denominations was \$14,015,000, which \$9,005,000 was in the denomination of \$5,000, and \$5,010,000 in the denomination of \$10,000. These notes do not, of course, enter into general circulation, and the amount which they represent is practically so many dollars in circulating notes withdrawn from general use. The demand for United States notes of denominations between \$20 and \$5 has been so great and persistent that these notes of large denominations have been destroyed and notes of smaller denominations issued in their stead. At this time the \$5,000 and \$10,000 notes outstanding will aggregate \$14,015,000, and the \$5,000 notes destroyed in these denominations on Nov. 1, was \$5,750,000.

RIOT ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.

HOW DRUNKEN RUFIANS TRIED TO "CLEAN OUT" THE TRAIN—FOUR MEN BADLY BEATEN.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—A serious riot occurred Wednesday night on the accommodation train which leaves Camden Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 11:15 o'clock for Mount Airy and way stations. The train is run for the convenience of theatre-goers and persons wishing to do their marketing in town. A gang of about 15 drunken white and colored men commenced quarrelling in the smoking-car. One of the party proposed that they should "clean out the train." The proposition was at once acted upon by the ruffians, who, with pistols and clubs in their hands, went to the smoking-car, and proceeded to the last car, in which were several gentlemen, with their wives and children. Three gentlemen, however, kept them out, and the ruffians tried to break down the windows was broken.

At Mount Wiggins Station three of the rioters got on the back platform, and obtained an entrance to the train. As the train proceeded, the conductor—Basil D. Brown—came from the forward car, and, ordering the gang to get off, he was ordered to get off. The rioters, however, refused to get off, and let him in. The whole gang rushed in with him, swearing and cursing in a horrible manner, and uttering threats to kill the three gentlemen who had kept them out. All three were very roughly handled, and the conductor was knocked senseless to the floor by a blow on the head. The mob then left the station. Mr. Isaacs had been beaten with bills, and knocked senseless, but was soon revived by Dr. Granger, who was called to the place. His face was badly bruised, and several teeth were knocked out. Mr. Lynch was beaten in a shocking manner about the head and shoulders, and was taken to the hospital. The three gentlemen who had kept them out, however, were not injured, and gave the names of his accomplices, who will be arrested.

GEN. GRANT'S CHRISTMAS.

A QUIET DAY IN PHILADELPHIA—THE GENERAL'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Gen. Grant spent a very quiet Christmas Day at the residence of Mr. George W. Childs, in company with the members of his family. Both the General and Mrs. Grant were the recipients of some very elegant diamonds and jewelry. At 4 o'clock on Friday Gen. Grant, President Hayes, Sec. of War, and Mr. Childs, and Mr. Childs' wife, will dine with ex-Minister John Welsh at his residence. On Saturday, at 1:30, the General will go to Washington, and proceed to the residence of Gen. Belton, where he will be until Tuesday next. He will then leave Washington at 7:30 o'clock, and proceed to Florida, and thence to Cuba. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and wife, and Col. Fred Grant and wife. The last four will only go as far as the West Indies. The General will go to Mexico and return next Spring.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—President Nickerson, of the Atchafon, Topoka and Santa Fe Railroad, denies that that road has passed into the hands of Gen. Grant.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—The Grand Truck traffic receipts for the week ending on Dec. 20 show an increase of \$30,000 over the corresponding week last year. The increase for the past 25 weeks is \$371,577.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE HOSTILE FORCES IN AFGHAN-ISTAN.

GEN. ROBERTS PREPARING TO STRIKE A REPULSIVE BLOW—THE GHILZAI REBELLED IN AN ATTACK AT JANDAKAL—THE AFGHAN COMBINATION LOSING STRENGTH.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.—Three thousand Ghilzais attacked Col. Norman at Jandakal on the afternoon of the 23d inst., but were beaten off and dispersed. Major Thackeray was killed in the fight, and one Sepoy was badly wounded and one wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A Bombay dispatch, dated Wednesday, says: "Yesterday a small column of infantry cleared the close country between Shirpur and Kabul. This action has restored confidence in the city, where the most intrepid people are with us. Were it not necessary to save them, Gen. Roberts says he would attack the enemy immediately. If no opportunity to strike a blow offers before Gen. Gough arrives, Gen. Roberts will make an attack the day following his arrival."

A dispatch from Kabul says: "The first move of Gen. Roberts will be to eject the enemy from the Bala Hissar and the city. The troops may be spared further offensive efforts during the winter. It is possible that the combination against us, which is a national form of folly, may be broken up from irresolution. The combination has with in the last few days apparently lost much strength."

Calcutta, Dec. 26.—A correspondent at Lahore reports that a suspicious movement is noticed proceeding from the Afghanistan frontier. Afghans in small parties are traveling to different parts of India. Every train and every interior takes from 20 to 40 Afghans. The authorities are on the alert, and will watch the movements of the tribes with great care. It is the fact that large numbers of Arabs are constantly arriving at Bombay, and although they are stopped at the railway stations whenever there is any ground for suspicion, they make their way to various cities of the interior by the roads. The matter is attracting the earnest attention of the Government.

A Lahore dispatch, dated Dec. 25, announces that Gen. Gough has joined Gen. Roberts without opposition from the enemy.

FRANCE AND HER MINISTERS.

M. DE FREYCINET COMMISSIONED TO FORM A NEW CABINET—NO ANNOUNCEMENTS YET MADE.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The France contains a letter from Emile De Girardin stating that he wishes to quit the sphere of militant politics. M. Waddington told President Grévy last night that he (Waddington) and M. Freycinet had agreed upon a programme and a list of Ministers and Under-Secretaries. M. Waddington himself declined to form a Ministry, and recommended that the task be entrusted to M. De Freycinet. The latter held an interview this morning with President Grévy, who requested him to reorganize the Cabinet.

Another correspondent says that President Grévy has now officially commissioned M. De Freycinet to form a new Cabinet. The latter is this solely responsible. He will have to submit, first, the names of persons, and later, his programme. The President has not yet met with President Grévy's approval. M. De Freycinet will have to resign his commission.

RUSSIA'S POLICY AND TROUBLES.

AN AGREEMENT PROBABLE WITH ENGLAND—GEN. DRENTSEL'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A St. Petersburg correspondent thinks there is a prospect of an understanding being reached regarding European peace and a settlement of the difficulties in Asia between Russia and England. It is also understood that favorable administrative measures regarding the press may be looked for before the end of the Russian year. Another St. Petersburg dispatch announces that a Polish journal has established there. A Bucharest correspondent says it is stated on good authority that Gen. Drentsel resigned his office under the following circumstances: Mirsky having given information to the Russian Police, Gen. Drentsel commuted his sentence to imprisonment, but after the arrest of the czar's life-guard, a considerable part of the czar's entourage insisted that Mirsky should be hanged. Gen. Drentsel, however, insisted upon keeping faith with Mirsky and asserted that he would hang one more of their number would not affect the nihilists. Finally, Gen. Drentsel, after the arrest of the czar's life-guard, produced so much feeling that he resigned. It is said the czar sustained Gen. Drentsel in keeping his pledge to Mirsky.

Another St. Petersburg dispatch announces that a Polish journal has established there.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Lord Mayor's Relief Fund reached nearly £2,000 last night.

In gas shares there was yesterday a continuance of speculative sales by the American division.

Andrew Carnegie, of New-York, has offered to the corporation of his native city, Dunfermline, Scotland, £5,000 for the establishment of a free public library and recreation-rooms. The corporation is equally divided whether they should accept the gift or not, so in the absence of information as to whether Mr. Carnegie intends to provide for the permanent maintenance of the building and the collection, he has declined to give the casting vote either way.

The solicitor of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, writes to the newspapers denying that he has been guilty of any fraud. He has applied for under Dr. Kenealy's advice, and asserting that the Doctor will not and cannot be employed as a witness in the case. He says there is no authority for the statement that the case will be taken to the House of Lords, as the arguments cannot last longer than one day.

programme exploded his current yesterday morning by which 11 men were seriously injured, one of whom has since died, and several others are not expected to survive.

The iron-masters of North Staffordshire have issued circulars declining to receive further orders, except subject to the prices current at the time of delivery. The rise is a most disturbing condition, and additional furnaces are being blown in.

A heavy fog overhung London and its suburbs during Christmas Day.

A correspondent at Madrid reports that the Senate passed the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba by a vote of 134 to 14.

Senators, including President and Vice-President, Cuban Senators voted with the minority.

Martinez Campos, Gen. Jovellar, Count Valmaceda, Gen. Concha, and the Spanish case of the West India men abstained from voting. No Cuban Senator voted with the majority.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 9.—Secoconi is now in the way to Cape Town as a prisoner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—Several hundred Mussulman refugees arrived here on Tuesday, utterly destitute. Telegrams from Adrianople report that the sufferings of the refugees are even worse daily, and that the mortality among them is increasing frightfully. There are no resources for their relief.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A Paris correspondent of the Times reports the temperature there on Christmas Day at 27° Fahrenheit, which is comparatively mild weather.

A Berlin dispatch reports that 164,525 marks have been collected there in aid of the famine sufferers in Silesia. A famine stricken area in the sufferings of the Silesians are less intense.

A Vienna correspondent asserts that a compromise has been unofficially suggested by Freyer, by which the line of frontier proposed

by Turkey would be accepted in Epirus, while that proposed by the Greeks would be accepted in Thessaly.

THE VICTORIOUS CHILIAN ARMIES.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2.—The prevailing opinion here is that the war on the west coast is practically over, the allies being reported to be in a state of complete disintegration. Valparaiso, Dec. 3.—The allies, after their victory at Dolores, concentrated at Temapacu, where they were attacked by the Chileans, and driven from their positions with heavy loss.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

THE DISCORD BETWEEN HAMPTON AND GARY—REPUBLICAN MANAGERS EFFECTING A PARTY REORGANIZATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 25.—Hampton's views of the political situation of South Carolina, published in the Springfield *Republican's* Washington correspondence, has added new fuel to the flame of discord between Hampton and Gary. The latter said to THE TIMES correspondent to-day: "You see, he won't let me alone; he is trying with all his might to crush me." In conversation with a warm, personal friend of Gary, at the latter's rooms, last evening, the situation was freely discussed, and, as his views represent Gary's ideas and opinions, they will be found full of interest.

"Hampton," said he, "wishes Hagedorf for Governor, to hide the mistakes and frauds of his Administration, and to re-establish the old aristocratic régime. Gary is really the rival of Hampton and Butler with the people, and has done more than either of them for the advancement of the people. He was raised in the up-country and has been associated with the masses, and his sympathies are with them. He is recognized as their champion in all political, educational and financial matters. His speeches show that he goes to the heart of the matter, and against the old exclusive system, and his efforts have already brought about a more practical school system than that of the State of South Carolina. Hampton says he is not 'respectable,' the truth is that Gary can trace his lineage on both sides much further back than Hampton—to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and to old John Knox on his mother's side. The family has always been highly respected, and to-day numbers far more promising men of talent than Hampton's, and Gary is a more successful 'ever soiled their escutcheon.' Gary is Hampton's superior in intellect. Financially Gary is independent of the State, and Hampton is a bankrupt and owes everybody. Gary has well-defined ideas and principles; Hampton is a political trimmer. All the political leaders (Waddington) and M. Freycinet and Cooke—are his intimate friends, and he is compromised to a large degree by the bargains he has made. He has been looking for a direct contact with the people, and has been reared under the old slave system, and exclusive educational system. Hampton cannot sympathize with the masses; on the contrary, he is the champion of the aristocracy, and he is the aristocracy that could not, if it would, afford the wants of the poorer classes." Regarding the present situation of the State, Gary said that at the time of Willard's election he was elected for six years, and he is still of that opinion. Judge Haskell, now President of the Columbia University, a Harvard graduate, retired because he had subscribed the cause for which he was elected—the interests of the colored people. He was not a native of the State for him. He was a native of the State for him. He was a native of the State for him.

Hampton's statement that 18,000 colored votes had been cast for him, and that the general condition of the colored population was better now than ever before, has been emphatically contradicted by the colored people of the region. It is true, they say, that there is less killing done than formerly, but that is not owing to Hampton's administration, but to the fact that the colored people have taken no interest in politics of late. A majority of those approached on the subject denied Gary's statement, and said that the colored people were not interested in politics of late. A majority of those approached on the subject denied Gary's statement, and said that the colored people were not interested in politics of late.

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THE GREAT TRANSITION

should have, done so from the first, to prevent the nation from growing to its destiny by forcing it thither prematurely. Perhaps but for the fact that the great majority of the English people shall recall their power from Congreve and President and Judiciary, and devise new instruments and agencies for its exercise, some of these things might have been accomplished to the detriment from a single centre. Meantime we forget *Lily Servoss* and *Melville Gurnea*, and the love story that ignites on the strand of these things, and the pageant of the East, the important theme for which "A Fool's Errand" was written and will be read and pondered.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CAREER.

THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M. P. BY GEORGE BARNETT SMITH.

The success of Mr. Gladstone's semi-political tour in Scotland, and the apparent nearness of the time when he may again be Premier of England, if disestablishment is the near future, he is regarded by Dean Stanley and others who know him best as the only man in England who has the largeness of mind and the grasp of details necessary to furnish a satisfactory settlement of the difficult question growing out of such changed relations of the Church to the State, and if the financial condition of England is to be improved and domestic legislation, already too long postponed whilst Lord Beaconsfield has dazzled the people with distant wars and schemes of national aggrandisement, and the present proposition, public opinion seems to point unmistakably to the only statesman who has survived Sir Robert Peel in the administration of home affairs as the man now best able to take the guidance of the nation in hand.

It is this growing conviction which is concentrating the attention of thinking men upon Mr. Gladstone, as, perhaps, never before. It is for these reasons that Mr. George Barnett Smith, who has already done creditable service in literature, rendered the public a greater and special service in furnishing such a statement of Mr. Gladstone's relations to the great movements of his time, through the medium of his writings and speeches, as justifies our saying of him, as was said of Burke, that "he brooded to the death on the losses of a deep humanity, a keen sensibility, and a singular vivacity and sincerity of conscience."

Mr. Smith has done his work concisely, fairly, without the glorification of his hero, with tolerable impartiality, and in a clear and readable fashion. It ranks with Spencer, Mr. Walpole's "History of England," and Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" as a statement of what has been done in English political life since the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, and is a valuable addition to the study of present English politics. Great as may be the demand for it in England, where the younger generation has to be educated in its own history, it is a necessity in every country where Mr. Gladstone has long been regarded as the foremost man of the age, and the foremost personage in England.

The great English Commoner was born on the 19th of December, 1809. His parents, who needed no introduction, were of the gentry, his family comes from the fact that by their own energy and honorable enterprise they were able to acquire a landed estate, and a reputation of public esteem and eminence. He got Scotch blood from both parents. Alluding to this fact, he once said: "If Scotland is not ashamed of her own blood, I am not ashamed of mine, and the memory of the parents to whom I owe my being combines with various other considerations to make me glad and thankful to remain a Scotchman, and to be called Scotchman, exclusively Scottish." His father was a Liverpool merchant. He had some literary talent, and was a friend of Henry James, the same time as his son. Sir Robert Peel created a baronet in 1845, and he lived to the patriarchal age of 88, dying so late as 1851. At the time of his death he was a man of 70, and strode Europe like a Colossus, and men had not forgotten the horrors of the French Revolution.

The extremes of political movement on the Continent, and the political changes in England, which Mr. Gladstone's father, from whom he received his politics and strength of character, had witnessed, had a great influence on his mind. Thus, the great Liberal statesman began life as a Tory. His mother contributed hardly less to the distinguishing traits of his character. From her he inherited his sensitiveness, his power of receiving impressions, and his susceptibility to the influence of his friends. At the age of 12 years old his father used to discuss with him the public questions of the day, teaching him to think for himself and to examine the basis of his opinions, and to be ready to change his mind and other subjects. In his childhood, solidly of judgment appears to have accompanied the keenness of his intellect. He was a serious boy. He also had an exceptional amount of vitality. He was entered at Eton in September, 1821, and left there in 1827. He took no part in the student life of the school, and the excellence of his verses. Outside of the daily studies, his mind and pen were quite as busy as his hand. He was a member of the Eton Debating Institution in launching the "Eton Miscellany," to which he and his bosom friend, the late Bishop Selwyn, were the chief contributors. Gladstone and Selwyn were great friends. Mr. Selwyn that he was attracted to Eton "with a love surpassing the love of Eton itself." Selwyn was a Tory, and Gladstone was a Liberal. When George came home from Eton upon Easter-day, and wished to invite a friend to stay with him, the friend was none other than the late Bishop Selwyn. Gladstone was so possible, that "the Spring cleaning was going on," and guests would be in the way. George Selwyn, who was a friend of Gladstone's, appeared with a great master, which he hurried down on the wet boards, saying, "There now, don't mind me, I shall be all right."

His friends were Arthur Henry Rollins and Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, and the public man who was then the greatest name in England, was George Canning. Lord Selwyn, Eton in 1827, he became for two years the private pupil of Dr. Turner, afterward Bishop of Exeter, and then of the Bishop of Salisbury, Oxford, where he became a student of the foundation. He went up for his examination in 1831, and completed his academic education in 1832, and then he went to the University of Leyde, being graduated a double first class. His life at Oxford naturally fostered his classical and literary tastes, and his acquaintance with the many years his political development. Party feeling then raged high in the University and elsewhere, and Mr. Gladstone, who was a member of the Oxford Union, the most debating society of the university, at the moment of his entrance, was a member of the Union, and had Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Selborne, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Alington, as contemporaries. The greatest deficiency of his Oxford training, to Mr. Gladstone's mature judgment, was the want of acquaintance with the vicissitudes of public service. The conviction is evidently growing rapidly that his career is not yet ended, and that possibly his greater administrative ability may be still more conspicuous and helpful to the English nation than it has been heretofore. It is not often that a man at 70 holds in his hand such a range of possibilities. His capacity to disentangle the complications of British finance is only surpassed by his ability to solve such a problem as the disestablishment of the English Church and with the tremendous earnestness which he brings into any question that he touches, it is hardly surprising that the Government should not happen to both Church and State is Mr. Gladstone should again become the Premier of England. If disestablishment is the near future, he is regarded by Dean Stanley and others who know him best as the only man in England who has the largeness of mind and the grasp of details necessary to furnish a satisfactory settlement of the difficult question growing out of such changed relations of the Church to the State, and if the financial condition of England is to be improved and domestic legislation, already too long postponed whilst Lord Beaconsfield has dazzled the people with distant wars and schemes of national aggrandisement, and the present proposition, public opinion seems to point unmistakably to the only statesman who has survived Sir Robert Peel in the administration of home affairs as the man now best able to take the guidance of the nation in hand.

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THE CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION IN
THIS CITY.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, was handsomely decorated. Long streamers of evergreens hung from the ceiling, evergreen stars and wreaths adorned the galleries, and the pulpit was embowered in large and small trees. The services consisted of the rendering of an elaborate musical programme by the choir and a brief sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany. The choir was composed of Mr. W. R. Johnston, organist and conductor; Miss M. B. Phillips, soprano; Miss V. Tucker, alto; Mr. H. A. Maas, tenor; and F. L. Vancassel, basso. Mr. Johnston began the services by playing a prelude arranged

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 2 P. M.—FLYING
THEATRE—FRANCIS PLATT. Matinee.
WALLACKS—OLD HEART AND TENDER HEART. Matinee.
DALL'S THEATRE—AN AMERICAN NIGHT. Matinee.
PARK THEATRE—FRITZ IN LONDON. Matinee.
HARVARD THEATRE—THE GALLANT SAILOR. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. S. FRANKLIN. Matinee.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—HEARTY OF STEEL. Matinee.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRENGTH. Matinee.
COMIQUE—MILLIONAIRE GUARDS. Matinee.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY. Matinee.
STANDARD THEATRE—PACIFIC TONIC. Matinee.
CHICKERING HALL—AT 2:30 P. M.—CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL—AT 2 P. M.—MUSICAL (ORCHESTRA).
THE AQUARIUM—DANCE TONIGHT. Matinee.
NEW YORK CIRCUS—REMY DUTY. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—WALKING MATCH.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
The Daily Times, per annum, including this, \$12.00
The Sunday Times, per annum, exclusive of this, 10.00
The Sunday Times, per annum, including this, 2.00
The Sunday Times, per annum, exclusive of this, 2.00
The Sunday Times, per annum, including this, 2.00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Upson Office—No. 125 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 30 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 419 Strand, W. C., at Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this region, diminishing northerly winds, shifting to southerly, rising followed by falling, barometer, colder, followed by warmer, clear weather.

It is significant that the efforts to repeal the tax imposed by the United States Government on notes issued for general circulation other than those of national banks come for the most part from the South. Apart from the original motive of this tax, which undoubtedly was to encourage the circulation of the national banks, a purpose for which it is now not greatly needed, it is still a wholesome law. Circulating notes are a form of credit which should be repressed vigorously, except where the most ample guarantees are given for their prompt and complete redemption, because they are not the result of a contract between individuals, where the creditor has opportunity sufficient to ascertain the intrinsic value of the promise he is taking. They are generally taken without great precaution, as the equivalent of money, and in many cases, as in those of employees and persons using but small sums, without option on the part of the receiver. The mischief which this kind of notes can do would be especially great in the South. There are already several millions of dollars in circulation, which is quite enough.

It is stated by Mr. SOUTLE, the defeated candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, that if Gov. CORNELL appoints him Superintendent of Public Works, it will be entirely without his solicitation or application. We should imagine that Mr. CORNELL is not likely to do anything of the kind, having already on his hands more candidates than he desires who seek appointments by way of "vindication" or "indorsement." It should be stated that Mr. SOUTLE declares himself perfectly satisfied with the result of the election, and as having received all the vindication he seeks for at the hands of prominent citizens of Syracuse. It would, doubtless, be a very decided relief to Gov. CORNELL if all his office-seeking friends were equally considerate. Could JOHN F. SKYRRE be induced to gracefully waive all claims to reappointment as Insurance Superintendent, the Governor would be spared the necessity of making a choice between the disagreeable duty of passing over his quondam friend or of making the fatal blunder of reinstating him.

The Russian Government seems to be reaping the natural fruits of being frightened into the abandonment of liberal concessions by the recent attempt on the life of the Czar. The sympathy and indignation excited by that crime are being neutralized by the feelings which have been aroused by the severe repressive measures which followed the attempted assassination. If Russia is to present any other spectacle to the world than organized despotism facing organized insurrection, her rulers must have courage to follow up the work of eradicating the causes of popular discontent, no matter how desperate may, meanwhile, be its manifestations. No class of Russian society but contains many members who regard it as the first duty of patriotism to use assassination as a means to restrain despotism, and till the Czar and his Ministers show some perception of the commonplace fact that revolution was never prevented by sitting on the safety-valve of popular indignation, they are likely to fare a good deal worse than they have recently done.

The accident on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, though it may fail to excite much attention, owing to the slight loss of life with which it was attended, furnishes a very impressive reminder of how costly may be the greed and negligence which combine to

maintain the use of stoves in railroad cars. The car in which the loss of life occurred was set on fire by the upsetting of the stoves, and one passenger was burned with the car. The only door of escape appears to have been locked—a proceeding equally illegal and reckless—and those who underwent the few minutes of agony spent in waiting for the door to be broken, are not likely to forget them for the rest of their lives. There is nothing whatever, except the short-sighted parsimony of railroad corporations, to prevent the heating of railroad cars by steam, and, failing, needed legislation to compel the adoption of such a substitute for the dangerous and unwholesome stove, an accident like that to the Kansas City express ought to be made so costly to the company as to convince them and others that the true economy is to minimize the risks attending the conveyance of their human freight.

The unparalleled expenditure for costly Christmas presents shows that there is a very large number of New-Yorkers who can this year afford to be generous with their money. In setting apart to-day and to-morrow as collection days for the hospitals, it has been assumed that our citizens will not be content to allow their bounty to stop short at their own family and friends. The poor and the suffering we have always with us, and as the distressed members of all nationalities and creeds participate in the benefits of our hospitals, it is hoped that the response to the appeal made to-day will be as little bounded by race or sect as are the benefits conferred by the institutions for which the appeal is made. Collection boxes will be found to-day in the principal hotels and club houses, in the General Post Office and Sub-Treasury, in the ferry houses, and in factories where 100 men or more are employed. To-morrow collections will be made in the churches.

THE MAINE UPSURPATION.

A significant illustration of the weakness of the Democratic position in Maine is found in the avidity with which the Democratic newspapers seize upon the Bangor disturbance, on Christmas Day, as a mighty matter. On a peaceful holiday, when the streets are filled with idle people, a private messenger is sent to remove arms and ammunition from the State Arsenal. The proceeding has an appearance of irregularity, and it was conducted with some stupidity. But the Governor had a right to remove the arms in any way he chose, and the popular opposition to the removal was foolish and ill-advised. Thus far, the strength of the Republican position lies in their absolute and complete reliance upon legal remedies for their wrongs. It would be an infamous outrage if a lawfully-elected State Government should be kept out of power by such an usurpation as this set up by GARCELON and his accomplices. But any Government set up by force would be as vicious and destructive as even this usurpation. Nothing would so delight the conspirators, at this critical point in the development of their plot, as to be able to divert public attention from their thefts to what might seem to be a forcible attempt to resist their action.

And it should not be forgotten that no respectable Democratic journal, however ready it might be to magnify rumors of forcible resistance, defends the action of Gov. GARCELON and his Council. Each step of their course has been marked with an evident desire to thwart the will of the people as manifested at the polls. To be sure, they have taken refuge in the remotest of technicalities, and have endeavored to soren their want of fairness by pleading a desire to be exact in their observance of the letter of the law. It is nowhere pretended that the counted-out Senators and Representatives were not duly and lawfully elected. The intention of the voters has been ascertained, but the Governor and Council halt at a which is not crossed, or an which is not dotted. The Supreme Court of the State of Maine, in a well-known election case, once said: "In the proceedings of our numerous and varied municipal corporations, we ought not to look for a scrupulous observance of the most approved formalities. If their proceedings are in substance what they should be, and intelligible, it would be mischievous to set them aside for want of technical formality. The intention of the voters is perfectly apparent in the case before us." This is not the principle which has guided the peggish-foggers who are now engaged in robbing the people of Maine of their just rights.

It is worth while to go over the points in the case. The Constitution of the State provides that when the returns of election have been filed with the Secretary of State, the Governor and Council shall examine them, and "issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected by a majority of the votes in each district to attend and take their seats." There is nowhere in the Constitution any provision authorizing the Governor and Council to go into questions of eligibility, modes of election, or other matters behind the returns. On the other hand, the Constitution declares that "each house shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members." GARCELON pleads that the Constitution provides certain formula of elections, and that the statutes of the State prescribe other forms, some of which, he thinks, have not been complied with in the late election. He argues that it is his duty, not that of the Legislature, to see that the "judge of the elections and qualifications of the members" who "shall appear to be elected by a majority of the votes in each district," according to the returns. Accordingly, GARCELON and his assistants go into one town and find that the election notices were not properly posted; into another, and learn that one of the Selectmen was an alien; into another, and find that the names of the election officers were not signed to the returns in open town-meeting. These "fatal defects" on which the GARCELON party build their structure of fraud, are not in the returns, it should be observed. Clearly, matters involving the minor details of election, as the size and shape of the ballots, the publication of notices, and the qualifications of election officers, are referable, under the Constitution, only to the houses, which are made exclusive judges of the elections and qualifications of their own members. And yet, GARCELON, after

violating this plain provision of the Constitution, thereby assuming the functions of the Legislature, has the effrontery to ask when he has disregarded any provision of the Constitution or the laws.

But, in addition to the clause of the Constitution above quoted, the statutes of the State expressly forbid the Governor and Council being judges of election; and also provide (Statutes of 1877) that "in all cases where a return is defective by reason of an informality, a duly-attested copy of the record may be substituted therefor." It was a part of the conspiracy that trivial technical errors should be found in returns to the invalidation of which was necessary. The work of examination was conducted in secret. During the thirteen days allowed by law for the examination of the returns, no opportunity for correction was given. And when GARCELON was petitioned for permission to correct the returns, if any defects were found therein, he replied that he had decided that the law under which this petition was prepared was unconstitutional. So this man not only made himself a judge of the fact, going behind the returns, but also of the constitutionality of the law, thus assuming the functions of the Supreme Court. After an exhibition of partisan blindness so determined as this, it is too much to expect that Gov. GARCELON will pay any attention to the petition of the contestants to invoke the opinion of the Supreme Court. He and his fellow-conspirators are resolved to seat the Senators and Representatives who were not elected. To do this they have set up the most paltry quibbles to defeat the intention of the voters. They have disregarded the plain provisions of the Constitution, have arrogated to themselves the right to anticipate the business which only the Legislature can transact, and have finally assumed to act as judges of the constitutionality of the laws. If this is not a conspiracy, there never was one in political history.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

On the second day of the renewed session of Congress, a bill will come up as a special order which has more than ordinary interest. It is entitled "A bill to prohibit Federal officers, claimants, and contractors from making contributions for political purposes." It was before the House at the extra session, on the report of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and its consideration was then opposed by the Republicans, on the ground that nothing should occupy the attention of the House at that session except the appropriation bills, for the passage of which it had been specially convened. On the 10th of this month it came up in the regular order of business, and by an agreement between the two sides of the House it was set down for the 7th of January. There was very little debate at that time, and only one definite expression of opinion. Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, declared that he considered it "the most direct and bare-faced attack upon the rights of American citizens that has ever been made by the boldest man who ever presented a bill to take away the rights of the citizens."

The bill is very sweeping. Stripped of the legal verbiage, which the committee seemed to think necessary to cover the entire ground, it may be summarized as follows: It forbids contributions "for any political purpose" from any officer, clerk, or employee of the Government of the United States, under penalty of dismissal. It requires a standing order to be kept posted in every department, embodying this prohibition. It punishes with imprisonment and fine any head of department or other superior officer of the Government who shall commit or permit a violation of the provision above named, or who shall fail to dismiss any person guilty of such violation. It imposes a similar prohibition on all persons who shall have a contract with, or a claim against, the Government, under penalty of the forfeiture of the contract or claim.

That political contributions from persons in the employ of the Government are necessarily bad in their tendency, cannot, we should say, be disputed by any one who holds a reasonable view of the rights of such persons on the one hand, and of the people on the other. As Mr. HAYES very justly argued in his last Message: "If salaries are not a fair compensation for the time and labor of officers, it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds." And there are other ways in which such contributions are mischievous. They demoralize the service. The officer who makes a contribution to a political party, in most cases does so to secure his position, and having thus secured it, he is proportionately less anxious about the way in which he does his work. He feels independent of the obligation to do his duty faithfully in nearly the degree that he feels dependent on political favor. He reasons that he may lose his position by neglect of the latter, and is not so likely to lose it by neglect of the former. His relation to his party is more important than his efficiency, integrity, and fidelity. It is not impossible, or unusual, that if the opportunity offers, he may reimburse himself for his contribution, not by direct dishonesty, but by negligence, and by indulgence incompatible with discipline and thorough work. A Government officer, no more than any other man, can legally serve two masters, and he will probably cleave to the one who appears to have most power to help or hurt him.

The whole system of assessments for political purposes, as of any form of general contribution from Government employees, is only consistent with the "spoils" theory of the civil service. If officers under the Government are properly the rewards of political service, then those who hold them may be fairly called upon to give back a part of their profits to the party which conferred them, in order to maintain that party in power—i. e., in a position to continue its favors. Under such a theory, the obligation of officers to the voters is to the victorious party, and not to the nominal employer, which is the Government, the agent of the people. But no more pernicious, disgraceful, and unconstitutional theory than this can be conceived of in the United States. It is wholly opposed to the principles of free representative Government, by which a majority may determine, and must

determine, the policy of the Government, but by which also all administrative service should be rendered to the whole people, without regard to majorities or minorities. All those who pay taxes in this country, whether Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, or non-voters, are entitled to the cheapest and most efficient civil service that can be got. The collection of taxes, the administration of Federal law, the transportation of the mails, every function, large or small, of the Federal Government, is a common concern, paid for from the common fund, which fund is raised without reference to parties, and should be disbursed in the same way. Obviously, such service can be obtained at lower rates if no deduction from compensation is to be made or allowed for political purposes, and therefore no such deduction should be permitted.

But, great as are the evils of political contributions, it is doubtful if they can be prevented by law, because the enforcement of the law would rest in the hands of men who have little or nothing to make by enforcing it and may have much to gain by neglecting it. Our statute-books, national and State, are crowded with enactments of the highest moral excellence, which are, in practice, mere dead-letter, because no one has an adequate motive for executing them. A prohibition of political contributions under penalty of dismissal would amount to nothing unless the penalty were promptly and rigidly imposed. A liability on the part of officers possessing the power of dismissal to fine and imprisonment in case of violation of this law were not followed by dismissal would amount to nothing unless, in its turn, were rigorously enforced, and it is absurd to suppose that Federal attorneys would be faithful to such a law under an Administration in which all the heads of departments and other superior officers were faithless. As a practical example, let our Democratic friends imagine how much this law would be worth under an Administration of their own party. It would be as dead, as Mr. DICKENS remarks, "as a church-door nail." The provisions of a proposed bill regarding contractors and claimants are even more impracticable.

If the Democrats in Congress really wish to put a stop to all improper political contributions, not merely to those which sustain the Republican Party, let them provide for such a reform of the civil service as will render it impossible to collect such contributions unless they are entirely voluntary, in which case no one will object to them. Let them provide for admission to, and promotion in, the service by open competition, supervised by an independent commission. Then they will have gone to the root of the matter. They will have remedied not only the comparatively slight diversion of the public funds involved in party contributions, but that far greater perversion involved in inefficiency of the service caused by its being under political control. And they will have done a great deal more. They will have practically disbanded the army of professional politicians, who are maintained, directly or indirectly, from the Federal Treasury, and will have left the field clear for something like fair, rational, and fruitful political discussion in the United States.

INDEPENDENCE AND ANNEXATION.

The Montreal mountain has brought forth a mouse. There have been mysterious rumors referring to contemplated political movements among the Rouge section of French Canadians, and some of our public men have been inclined to attach importance to them. It has been reported, for instance, that a French citizen of Montreal visited Washington with the view of cultivating a sympathetic sentiment that should at once stimulate and strengthen a projected annexation movement on the other side of the border; and importance has been attached to his mission in quarters not usually disposed to listen to adventures. About this time, it was said, the subject would be sprung upon the Province of Quebec in a manner that would demonstrate the existence of a feeling favorable to annexation, and compel its acknowledgment as an element in the politics of Canada. Now we learn that the demonstration has actually begun. A telegraphic dispatch to one of our contemporaries announces the preliminary step taken by sixty "Canadian patriots" to determine the future of their country. Divested of nonsense this is the shape in which the movement so loudly heralded appears: a club or an association is to be formed whose members shall dine together monthly, and after dinner shall freely discuss whatever topic they choose to entertain. Independence and annexation are two of the topics broached at the opening dinner, and the dispatch intimates that they will not be ignored in the future. The guarded terms in which the statement is made, so far as it applies to annexation, shows that the promoters of the club recognize the necessity of adopting an apologetic tone when annexation is even hinted at in what looks more like a French debating society than anything else.

Very little inquiry is needed to ascertain the untrustworthiness of any overture at Washington which proceeds on the supposition that decided annexation tendencies exist in any part of the Dominion. That annexationists may here and there be found, no one doubts. The same might have been said at any time during the last thirty years or more. But the fact thus limited has no practical significance. It is not a factor, however small, in the sum of Canadian politics. At two or three periods the situation was somewhat different. About 1848, when the Montreals imagined that their country was on the road to ruin and decay, an annexation manifesto appeared, with the sanction of many prominent citizens. The movement they started soon exhausted itself, and most of the signers of the manifesto atoned for their action by becoming extravagant loyalists. When Congress gave notice of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, annexation was again talked of. Disastrous results were anticipated, and the feeling in favor of annexation was widely diffused. Even then, it did not take definite form, nor did it outlast the recovery from the shock produced by the termination of reciprocity. On both occasions, it will be seen, the disposition to agitate for annexation grew out of business depression. It was the expression of the despondency which pervaded the material interests of the Province, and prompted busi-

ness men to seek the readiest method of relief.

In the period that has since elapsed the progressive tendencies of the younger men of Canada have taken a different direction. The formation of the Dominion has developed national aspirations. Independence is the ultimate condition desired by those who are not satisfied with the present relations of the Dominion, and who chafe under the restraints, the pettiness, the funkiness, and extravagance, which these relations entail. Even independence, however, can hardly be reckoned among the questions now entertained by any considerable portion of the Canadian people. The roundabout manner adopted by the sixty patriots at Montreal, to familiarize the public with the idea of an organic change, shows how little real progress has been made in the treatment of the subject. They are simply repeating, with variations of form, an experiment that was tried a few years ago in Toronto, without producing the slightest visible effect.

Organic changes of the kind involved either in independence or annexation are more likely to be the product of some unforeseen combination of circumstances than of a deliberate and organized agitation, however ably conducted. Universal depression gave rise to the present protective tariff, and it is not improbable that the policy of which the tariff is an indication will, sooner or later, lead to complications for which the Dominion authorities are unprepared. Advocates of the tariff have been constrained by the logic of their position to urge pretensions, in themselves rational and just, but incompatible with the colonial relation. Without meaning to foster the spirit of antagonism to imperial interests, they have asserted a right pregnant with troublesome consequences. Independence has been hastened more by these events than by after-dinner oratory, whether in Toronto or Montreal. It is possible that similar considerations may call for a demand for annexation. The Canadian tariff policy assumes that the Dominion can dispense with reciprocity. Its desirableness is conceded; its necessity is denied. Now, while Ontario and Quebec might contrive to exist in spite of the obstacles to United States trade, Manitoba and the North-west of the Dominion cannot. To them, free commercial intercourse with the United States is vital. Their growth depends upon it. And they will have it, if possible as a result of liberal commercial arrangements between the two countries, or—if no other way be open—by annexation. The problem of Northwestern development involves probabilities that have not entered the heads of the gentlemen at Ottawa.

A BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

The making of fire-proof and burglar-proof safes has been brought, of late years, to great perfection. This is clearly illustrated by the specimen safes which the manufacturers exhibit in various parts of the City, labeled "This safe passed through the great fire in Twenty-third-street"—or elsewhere as the case may be. From these it is apparent that a fire-proof safe always loses its door, and becomes covered with rust when subjected to the action of fire, but enough of it is always left to enable the manufacturer to distinguish it from a cooking-stove or other iron object. In point of burglars, the patent safe is equally successful. When a bank is robbed, the burglars rarely undertake to unlock the safe, but they send for the Cashier, or other person in charge of the key, and request him to unlock it for them. The forethought with which all the money and securities are collected together in the safe, thus sparing the burglars the trouble of searching for them in a dozen different places, is warmly appreciated, and even when the unavoidable absence of the Cashier necessitates the labor of either picking the lock or blowing it to pieces with gunpowder, the fair-minded burglar still feels grateful to his inventor.

There is an ingenious young man in the western part of Ohio who recently conceived the grand and novel idea of inventing a safe which not even the most ingenious burglar could open without a knowledge of the combination upon which it should be locked, and which no amount of fire should be able to injure. The young man was regarded as a dreamer by practical men, and they mocked at him and his contemplated safe, as the Antediluvian Positivists mocked at Noah and his prophesies of an approaching storm centre from Manitoba, followed by much rain, together with an extensive area of drowned persons in the region of Mesopotamia. They said that no man had ever yet invented a safe that could not be opened by skillful burglars, and that it was universally admitted that the front door of a safe must always be consumed in any fire to which it might be exposed. Mr. McGONIGLE, which was the young inventor's name, was not disturbed by any sneers or arguments, but calmly proceeded to devise his new safe. He was animated by a most powerful motive, for old Mr. McGONIGLE, who regarded his son with great contempt, had openly said that when he should have succeeded in inventing an absolutely fire and burglar proof safe, he would give him \$10,000, and not until then. "This old Mr. McGONIGLE said, believing that the young man was the flower of the idiots of this country, and could not invent even as simple a matter as a fresh Southern outrage, or a new excuse for Mr. COURTNEY to avoid rowing a race.

Young Mr. McGONIGLE worked steadily for some months, and finally one evening informed his father that the new safe was completed, and was precisely what he had promised that it should be, and that, if he pleased, he would like that \$10,000. The old gentleman laughed him to scorn, and utterly refused to believe in the safe. The young man, however, persevered in his assertion that no fire could injure and no burglar open his safe, and appealed to his father, as an honorable man, to examine the safe before he refused to keep his promise in regard to it. One of the neighbors—Mr. Brown, the livery stable keeper, who was present, and on whom much of the blame of the affair has since been justly laid—took the young man's part, and told old Mr. McGONIGLE that he was justly bound to give the inventor what he termed "a show" by looking at the safe and pointing out its weak parts. Finally the incredulous old man yielded, and so-

company by Mr. Brown and two or three citizens who had dropped in on their way home from the store, went to the young man's workshop and inspected the safe.

It certainly did seem a rather slight and flimsy affair, but the inventor insisted that he had constructed it upon an entirely new plan, and that it was so strong that neither false keys, chisels, nor gunpowder could have any effect upon it. Mr. McGONIGLE, Sr., reviled the safe and heaped all sorts of degrading epithets upon it, winding up with the declaration that it was so weak that he could burst open the door with his own unassisted strength. In this spirit, he insisted upon entering the safe, and having the door locked upon him, promising to knock the door open in five minutes by the watch. This resolution was greatly applauded by Mr. Brown, who at length induced the inventor to consent to the proposed test. The old gentleman entered the safe; his son locked the door, and after several vigorous kicks, old Mr. McGONIGLE acknowledged that he could not break out. He, therefore, ordered the door to be opened, when, to his great astonishment and dismay, the young inventor exclaimed, in tones of anguish, that he had forgotten the combination.

The lock was closed upon a combination of certain letters, but what these letters were young Mr. McGONIGLE no longer remembered, and no human being could imagine. The prisoner was in no immediate danger, for he could breathe through the key-hole, but he greatly desired to get out, and as he asserted, to break every bone in his son's body. The local locksmith was summoned, but the lock resisted his most skillful efforts. A telegram was sent to the Chief of Police of Chicago requesting the loan of one of his best burglars. Accordingly, in about five hours a prominent detective officer arrived, but after prolonged efforts failed to open the safe. He said that were nitro-glycerine to be introduced into the interior of the safe through the key-hole, it might be possible to blow it open, but the obstinate old gentleman objected loudly to this plan. Sledge-hammers, and chisels were next brought into requisition, and for two successive days the din was tremendous, and old Mr. McGONIGLE felt as if he were a boiler undergoing a prolonged process of riveting. Still the new safe was triumphant. The sledge-hammers marred the varnish, but made no impression upon the iron, and the inventor's father, in spite of the beef-tea which was fed to him through the key-hole, became so weak and disheartened that he promised to consent to anything if only he should be let out.

On the 20th of the present month the attempt to break open the safe with sledge-hammers was discontinued, and since that time young Mr. McGONIGLE has been engaged in systematically trying every word given in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in the hope of finally hitting on the forgotten combination. It is estimated that it will take six months to try every word in the Dictionary, and even then, owing to Mr. McGONIGLE's habit of spelling words by the light of nature instead of the Dictionary, he may not find a word that will open the safe. It is, however, becoming doubtful whether it will be really worth while, so far as the prisoner is concerned, to find the combination. Since the 20th inst. not a sound has been heard from the old gentleman, and he has failed to take any beef-tea. It is, therefore, feared that something is wrong, and that if the safe were now opened it would merely entail the cost of a coffin. Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that young Mr. McGONIGLE has invented a burglar-proof safe, though it does not seem to give him any real comfort. His father is known to have most of his money, in the shape of Illinois Central bonds, in his pocket-book, and as the pocket-book is in his pocket, the money is quite unattainable.

The Rev. EDWARD EGLESTON, who has just gone abroad on a health tour, has been elected to the pulpit of the Church of Christ, Endeavor—an organization of his own founding, and a name of his own choosing—has been all his life, and withstanding chronic invalidism, a most active and earnest worker. Although but 42 he has had a wide experience, and accomplished a great deal. A native of Maryland, he was too frail in youth to attend college, and picked up an education in a frugal way, as his health would permit. Still, with his studious habits, quick mind, and strong will, he has acquired liberal culture. Only 19 when he entered the Methodist ministry, he preached for 10 years in St. Paul and other towns of Minnesota, with marked success. Having a taste for journalism, and a desire to do good, he was elected editor of the *Little Republic*, a juvenile magazine, afterward bought by and merged in the *St. Nicholas*; for a year or two edited the *Sunday-School Teacher*, and greatly increased its circulation. Nine years since he removed hither; assumed an editorial position on the *Independent*, subsequently edited the *Heath and Home*, resigned from health, and began writing novels, describing Western life and scenes, with which he was entirely familiar. They are fresh, natural, and strong, and at once attracted attention both here and abroad. The "Circuit Rider," "Hoosier School-Master," "Rocky," and other stories have sold largely, and more of the same kind are solicited by publishers. His health has improved since his coming to this city, and he has been as vigorous as ever, and as his friends believe that he will see his ninetieth birthday. CORCORAN is of a different pattern from most of the very rich men we have here. He has founded a gallery of art at the national capital, and made many charitable gifts to the city where, as a banker, he has gathered his fortune. He is a devoutly religious man, and the continuation of his benevolent life is naturally the cause of satisfaction in the community. There is no danger of his example becoming contagious in this quarter. The air of New-York is thought to be pernicious to the development of generosity in millionaires. CORCORAN has, in all probability, preserved his liberality by keeping sedulously away from Manhattan.

Since the delivery of Mr. R. A. PROCTOR's lectures on astronomy, speculation is rife in intellectual circles respecting the habitability of the sun, certain planetary bodies, and the several remote stars whose spectra have been examined. It is a scientific session the other night, one of the younger physiologists called attention to a curious inference from the data furnished by the spectroscopic, of which some professional astronomer may be able to furnish the explanation. But which

unless explained upon other than biological grounds, raises a powerful presumption in favor of the habitability of the sun. It is a familiar fact among biologists that certain mineral products found on the surface of the earth, among them common salt, and the sodic compounds generally, from sulphur, and the compounds of lime and magnesia, are of organic origin, and occur in various geological periods as the traces left by living bodies as the waste of their existence. It is a familiar fact, also, that some of the most common salts for instance, and the lime compounds—the evidence that their existence is everywhere traceable to the processes of life as observed in vital organisms of all types and classes, is so conclusive as to debar the hypothesis of their origin under any other circumstances. The identification of these compounds in the light of the sun, several of the places, and some of the remoter stars, (of which the Sirius spectrum may be taken as an example), raises the presumption that these bodies are either inhabited at the present time or have been centres of life at some earlier period in the history of the universe; for, in the nature of things, in reasoning from the known to the unknown, the chances are greatly in favor of the development of mineral traces upon the terrestrial surface, must be assumed as ruling their development elsewhere, and if a given compound is constant in its association with life here, its existence upon a remote star raises the presumption that such star is or has been the seat of organic life. Possibly farther investigation may put a different construction upon the strange arrangement of sodic compounds and iron in the spectrum of the sun; but at present, as our physiologists claim, the belief that bodies whose spectra show an atmosphere or a light-giving surface impregnated with compounds of organic origin are inhabited, is one of the natural conclusions of science.

Periodically, our literary men and women break out in monographs and biographies of EDGAR ALLEN POE, and each one attempts to analyze and explain his peculiar and complex character. The present season has been no exception. Poe's essays have lately been written in an enviable length, and more essays are promised. Touching his genius, most critics agree, though efforts have been made to show that he has been vastly overrated, but without damage to his high reputation. In Europe he is generally regarded as the most original. If not the finest, mind America has produced—a judgment not accorded to any extent as long ago as Poe's time. His mind was in native opinion in respect to his moral nature, in which he appears to have been sadly deficient. Some of those who knew him have portrayed him as gentle, generous, affectionate; others again have depicted him as rude, envious, malignant, and selfish to a degree of brutality. The chief reason of this diversity is, in all likelihood, that the former have seen him sober, and the latter him under the influence of liquor, which had power to revolutionize his disposition, in truth, to demonize him. For sober and for drunk were wholly different beings. He was often drunk mentally, without being drunk physically, so that persons not his intimates could detect no trace of intoxication when he was in the street. For the first time, Poe has undoubtedly been painted especially by Gilman, much blinder than he was perhaps from a leaning toward contrast, so seductive in literary treatment of humanity, and his trademark, on one hand, has endeavored over-praise, on the other. He was obviously a man of antagonisms, of contradictions, full of moral weaknesses and spiritual paradoxes. He lacked the power of the idealist, the earnestness, sense of gratitude; he was incapable of self-discipline; he was a towering egotist; he was vehemently vindictive; he was, in a word, a totally unbalanced genius. Some persons may try to account for his lack of morality by the fact, lately discovered, that he was born in Boston. But we imagine, that but for the fact that he was born in Boston, he would have had his place of nativity been Brooklyn.

The wine vintage all over France has proved this year a decided failure. In the Gironde District the quantity of wine made is less than one-quarter of the amount usually produced, while the quality of this small production is much below the average. In consequence of this latter circumstance, it is asserted that the owners of some of the best vineyards in the South of France will not allow any of the wine grown this year to enter the market under their ordinary labels, fearing that such a course would prove injurious to their reputation. This policy is firmly insisted upon by the Marquis de Lamoignon, who owns the vines which produce the grapes that produce what is known as Chateau Yquem wine are grown; and hence quite a little of this wine will find its way to the consumer this year under a different trade-mark. If the Marquis had the opinion of Americans as to the merit of his wine under consideration when he came to this conclusion, the estate which he owns in the Gironde would be a measure needless, as we fancy that a large part of the wine that is sold here as Chateau Yquem has very little right to that title. In a good year this wine is sold at the vineyard by the ton, at a rate which makes the price of it per bottle range from \$1.50 to \$2.00, while the wine of an exceptionally favorable year has been sold at a rate which makes the price per bottle as high as \$3.00. A number of the vineyards of the Gironde produce wine which possesses, in an inferior way, some of the characteristics of this most delicate of white wines, and it is not improbable that in the transit to this country some of this is mysteriously transmuted into the superior article. In the champagne district, the harvest is an absolute failure, and the time for 60 years ago, when this wine was made. The large houses engaged in this business have, however, on hand a sufficient quantity to supply their customers for the next two years, and it is not at all likely that the harvest of 1880 will turn out as badly as that of 1879. The stock of champagne in the cellars in and around Rheims is estimated to be seventy-two million bottles, while the annual exportation of this wine to France is not greater than twenty million bottles. It is stated that the large producers will not increase the regular price of the wines on account of this year's failure, fearing that such a course would cut down the number of their customers; but as a speculative mania has set in among foreign dealers, they may be compelled to make an advance in price, and a great sufficient amount to supply their legitimate customers. A forced advance in the price of champagne would be unfortunate, for experience in the past shows that when a point of this kind has once been attained, the producers whose wines have a world-wide reputation are never willing to recede from it.

OBITUARY.

DEWITT C. HITCHCOCK.
Mr. Dewitt C. Hitchcock, well-known artist and engraver, died yesterday, at his residence in this City, at the age of 61. He was a native of New-York, and spent most of his professional life in this city, where he was connected with such firms as D. Appleton & Co., the Harpers, Houghton, Osgood & Co., and the Putnam. Mr. Hitchcock's specialty as a draughtsman was landscape and architectural work, and in engraving, his work on figures was highly regarded. He did a great part of the engraving of the great series of plates of the famous "Phototype" process, which, although not very successful in this country, is now in use in England, the foreign print having been prepared by the inventor for a large sum. For the last 20 years Mr. Hitchcock had been associated in business, and was at one time a fellow-partner with Horace Greely, in this City. He removed to Buffalo about 10 years ago. Since his removal he had been connected with the State, with the press of that city. He was a man of fine personal appearance, young looking, and of a pleasant flow of spirits, and had a habit of expressing his opinions with a boldness and originality that was quite characteristic. He was always an entertaining talker, though his bluntness of speech sometimes galled his enemies. He was to have represented the Buffalo Convention at the Albany Convention, and was to have been a member of the Legislature, but he was unable to do so.

GEORGE W. BULL.
George W. Bull, for many years Legislative correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, died at the Kenmore Hotel, in Albany, yesterday, from the effects of a compound fracture of the leg, received while on duty at the State Prison, at the Depot in this City, on Monday last. Mr. Bull was well known to the public men and politicians who have been prominent in State politics for many years, having been connected, either officially or as a newspaper correspondent, with nearly every Legislature for the last 30 years. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and was 70 years of age when he died. In early life he learned the printer's trade, and was at one time a fellow-partner with Horace Greely, in this City. He removed to Buffalo about 10 years ago. Since his removal he had been connected with the State, with the press of that city. He was a man of fine personal appearance, young looking, and of a pleasant flow of spirits, and had a habit of expressing his opinions with a boldness and originality that was quite characteristic. He was always an entertaining talker, though his bluntness of speech sometimes galled his enemies. He

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes entries for N. Y. C. & A. R. R., Erie, and other railroads.

The money market was quiet during the greater portion of the day, and the stock exchange was dull. The Erie and the New York Central were the only stocks that showed any activity.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes entries for various stocks and bonds, such as Erie, N. Y. C. & A. R. R., and U. S. Bonds.

The Erie and the New York Central were the only stocks that showed any activity. The Erie was up 1/4 and the New York Central was up 1/2.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes entries for various stocks and bonds, such as Erie, N. Y. C. & A. R. R., and U. S. Bonds.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts of principal kinds of produce since last have been as follows: Flour, 1,000 barrels; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Services at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. on Sunday.

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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A HEROIC FIREFIGHTER.

FIREMAN DANIEL J. MEAGHER PRESENTED WITH A GOLD MEDAL FOR BRAVERY.

Fireman Daniel J. Meagher, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, located in East Thirtieth street, Fourth Avenue, was presented yesterday with the Bennett medal for 1878, as a reward for his bravery displayed by him in saving Sarah Freeman from a horrible death during a fire in the upper portion of No. 28 East Fourteenth street, on the night of May 4, 1878. Meagher, with his company, was in front of the burning building within a few minutes after the alarm was sounded. He saw the woman hanging out of a fourth-story window. To drop from that height would have been instant death. Meagher ordered the longest ladder on the truck—42 feet long—to be placed against the building. This was found to be 10 feet too short to reach the window from which the woman was hanging. He then ordered the ladder to be extended to 54 feet, and the woman was rescued.

3. ascended the ladder, but could not reach the woman. While endeavoring to get up to the window, Flood wrenched one of his feet and was compelled to cease his efforts to rescue the woman. He was so lucky, however, to leave the ladder, and he stood erect on the second railing. Stiding this way, the woman placed it and placed it in the direction, moved it and placed it in the direction, moved it. In this way the top of the ladder was just a few feet nearer the imperiled woman. Meagher then ascended the ladder. Passing Flood, he stood erect on the second railing of the ladder. Stiding this way, the woman whose life he was intent upon saving, Meagher spoke to her encouragingly. When

to rise, and then to let go of the window-lintel, he obeyed him implicitly. As she dropped from the window she caught her foot on the right arm, and, as if by magic, she was free of the window. Her husband, seeing his wife in the power of the flood, passed over to Flood, below him. Flood, not withholding his aid, caught her by the waist, and she fell down the ladder in safety.

For this brave act the Trustees of the Bennett fund, in 1876, presented to the wife of the hero, and the Fire Commissioners ordered his name and act of Fireman Flood to be placed on the Firemen's Hall, and a gold medal, valued at more than a trade dollar, and suitably inscribed, was presented to Foreman Meagher by Commissioner Gorman, in the presence of Commissioners McKim and Smith, and the Firemen's Association. The Chief of Battalion, the company commander, the South Battalion, the members of Hook and Ladder, and the members of the Firemen's Association, all presented the Bennett medal. In the presentation speech, Commissioner Gorman spoke of the hero as "the noblest of men," and he said that he paid an eloquent tribute to his general worth and to the power of the department, and to the modest

A CHARITY WORK HELPING.
A very attractive programme has been prepared for the grand Christmas holiday entertainment which is to be given in the Academy of Music, beginning at 8 P. M., on Tuesday, for the benefit of the Dispensary, the Hospital and the Hospital for the Blind, and for the relief of poor children suffering from spinal and rheumatic diseases, is located at No. 126 East Fifty-third street. The money realized from the proposed entertainment is to be devoted to increasing the usefulness of the dispensary and hospital and to defray a fund for its support. Among the artists who will appear are Miss Helen Peters, soprano, of the Academy of Music; Mrs. Messrs. Charles Mackay, George Trichter, and Johnson and Powers, comedians; Miss Margaretta, soprano; Miss Mary, soprano; Miss Jennie Morgan, and Misses Foley and Hauser, of the Metropolitan Opera House; and the manager, of the Metropolitan Opera House.

situated as follows: Mr. Howard Potter, No. 3
 West Third-street; Mrs. R. B. Aiden, No. 9
 East Fourth-street; Mrs. George Robins, No. 9
 East Fifth-street; Mrs. William Hadden,
 No. 107 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. J. Lawrence, No.
 107 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. W. C. Tankemans, No.
 108 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. J. L. Leavitt, No.
 60 West Gentile-street; Mrs. M. E. Hunt, No.
 6 West Eighth-street; Mrs. R. M. Hunt, No.
 6 West Third-street; Miss Anna Koozelet,
 No. 26 West Third-street; Mrs. C. Farniss,
 461 Fifth-avenue; Mr. Hilleborn Rowell, No.
 461 Fifth-avenue; Mr. Benjamin Lockwood,
 Waterbury-place; Mr. Benoni Lockwood, No. 8
 all-street; Treasurer, Mrs. O. Farniss, secretary,
 names can be obtained from Mr. Marshall O. Roberts,
 No. 107 Fifth-avenue; or Mr. C. G. Gracie, Mrs. L. P. Henops, No. 461 Fifth-
 avenue.

the streets. Patrolman John Mohr, of the Seventh precinct, who was accused of knocking Slatery down, was represented by counsel. Slatery's wife and children were in court, and they and some of his friends displayed much animosity toward the man who testified in favor of Officer Mohr. and George P. Gee, of No. 141 Madison street, swore that he saw Mohr strike Slatery twice with his hand because Slatery would not tell where he lived. Slatery's friends then threatened to kill Officer Mohr. Mohr procured a hand-axe and took Slatery to the station-house. When Mohr struck Slatery with the axe, Slatery said he was not hurt, but that he was appointed a patrolman in July, 1922, on the 14th inst. he found Slatery in front of the station-house, and he was with him and appeared to be intoxicated; he refused to give his name, and was profane. Witness slapped Slatery on the face, and Slatery said he would give up suddenly, and he fell on the sidewalk. Mohr said he then slapped Slatery's face and Slatery fell on the sidewalk. Slatery was taken to E. C. Webb, of Ward's Island, testified that he

AID FOR THE IRISH FLOOD

The Fernham Relief Association, of which Mr. Robert A. Johnston is President, have adopted the following rules respecting the distribution of money committed to their care for the relief of the Irish famine sufferers:

"The object of this association is to raise funds to defray the expenses of those poor starving and homeless people who are desirous of emigrating to some country and who have been deprived of the means of doing so by reason of the calamitous state of the Irish community at the present time. The chief committee will be composed of responsible individuals."

The money collected will be remitted to the chief executive, who, acting in concert with the clergy, will proceed to buy food and clothing to relieve the immediate wants of those who helplessly await the coming of winter, and their homes, and the graves of their friends, are now perishing slowly and steadily to death.

It is the duty of this distinction, to stretch forth their hands in aid of their suffering and distressed brethren, and thus prove by deeds and actions that the hearty sympathy of which these men are the President gives him his guarantee to all subscribers that every dollar collected will be distributed to the poor to whom it is due.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the President, Robert A. Johnson, Two, Broadway, New York, or by the Secretary, William C. Brewster, Sixteen-street and First Avenue.

CHARGED WITH EMBROIDERY
Alfred N. Pollin, of No. 43 East Tenth-street, well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing young man.

ing in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Isaac W. England, the Assignee at the LaSalle estate, swore that Follin was a clerk the publishing house at the time he became a prisoner, in September, 1877, and that since that time he had been engaged as a clerk in the office aggregating \$1,500, and that he had at times mailed the entries in the books in his charge in order to conceal his alleged misappropriation. He also testified that he had seen that on Dec. 19, Follin collected from an advertiser \$270, only \$100 of which he turned over to the publisher, appropriating the remainder to his own use, and also that during the preceding April he received \$60 from another advertiser, and retained it for his private return. The prisoner gave bonds in \$1,000 to stand trial, his bondsmen being Meyer Eliaz, of No. 98, Chambers street, and John J. O'Brien, of No. 122, Broadway. Through his counsel he denies his guilt, and the court asserts that a suit has been brought against him for damages for illegal arrest and false imprisonment.

THE FREE PRESS AND OPINION.

To those who want a Republican paper, we can readily commend THE NEW-YORK TIMES. THE TIMES is able, fearless, and enterprising, and, while not being a sordid party organ, is widely known as the leading Republican journal of the country. Its daily will be especially valuable to all who wish to keep abreast with events during the Presidential campaign. The weekly issue of THE TIMES is jammed with good things, and in its many attractive features it is not equalled by any other journal.

[illegible]

In the
to each
cooled
for our
ing is
I have
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before
half-
the
soldier,
richly,

caps of	Notwiths and
e. Dan	drinking, there

honor and fair play among the men. I was in the fight with the imperialists in the rule of the Kuomintang. I had been badly wounded, but when the eve, we were always good friends. I was in the service with regard had made many good friends to athletic sports, and the officers believed that the men should among themselves, I entered fully into the fun of the sports and I hope. In my life in a different company, there was a good runner. For three years I won all the prizes. When I had months in the service, on the parade ground, I was always the first. I was afraid that the position on horseback the tension on the muscles of the kn-

One of the officers had timed me walking it. I thought that was

When had I told me that it would be agreeable to both me, especially at a quarter, if I was for the coming athletic contest. This something like a command. I soon down into good form, and got soon off my best time as I had at Rugby. excitement commenced. The burden of my being entered for the race, called offered to divide, and all that kind

highest
options

[illegible]

horseman, and has given me a certain
of self-reliance. I fancy it was a in

THE GREAT WESTERN.—The main English chief engine establishment for ocean steam navigation was Isaac Newton Brunel. To his original genius the honorable rivalry between younger Stephenson and we are indebted for a broad-gauge railway, and in no small degree for the high speed of the locomotive. An American ship of 300 tons built by engines of swiftness and power and loaded with goods, can beat practically any

across the Atlantic. But no serious

point of view, it was made in 1835, was in the possession of a collector of old documents in Birmingham was power: on 2d. Ireland, Glasgow, London, and the other ports of the Kingdom was made a collection of information. In the report of the committee, it was stated that the principles on which the success of oceanic steam navigation was based, was the principle of the passage of water through the canals at a lower rate of progress than their tonnage. At equal speeds, a vessel would be able to overcome the resistance. But its capacity would be elbowed that of the water. The size, therefore, it is possible to use more powerful engines, to carry a

at the same time to have ample
 dation for passengers and goods.

the principle, that it is now admitted, economical limit to the size of vessels posed rather by the dimensions of harbours than by the experience of the sea. It was also, may be considerably by the employment of more power up to the limit to ocean speed be imposed upon physical law, to the effect that the increase as the cube of the velocity. The soundness of Mr. Brunel's position is shown by the fact that the engines of the great ships are not engineers. At a crowded in the mechanical section of the British Association at Bristol, in August, 1836, Dr. declared that a vessel of 1,640 tons with 400 horse power engines, for a

sides the weight of the engines. While at 400 tons. He thought it would

Some of the most interesting of these are the "Bicycle Men" and the "Bicycle Women" who have been seen in the streets of New York City, and the "Bicycle Men" who have been seen in the streets of New York City, and the "Bicycle Women" who have been seen in the streets of New York City.

seen by only a small part of the public, everybody, from the millionaire to the

frequently the street—and each fall
of the objects and the scene, that
comes in contrast with But while
from such a happy condition, the
lication, scene animated by the
high and severe art of ideal self-suffi-
grade us. A lot of fancy, self-suffi-
erage, no more, no less, than the
eager than rendering worthy pub-
sages for newspaper puffs and the
disfigure our parks and thorough-
A noble fountain or monument is
at all. At all, at all, at all, at all,
ornamentation—of which there are
enough already—we most distinct-
want. No, no, and cheap, and
the more, the more, the more, the
ple combine with the intention of ad-
it, it ought to be looked to that the or-
namentation be of the highest and
approved culture and taste. Unimpe-
able, if ever so well-meaning, "enough
of it, it is all right, it is all right."
Wealth is a good thing; "enough of
it; it is all right, it is all right."
thing; "public spirit is a good thing;
it is all right, it is all right."
every corner of the land with ar-
monistic, and in leaving them
unimpaired, and in leaving them
unrestricted way. We trust there is
York safe enough of the right charac-
ter, and we trust there is enough
to a large, worthy, and appropriate

induces the Christian heart to lend help to his neighbor in the hour of distress. We were hated and cursed before the famine, we are now blessed and revered." The mandarins, of course, are against the missionaries, "but the people, and even some of the literati, show signs of gratitude toward us."

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—THE SPOON TO CONQUER.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE SPOON TO CONQUER.
DAILY'S THEATRE—AN ALKALINE NIGHT.
PARK THEATRE—FATIMAH.
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—THE GAYLARD SLAVE.
KIDSLAND GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—THE SPATZBROTHERS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MILITARY GENTLEMEN.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—PRINCES TOGO.
THE AQUARIUM—LITTLE TOMMY CARR.
NEW YORK CIRCUS—ROBERT DUMPHY, MATINEE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00.
The Weekly Times, per annum, 2 00.
The Weekly Times, per annum, 2 00.
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Haworth's," &c., will contribute an original story entitled "The Colonel's Daughter," and devoted to certain remarkable phases of Southern life and politics, to THE TIMES of Sunday next.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain.

Ex-Senator MORRILL has submitted to Gov. GARCELON the points which he desires should be laid before the Supreme Court of the State of Maine. These are of two classes. A portion of the questions touches the right to correct election returns by the record, after they have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State; the other portion includes questions touching the extent to which election returns may be invalidated by technical irregularities. Examples of cities, towns, and plantations disfranchised by the alleged fatally-defective character of their returns are cited as showing to what special cases these opinions of the court are designed to apply. If Gov. GARCELON honestly desires to fortify his position by legal opinions from the highest judicial authority of the State, there is his opportunity. Or if he is willing to surrender his assumption of judicial powers, he can now do it gracefully and retreat in good order. If the conspirators are resolved to persist in their crime, there will be nothing but a pettifogging and evasive answer to this straightforward and reasonable appeal.

We give this morning, from our Raleigh correspondent, a careful review of the political situation in North Carolina. It will be seen from the facts which he states that the position of the Republicans there is by no means so hopeless as it has generally been regarded, and that there is a very fair prospect of making a break in the ranks of the solid South. It is interesting and encouraging to perceive that the prospects of the Republicans are based on their advocacy of a better State Government, and that the issues on which they will go to the people have very little reference to anything which can raise the prejudices of race. North Carolina was lost to the Republicans, as we foretold that it would be, by the senseless civil rights legislation of 1874, and it may now be regained by a moderate and judicious policy. Such a victory would be doubly valuable, as it might fairly be regarded as the beginning of the end of a condition of things which has kept the Republicans from their just and proper influence throughout the South.

According to the dispatches which reach us this morning, the hopes of an amicable settlement which have been entertained with reference to the Ute difficulty may prove illusory. It is stated that Gen. HATCH has set out on his return to the States, with no hope of getting the Indian offenders who had been demanded, and that his own safety is considered very doubtful. Should anything happen to Gen. HATCH, it would be greatly lamented, as he has universally been regarded as one of the most honorable and humane of those who have had to do with this negotiation. But it is difficult to credit the statements of the dispatches, which are apparently colored by the inveterate prejudice of the border against the Indians. If it be true that the Commissioner has been left in peril of an attack from the Indians, with no troops near for his defense or rescue, there has been gross mismanagement. It is important that the Indians should understand that the Government will keep its faith when it threatens as well as when it promises.

The uneasiness which has been felt in England regarding the fate of Gen. ROBERTS and his detachment will be happily dispelled by the dispatches just received from that officer. On the 23d of the month a general attack was prepared by the Afghans, and was met by a sortie of the British, who struck the enemy on the flank and drove them into, and afterwards through, a canal, from which city Gen. ROBERTS sends a Kabul.

est and very cheerful dispatch on Christmas Eve. He speaks with entire confidence of the re-establishment of communication with India. The movement by which the Afghans were routed and dispersed seems to have been rapidly and skillfully executed, and resulted in no loss of life to the British, the five men who were lost having been killed by a premature explosion in blowing up a tower. The anxiety that has prevailed in England has evidently exaggerated the resources and fighting qualities of the Afghans or the weakness of Gen. ROBERTS. The army at Kabul has shown the address and courage which, with the British, come out, almost unexpectedly, in positions of the greatest difficulty.

Gen. CHAMBERS, of Mississippi, has proposed a bill in the House which appears to be wise in intention and extremely just. It provides that \$510,000, recently "covered" into the Treasury, of moneys originally appropriated for the pay and bounties of colored soldiers, because of the impossibility of finding rightful claimants, shall be invested in 4 per cent. bonds, and the interest devoted in equal parts to six institutions named in the bill which have been established for the education of colored students. We are not familiar with the merits of all these schools, but the reputation of three of them—the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia; the Fisk University, Tennessee; and the Howard University in Washington—is well known. If the others are as deserving the money will be well appropriated, the more so as these schools are intended to prepare teachers for the colored race. The blacks were so miserably defrauded in the matter of the Freedmen's Savings Bank that it is to the last degree important that a fund of this sort shall be honestly directed to their greatest advantage.

The new Cabinet which was announced in Paris yesterday is not a specially strong one, and can only be regarded as a makeshift. M. DE FREYCINET, who is its head, and who takes the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, held the portfolio of Minister of Public Works under MACMAHON. He is more skillful than M. WADDINGTON as a speaker and leader in the Legislature, but will command less respect in the Cabinets of Europe, and is far from being strong before the people. M. WADDINGTON's refusal of the English mission doubtless denotes his purpose to withdraw from the present from active politics, a purpose which he has long entertained, and has been prevented from carrying out by the earnest appeals of M. GREY. The retention of MM. FERRY and LERES, and the substitution of Gen. FARR in place of Gen. GRESLEY, denote the influence of M. GAMBETTA, who is said to have renewed his relations with the President. On the other hand, the substitution of M. CAZOT, comparatively an obscure man, for M. LE ROYER, as Minister of Justice, is not likely to strengthen the Cabinet either with the Gambettists or the Conservative Republicans. Apparently, the new Government is free-trade in its tendencies, and the regular session of the Legislature will probably witness a serious attempt to define the commercial policy of France.

MR. SAPP AS A WARNING.
An Iowa Representative is distinguishing himself by projects of legislation relating to the regulation of inter-State affairs. Mr. SAPP's first measure "to regulate inter-State migration" has been rather ruthlessly slaughtered by the House Committee on Agriculture, whose exposure of its absurdities will not strengthen confidence in his ability to cope with the question of inter-State railroad traffic. Under cover of regulating migration, Mr. SAPP would have committed to the Government the task of collating all sorts of information, possible and impossible, concerning the States and Territories, arranging the same in convenient form, and supplying it to anybody who might ask for it, at home or abroad. The authority for gathering and preparing the million of facts indicated by Mr. SAPP, would devolve on the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the committee rightly thought that the country has quite enough of Le Duc without making him the guide and counselor of persons who desire to move from one part of the country to another.

The second of Mr. SAPP's measures, designated a bill "to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States," is a radical enlargement and application of the principles and purposes of the Reagan bill. Starting from the same point, it proceeds by more stringent provisions than those of the Reagan bill, not only to prevent discriminations and unjust arrangements of every kind, but to fix the rates of toll or compensation which railroad companies may charge for the transportation of passengers or freight. Specific rates are not set forth, of course, and the phrase "fair and reasonable," which is employed to define the rates that shall be lawful, is obviously open to a wide latitude of construction. Its interpretation, however, is entrusted to a Board of Railroad Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, subject to restriction as to qualification that will effectively exclude nominees of the companies. Another provision pushes the authority of the Commissioners to the utmost limit. To bring under their jurisdiction roads not extending beyond the State that chartered them, it is held that, for the purposes of the act every such road which carries freight consigned to places beyond the State, or passengers traveling thither, shall be taken to be part of a continuous inter-State line, and regulated accordingly.

Although the ridicule deservedly heaped on Mr. SAPP by the Committee on Agriculture cannot predispose the Committee on Commerce in his favor, his railroad bill should be regarded as an expression of the growing demands of Western opinion on the subject of railroad legislation. Experience has objected to the Reagan bill that it is impracticable; capitalists have protested that it is an unwarrantable interference with private rights. Compared with the Sapp bill, it is mild and tolerant. The latter measure seems, indeed, to represent the growth of a demand which might easily have been satisfied in the first instance, and which is likely to become more imperative and exacting the longer compliance is delayed.

Had the wisdom of railroad managers in large matters been equal to their keenness in small matters, they would have recognized the significance of the popular movement at an earlier stage. The reaction against Granger extravaganzas in Wisconsin and elsewhere afforded them a chance of bringing their arrangements into harmony with general public opinion, and at the same time saving the discretionary power which they declare indispensable. Instead of thus conciliating opinion they defied it. Instead of conceding locally the right of Governmental supervision, they denied the right and appealed against its exercise. Their attitude was in two senses a mistake. It revived and embittered Western feeling against them; and it elicited judicial declarations which leave no doubt as to the constitutionality of the power whose exercise they resisted. The immediate result is seen in Congress. With all its imperfections, the Reagan bill was an expression of national—especially of Western—sentiment. Corporate influence prevailed in the Senate, and the bill was thrust into limbo. Mr. SAPP's more aggressive bill may take its place. Regulations that would have been satisfactory a year ago are now not sufficiently stringent. The companies have fought against all legislation, and the power behind Congress calls for more than the Reagan bill.

There are certain leading considerations which the railroad companies cannot too soon or too frankly acknowledge. In the first place, they should make a virtue of necessity—and without more ado concede that national legislation is inevitable. Such a concession will terminate one phase of the controversy, extricating themselves from an untenable position, and taking from hostile criticism much of its sting. In the next place, the companies cannot hope permanently to resist the demand for vigorous measures to prevent discrimination and excessive charges in all their forms. It is idle to contend that companies may manage their business without regard to allegation of injustice, and, moreover, may exact whatever rates they choose to impose. Property rights are not always absolute under any conditions, and they are not nearly absolute when the basis of the rights is a legislative charter, granted with a view to the promotion of public as well as corporate interests. The companies kick against the pricks when they assert pretensions, inadmissible even in the abstract, and intolerable when made the pretext for the infliction of flagrant wrong. This Congress may expire before the inevitable law is enacted, but the subject will come before the next Congress, and if necessary before its successor; each time with an increase of popular strength, and a more explicit demand for remedial measures. Common prudence suggests to the companies the adoption of tactics wholly different from those they have hitherto employed. Nothing will be gained by obstinate resistance. Something may be saved by judicious efforts to modify the operation of measures whose essential characteristics are already virtually determined.

GARCELON'S DEFENSE.
The Governor of Maine, placing his hand on his heart, declares that he is not only satisfied with his work, but is actually proud of it. We should not expect too much of a fifth-rate country doctor, accidentally hoisted into a gubernatorial chair, but the self-complacency of this willing tool of the conspirators is something marvelous. He has his lesson well by heart. It is not possible that he invented the swindle which he is engaged in carrying out; and it is probable that, having repeated his pettifogging arguments over and over again, he may have half-persuaded himself that he is the honest statesman that he pretends to be. He whimpers at the storm which his false-dealing has roused, complaining that he is shamefully abused and misrepresented. Even a detected burglar has been known to murmur because he is interrupted in his work. GARCELON and his apologists persistently avoid the pivotal point of this controversy. They assert that the Constitution provides that certain things shall be done at the elections, and that if these things are not done there is no legal election. But who made the Governor a judge as to whether these requirements have been strictly followed? Gov. GARCELON iterates and reiterates this argument, with parrot-like gibberish, as if he really believed that he were the fountain of legislative, executive, and judicial power, instead of the unlucky accident that he is. In his defense at Lewiston, last week, the Governor, alluding to the provisions of the Constitution regarding elections, said, "These provisions were made for the purpose of securing an honest election." But he failed to show that the Constitution, anywhere, even by implication, conferred on him, or his Council, or on all of them together, the right to judge of the validity of the elections. That instrument, on the other hand, expressly says that each house shall be the judge of "the elections" of its members, as well as of their "qualifications." Yet this functionary arrogates to himself the powers which the Constitution clearly and unmistakably confers upon the Legislature. The only reference to, and definition of, the duties of the Governor and Council in this matter is contained in the single phrase, in Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution: "The Governor and Council shall, as soon as may be, examine returned copies of such lists, and . . . issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected." On this slight foundation the Governor and Council have constructed the extraordinary powers under which they have disfranchised towns and cities, defeated the plainly-expressed will of the people, and totally changed the political complexion of the State Legislature.

The questions which the Governor and his junta have examined with microscopic closeness were never intended to be referred to them. For the most part, they are questions relating to "the elections" of members, which the Constitution expressly says are under the exclusive control of the respective houses. Indeed, the fundamental law of the State provides that "the Legislature may, by law, prescribe a different mode of returning, examining, and ascertaining the election of the Representatives" in certain classes. The Legislature, in 1877, did provide that defective returns might be corrected by the record. But the conspirators not only refused this, but they made their examination in secret.

and refused all access to the returns. GARCELON, in his Lewiston speech, said that when the Republicans made application to see the returns it "popped into his head" that their object was to ascertain where they were defective and then go home and change the record! This honest statesman was so bent on doing his whole duty that he brushed aside the law of 1877, lest some man might take advantage of it. "It takes a thief to catch a thief," GARCELON, busy stealing the vote of a State, suspected everybody who came near his office. And, to this day, he has not allowed a Republican to look at the tables from which has been concocted his fraudulent Legislature.

It is a mockery for GARCELON to say that the Legislature is "the final judge" of the elections upon which he and his fellow-conspirators have passed. They give seats to men who are known not to have been elected, and then calmly tell the rightful members that they must look to the usurping members for redress. Unless the men who have been thrown into the Senate and House by a conspiracy are better than those who threw them there, the lawful tenants of those seats are in a hopeless case. Nor has there been any explanation of the significant fact that only Republicans are deprived of seats by the so-called fatal defects in the returns. When GARCELON loudly claims that he has followed Republican precedents in his course, how does it happen that "he has thrown out, in one election, twice as many Senators and Representatives as have been thrown out during the whole history of the State, from the date of its organization to last January? And how does it happen that not one Democrat has lost his seat in consequence of any defect in the returns? The fact that Democrats manipulated the returns, and that Republicans were forbidden so much as to look at them, is sufficient explanation of this puzzle. It is idle to argue with a man who, like GARCELON, can persuade himself that theft is honorable so long as he can invent a means of escape. But his defense of this naked conspiracy against popular rights only serves to illustrate the infamous character of the man who has made it.

MR. PARNELL'S ERRAND.
MR. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, Irish member of the British Parliament for the County of Meath, after spending some months in his own country in stirring up the people to sedition against the laws and authority under which they live, and to acts of injustice against owners of land and against each other, is on his way here to ask aid and sympathy in his misdirected crusade. No doubt, he will be warmly received by his own expatriated countrymen on this side of the Atlantic, for they partake of the nature upon which he is accustomed to work with so much effect at home, and must needs sympathize with the struggles of their race, whatever folly or mistakes may be committed in giving them direction. Under other circumstances, and with a different mission, Mr. PARNELL might have counted on the sympathy and co-operation of all classes of American citizens; but those who are not of the same blood with himself cannot have any feeling but of aversion and dislike for his methods, and even for the immediate purpose of the agitation which he has set a-going.

There seems to be no doubt that the peasantry of Ireland are in a hard position at the present time. They do not own the land on which they live, and from which they must derive their sustenance or perish. They have had a bad season, and owing, perhaps, to unthrifty ways and a fatal facility in better times for spending all they earn and running into debt, they find themselves entering upon a severe winter without any store laid by for rough weather! While the margin of the product of their labor, upon which they must live, is narrowed to a perilous edge, the share that goes for rent does not readily shrink, and so they stand face to face with bitter hardship, if not actual starvation. It is a situation to excite sympathy. An appeal for relief for actual or prospective suffering among the poor of Ireland would receive a ready response. We have shown in the past that we are not hard of hearing when such appeals are made, or disposed to pry too curiously into any fault of the sufferers that may have contributed to their sad condition. But this is not Mr. PARNELL's errand.

We are quite ready to believe that in many cases the rents of Irish farms ought to be reduced, at least for the time, and until the present straits are well over. The landlords ought to treat their tenants with consideration, and do everything in reason to relieve any actual hardship in their situation. A demand, a pressing, urgent demand for this, directed in a proper spirit and with a recognition of the just rights of the moral sense of the world. But this was not Mr. PARNELL's way of making or of urging this demand. When he assumed that land-owners had no rights, that all cases were alike and should be treated on a general plan, that threats, coercion, and violence were proper instruments for adjusting a bargain between men, that volition should operate on only one side, and whoever resisted it should be treated as a common enemy, he did not take steps for winning the sympathy of sober and thinking people. It is quite possible that the land laws in Ireland need reform, and could be so modified as to make the purchase of land easier and the holding by tenants more equitable. An effort to have this matter looked into and readjusted would have been calculated to awaken sympathetic interest. The agitation could have been earnest and determined, within the limits of becoming moderation, with the effect of intensifying that interest. But when it takes the form of declaring the right of tenants who cannot meet their rent to own the land without paying for it or without consulting the will or the interest of the present possessors, when it compels men into a fight with their landlords, whether they desire it or not, and menaces the lives of those who pay as well as those who receive the stipulated rent, it alienates all who believe in law and order.

Even Mr. PARNELL's pet idea of independent self-government for Ireland is one with which the American people can readily sympathize, and any legitimate and well-conducted effort in that direction might com-

mand at least moral support on this side of the ocean. Anything directed toward securing national well-being, material prosperity, and a condition of comfort among the people, for Ireland and the Irish, would at any time command generous consideration and material help from Americans, but it is not for this that Mr. PARNELL is coming among us. He is coming to seek encouragement and aid for seditious and lawless methods of seeking a dubious object. We cannot wish him great success.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
Men are not, as a rule, logical. There is Mr. McMillan, of Toledo, for example. Last week he proclaimed to all his friends that he felt it to be vastly more blessed to give than to receive. He said that he intended to make his wife a beautiful Christmas present, and that the idea gave him more pleasure than the reception of a gift of three dozen Scriptural mottoes for the walls of his parlor could give him. He has now radically changed his opinion, and uses language in regard to Christmas presents which is well adapted to make the blood run cold. The reason for this sudden change of opinion is to the last degree illogical and irrelevant, and how Mr. McMillan can regard himself as a "reasonable being" it is hard to imagine.

On Tuesday last, after having worn out all the jewellers in Toledo by a prolonged examination of their stock, Mr. McMillan finally bought a beautiful bracelet for \$25, with the provision that he might return it the next day, if, on further consideration, he should decide that he did not want it. The bracelet was put up in a nice little box, which was wrapped in white paper, and Mr. McMillan wrote on the paper the touching legend, "For my own precious darling." Putting the box in his overcoat pocket, he went home to tea, in a smiling and happy frame of mind, and meeting Mrs. McMillan, kissed her with so much emphasis that she immediately suspected that something was wrong.

While sitting at the tea-table, Mr. McMillan led the conversation to the subject of Christmas presents, and incidentally remarked, with a twinkle of the eye that showed that he was joking, that he rather thought he should not give his wife anything. He said that if he really loved a woman, he should like to give her a splendid bracelet, but, of course, he did not care enough for anybody to give them anything. Mrs. McMillan might perhaps have taken exception to her husband's remark as a specimen of graceful English, but she was so well persuaded that he was joking that she almost felt the coming bracelet encircling her wrist. For the rest of the meal she was exceedingly affectionate, and did not once indulge in her usual criticisms of the mental and moral habits of her husband.

In the course of the evening Mrs. McMillan surreptitiously searched Mr. McMillan's pockets and discovered the bracelet. She was filled with gratitude and joy. The affectionate words written on the case affected her almost to tears, and she mentally resolved that during the coming year she would abstain from the use of coercive measures of a violent nature except in extreme circumstances and when her temper might be unusually excited.

The next morning Mr. McMillan began to think that perhaps his wife might not be particularly pleased with a bracelet. Besides, \$25 really did amount to a large sum. Might it not be better to return the bracelet to the jeweler and to give Mrs. McMillan ten or fifteen dollars in money to spend as she might think proper? He debated the question all day, and toward evening decided that, on the whole, he would take back the bracelet and give his wife a ten-dollar bill. That night, at the tea-table, he was even happier and more gay than he had been on the previous evening. This time he had finally settled the question of what to give his wife, and he had practiced a judicious economy by resolving to spend ten instead of twenty-five dollars. A happier and more affectionate household than that of the McMillan family on the night of the 24th of December could not have been found in all Toledo.

The next morning, when the early bells ushered in the happy Christmas season, Mrs. McMillan arose and dressed herself. Her husband woke up while this ceremony was in progress, and, after wishing his wife a merry Christmas, told her to bring him his trousers and he would give her a present. The happy wife obeyed, and waited with beating heart for her bracelet. To her inexpressible disappointment, Mr. McMillan took out his purse, gave her a ten-dollar bill, and said, "There, my dear; buy whatever you want most. I give you the money instead of jewelry, or anything else, because I want you to have a present that will be some satisfaction to you."

Mrs. McMillan maintained a painful silence. She put the money in her pocket, but never expressed the slightest gratitude for it. As she walked toward a closet and took from it a stout rope, Mr. McMillan began to grow alarmed, and his alarm became very lively when his wife, with amazing swiftness and vigor, bound him to the bedstead, and then went down stairs for the broomstick.

On her reappearance, she asked him in a cold, sarcastic way if his "precious darling" liked her expensive bracelet. "You couldn't give the wife of your bosom but ten dollars, could you?" remarked Mrs. McMillan, italicizing her words with the broomstick; "but you could lavish thirty-dollar bracelets on a wicked, good-for-nothing brassy! Oh! I'll let you know!" And accordingly she said "let Mr. McMillan know" with a strength that he had never before imagined that she possessed. In vain did the unhappy man protest that he had "never given no bracelet to nobody." The angry matron was deaf to his protestations. All day he remained bound to his bed. He had neither breakfast nor dinner, but at frequent intervals Mrs. McMillan went up stairs with the broomstick, and to use her language, "look a fresh hark at him."

It was after Mr. McMillan was released, and his bruises had healed sufficiently to enable him to walk without excessive pain, that he proclaimed his detestation of Christmas and of Christmas gifts. It must be admitted that in this he was grossly illogical. Undoubtedly, his wife was in error, and perhaps she expressed her feelings with too much emphasis, and in a way that was open to criticism. Still, there was no reason why Mr. McMillan should denounce Christ-

mas in a broad, indiscriminating way, and it is only too evident that he is not a man who can be called an exact and careful reasoner.

Lager-beer seldom makes its drinkers pugnacious, and has, in some instances, been known to render them remarkably pacific. The latest instance is in Cincinnati, where the brewery employees have been for some days on a strike, but have generally conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. Instead of committing, or at least trying to commit, outrages, as most strikers do, the employees have visited the breweries which they have left, and have drunk beer with the men working in their places, and with the proprietors themselves. The best of feeling, the most unquestionable amiability, as we are assured, prevails among the strikers toward everybody, and not the least fear of any disturbance is expressed. This exceedingly peacefulness can hardly be traceable to anything except lager, of which all those engaged in making it invariably partake plentifully. Beer must have a soothing and sedative influence, and all strikers should be recommended, after this demonstration of its virtues, to drink it instead of the vile spirits they usually affect. We have all heard of great deal, and most of us have seen not a little, of what is called fighting whisky. But tranquillizing, conditiory lager is somewhat novel. When it can act, as it has acted, on a body of strikers, as a rule notoriously and extremely ugly, in Cincinnati, there is no reason to doubt that it has a tendency to ally the angry passions, and to stimulate the better feelings. In Ohio, at least, "two glass lager" is equivalent, as an order, to smoking the pipe of peace.

Though the Franco-German contest, as a war, is a thing of the past, its influence on European financiers, in a measure, still remains, and Mr. ROBERT GRIFFIN, the leading English scientific statistician, has been summing up its cost. The direct expenditures of the war, to both countries, he makes out to have been every month \$150,000,000. But to this must be added the indirect losses, which are calculated to have been \$200,000,000 more a month, or \$500,000,000. The loss of capital, then, is probably equal to five years' savings of France and Germany combined. If the indemnity which Germany received is put to her credit, she went out of the war with the gigantic windfall of \$850,000,000 to the good. Now, if cost France in hard money \$1,700,000,000 to carry on the war, and counting her loss of Alsace and the indemnity, her total debt—her worse condition—may be represented by \$5,000,000,000. This Mr. GRIFFIN says is equivalent to a charge of \$92 50 per head of population, or an annual charge upon the revenue of \$110,000,000. In regard to the total capital of the United Kingdom yielding income, works of art—furniture—being deducted, it is represented by a sum which, converted into dollars, is \$1,500,000,000. Now, dividing this by the inhabitants, it makes some \$1,300 per head. Nothing can give a better conception of the money power of England than this statement, that between the years 1865 and 1875 the annual increase in the accumulation of capital was about \$240,000,000. Naturally, with this accumulation and capital, the progress of the national debt diminishes to the individual; thus, in 1815, the capital per head being \$125, the debt was \$70; in 1875, with capital of \$260, the debt per head is \$25. This most able statistician is of the opinion that, though there has been depression of trade, accumulation in the Kingdom has not been seriously checked, for there has been going on all the time a building of new houses, erection of factories and machinery.

The abnormal cold of the present season in Europe, while provoking the despair of fox-hunters, gives immense pleasure to tens of thousands of English people who can never afford to ride to hounds, and who are, in consequence, sent to France and England for its comparative rarity. The first English skaters were of bone, and skating did not come much into vogue until CHARLES II. and his courtiers, who had passed their exile in Holland, introduced it to the London parks. Holland is the skating-ground of countries, the exercise appearing to have a stimulating and enlivening effect on the Dutch character, as nothing else has. The English skaters were of bone, and skating did not come much into vogue until CHARLES II. and his courtiers, who had passed their exile in Holland, introduced it to the London parks. Holland is the skating-ground of countries, the exercise appearing to have a stimulating and enlivening effect on the Dutch character, as nothing else has. The English skaters were of bone, and skating did not come much into vogue until CHARLES II. and his courtiers, who had passed their exile in Holland, introduced it to the London parks. Holland is the skating-ground of countries, the exercise appearing to have a stimulating and enlivening effect on the Dutch character, as nothing else has.

The fact probably was that skating put the poet's digestion all right, as, indeed, it has that of thousands of others, and given them a glow of health not felt for years. While on this subject, we will suggest to the Park Commissioners whether they cannot adopt a plan, found by highly respectable skaters, of permitting some dozen or two of hands (who might bear a badge to distinguish them) to keep sweeping the ice during the day, to be remunerated by voluntary subscriptions placed in a box erected to a prominent position. There are very few skaters who would not give a few cents to have the ice kept clear. Under existing arrangements it is oftentimes necessary by the evening to be scarce of skating. In it would add greatly to the beauty of the scene in our parks if skaters would wear some bright colors. Every one must have noticed how well a red cloak combines with a snowy landscape.

We repeated the other day, from a London weekly, an article referring to the very large sale of the "Penny Dreadful" and "Penny Magazine" during the most direful predictions of calamities that are to befall Britain and other countries during the coming year. As the almanac, apart from its prophecies, has no value or interest, the inevitable inference is that it is bought on account of its lugubrious prognostics, and the desire of the buyers to see what the crisis will be. This is a very curious grand assumption of reason and common-sense, presumed to particularly characterize the present age, what a deal of arrant superstition still cleaves to the best civilization and the most advanced nations. Even in the Republic, where the average intelligence is conceded to be higher than anywhere else, there is still a great deal of superstition, and it is not alone among the uneducated or half-educated, either. Many men, and more women—women are prone to belief in the supernatural—possessed of culture and occupying prominent positions, have their pet superstitions, which, however, they cherish only in secret, and are not generally supposed to be would ridicule a superstition of their neighbor which they did not happen to share. But to some special subject or subjects they refuse to apply reason. Some of them could not be persuaded to set out on a journey, undertake any important business, sign a contract, or make their will on Friday, for fear of ill luck. Some cannot repress a degree of uneasiness when they break a mirror, or drop a sign of death. Some are disturbed by certain dreams, believing them to be omens. Others couple good or ill fortune with certain numbers; others again associate adversely with combinations of letters, and have other equally ridiculous fancies or forebodings. Not a few prosperous professional men and merchants foster their favorite superstitions, and are uniformly influenced by them. It would give many of us a lower opinion of human nature if we could know the proportion of educated people more or less superstitious. Real common-sense, which is very uncommon, is rarer than exalted genius.

SPURGEON, the noted clergyman of London, has been more ridiculed and abused than any other preacher in Great Britain. During the early part of his career—he is at 45 now—his sermons on regeneration by baptism excited a world of opposition and censure, and he was for many months actually persecuted by the law. He has since, however, hundreds of papers and pamphlets devoted to him, and he is the possessor of the ardent theological quick, as they were wont to say, of his kind. The illustrated

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AMUSEMENT

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACE
Mr. LESTER WALLACE
will appear here
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD
in a
SPLENDID PROGRAMME OF COMEDIES AND
DRAMAS
MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1878,

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1.30.
 with the presentation of
 OF SHE STOPS TO CONQUER,
 with
 APPROPRIATE SCENES AND ACCESSORIES
 and the following cast:
 CHARLES MARLOW.....Mr. LESTER WALLACE
 Mr. HARDCASTLE.....JOHN GILBERT
 TONY LUMPKIN, with song....."The Jelly Wagon."
 Mr. STANLEY....."The Jelly Wagon."
 GEORGE HASTINGS.....Mr. MAURICE BARBEMORE
 Sir CHARLES MARLOW.....Mr. W. J. SEANSON
 DOROTHY.....Miss M. J. DUFFY
 STINGO.....Mr. M. J. LEONARD
 The two new appearances....."The Jelly Wagon."
 THE TWIST.....Mr. C. C. EDWIN
 MISS HARDCASTLE.....Miss ADA DYAR
 MISS NEWLY.....Miss ADA DYAR
 MISS BIRD.....Miss ADA DYAR
 BIRD, HARD-CASTLE.....Mme. PONISI
 MISS NEWLY.....Miss MILDRED TING
 BAR-MAD.....Mme. AMY BAR-MAN
 " * Mr. Wallace's series of representations will
 be given as follows:
 MONDAY, JAN. 6, for six nights' one matinee
 only, BORDEN'S SCRAP OF PAPER.
 TUESDAY, JAN. 7, for six nights' one matinee
 only, BORDEN'S LONDON ASSURANCE.
 WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, for three nights only, Robert-
 son's HOME.
 THURSDAY, JAN. 9, for three nights and one mat-
 inee only, THE ARTIST.

Foots and Mathews a TREE LIAR.
 4 Seats can now be secured for any of the above
 performances.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, EWAY & 30TH-ST.
 The only Theatre today the true home of
 Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

FIFTH WEEK of Augustin Daly's new comedy of to-day
THE FASHIONABLE SENSATION.
 AN
ARABIAN NIGHT
 SUPERBLY STAGED & SENSATIONALLY ENTERTAINING.

NEW YEAR'S MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT,
at 2 o'clock, at 2 o'clock
HOLIDAY MATINEE LADIES MATINEE.
At all Matinees the best reserved seats are \$1.
For the mid-week Matinee, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31 at 2,
DIVORCE—Positively LAST TIME.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Lessee and Manager
THIRD MONTH.
'73 to 80th times,
of
FRENCH PLATS

The funniest play ever produced in New-York.
In preparation a new play by Edgar Fawcett, entitled
THE FALSE FRIEND.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. DEC. 31
JOHN T. FORD.....Lessee and Manager.
NOTICE—The Theatre will be closed THIS ANF

THE NEW OPERA.
by the author and composer of "Pinafore";
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Which will possibly be presented on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.
BY DOCTOR CARPENTER'S OPERA COMPANY.
MR. SULLIVAN WILL CONDUCT THE ORCHESTRA.
Seats secured at Theatre two weeks in advance.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE,
Broadway and 2d
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Reprise of the FARE THEATRE COMELY COMPANY
First production in New-York of Bartley Campbell's
latest comic success,
"A LIPS OF LIPS."
Or, LIFE IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.
Seats can be secured by BELLS' HALLPHONE.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION

JANUARY 20.

Boxes can be secured at Wheeler & Wilson's parlors and Guild Rooms, No. 5 Great Jones st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-
THOMPSON STREET FLATS. HOUSE,
"THE HARBOR" FAR. BROADWAY
"The Villain Still Pursued Her." and 29th-st.
THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. Seats secured.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway and 33d-st.
LAST WEEK OF PRINCESS TUL
EDWARD. SINGING AND DANCING. T. T. W.
MONDAY, JAN. 8, RICH'S EXHIBITION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-st.
USFLE TOM'S CABIN
BY THE SEAVIN COINBINATION
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
A-INTEROCEANIC SHIPCANAL QUESTION.
The subject will be held Monday, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock
P. M., at the society's building, No. 11 West 29th st.
Members of the society are invited to be present.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OKPRASS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. The annual report will be read and the anniversary sermon for the ensuing year. After the close of the services the Children's Christmas tree will be exhibited. Friends of the Institution are invited to be present.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REFLECTING GLASS, D.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H. Q. Dec. 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to tripartite, based on the usual conditions, will receive bids at the office of the Quartermaster, at the **ARMY DEPOT**, at **1215 CORK P. M.**, on **Jan. 19, 1880**, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing labor and material required for repairs of the North and East Buildings made Fort Columbus at Governor's Island.

Proposals must be accompanied by a bond, with two sureties to the amount of \$10,000, payable to the Quartermaster, and the bond must be accompanied by a check for the amount of the bid, which will not be considered. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and full information as to the manner

terms of contract and payment also specifications of the work, will be furnished on application at this office, or to the Quartermaster at 1310.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for repairs at Fort Columbia, and addressed to the undersigned, and dated 15 FEB 1880."

DEPT OF M. GENL U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HARPNESS MATERIAL.

OFFICE ACTING AS QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.
MILITARY PRISON FORT LEAVENWORTH.

KANSAS Dec 24, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for the purchase of the usual quantities, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on January 24, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnish and deliver the following:

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and lists of the Materials, Machinery, and Tools required, and also full information as to manner of bidding, conditions to be complied with by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Harness Materials, etc." and addressed to the undersigned.

F. L. DODGE

1st Lieut. 23d Infy., A. A. C. M.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned **WILLIAM L. ROBINSON**, surviving partner of **George A. Hunter & Co. bankrupt**—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that a third meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the City of New York, in said court, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Exam. one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district. No. 7 Beekman-street, for the purposes named in section 1,403 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, under the title "Bankruptcy," and also, that I have filed my final accounts, as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt in said court, with said Register, and that I have filed in said court a final appeal.

the ordinary fees of Assignees in Bankruptcy, and for the settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all claims against me as Assignee of the said Bankrupt, with the provisions of section 5,086 of the said Revised Statutes.

WILLIAM E. VAN FOSTER, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD SCHMIDT and JAMES C. CONNOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petition and answer were filed in the above entitled case by LEOPOLD SCHMIDT and JAMES C. CONNOR, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the said LEOPOLD SCHMIDT and JAMES C. CONNOR, petitioners, for leave to be appointed Assignees, in the said "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims pertai-

1880, and GEORGE P. BAKER, of the office of JAMES P. Dwight, 200 Nassau street, Bankrupt court, New York, in the city of the State of New-York. The assignee for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved the debt, and who are entitled to be heard in the matter, attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1880.

d22-law5M SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

TO THE CREDITORS OF HENRY M. LITTELL, BANKRUPT.—Take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of HENRY M. LITTELL, bankrupt, will be held at the office of the assignee for the benefit of the creditors of New-Jersey, on the 8th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1880 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of BEAUS & MORRIS, one of the Bankers in the city of New-York, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act

system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the acts amending the same.

R. W. VANDERVOORT, *Author.*

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P M

FUN FOR THE CHILDREN.
GRAND
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY MATINEE
 For the Benefit of the
ORTHOPEDIC DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M.
COMEDY! VARIETY!! PANTOMIME!
 LIST OF ARTISTS
 Who have volunteered to appear.
 Mr. CHARLES BARNES
 Mr. GEO. THATCHER and Messrs. JOHNSON
 POWERS, by permission of Messrs. Birch, Wambold
 & Barnes of the San Francisco Theatre.
 Messrs. GOSS and FOX. Miss JENNIE MORGAN.

dears, FOLEY and SHAFER by permission
Messrs. HARRY & HART, of the Theatre Comique.
The management have engaged, Mr. Clinton Hall's
COMEDY ORGANIZATION,
Who will appear in two acts of
THE STRATEGIST,
and
MR. ROBERT BETLER'S PRICE PANTOMIME
TROUPE
in
HARRY DUMPTY.
Mr. MULLALLY, of the San Francisco Minstrels, has
volunteered to conduct the Orchestra.

TICKETS.—ONE DOLLAR
For sale at F. & H. Music store, No. 25 Union-square,
Clinkenberg & Sons, 5th-av., and the Tyeon's Theatre box
office, Windsor Hotel, and at the door.
Boxes, according to location, \$8, \$12, \$15. For sale
at Nos. 107 and 461 5th-av.

POPULAR MUSIC AT POPULAR PRICES

NOW READY	
"Turkish Revella," for piano, violin, or cornet.....	10
All of Haverhill and its surroundings each.....	10
Just published—Emmett's "Fritz in Ireland".....	40
J. K. Emmett's "Castle Belle" and "The Kings are King" each.....	40
Emmett's "The Song of the Street Bell Church Walls" each.....	40
Emmett's "I know what love is." each.....	40
Emmett's "Cuckoo Song" each.....	40
Emmett's "The Song of the Shamrock" each.....	20
Faunting's "March" each.....	20
Dancing in't a Barn, song and dance waltz, eclectic.....	25
Trees and Flowers, song and dance waltz, eclectic.....	25
Tonjours au Jambas Waltz.....	75
Blanche Suit Waltz.....	75
Excited Waltz.....	75
Boccaccio March.....	80
Racquet Galop.....	80
Thilled Waltz.....	80
Robinson's "Turkish Revella," (Hairs of Athena) each.....	26
Michael's "Turkish Revella," (four hands).....	26
Michael's "Turkish Revella," (three hands).....	26
Michael's "Turkish Revella," Contrabass and Bass from "Revella".....	26

"A Place Called Mother"	50
Acher's "Alma Deas"	50
"Where will the Wanderer Sleep To-night?"	50
"The Call of the Grave"	50
The Old Wondou Recker	40
"Don't Dream Me Nor Darling"	40
"Yassie, Kirtle de Home Lonely"	40
"Let me Dream Again," Sullivan	18c
Dam Golden Snippers	40
In the Garden of the World	40
PROMPTLY ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Address HITCHCOCK'S MUSIC STORE	
No. 32, 7th Avenue, New York City, opposite Post Office.	
Send a postal card with your address for our catalogue.	

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7.30. BEGINS AT
Proprietor and Manager—MR. LESTER WALLACE
will appear here for a limited period in a splendid
PROGRAMME OF COMEDIES AND DRAMA.
Every evening at 7.30.

[illegible]

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER,.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
THIRD MONTH.
(73d to 80th times.)
of
FRENCH PLAYS.
The funniest play ever produced in New-York.
In preparation a new play by Edgar Faurect, entitled
THE FALSE FRIEND.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. DEC.
JOHN T. FORD,.....Lessee and Manager.
NOTICE—The Theatre will be closed THIS EVEN-
ING for the holidays.
THE NEW OPERA.
by the author and composer of Pinokio,
and THE PINOKIO THEATRE.
THE PINOKIO THEATRE.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Which will positively be produced on
TO-MORROW WEEKS—AT EVENING DEC. 31
BY DOVLEY CARTER'S LONDON OPERA COMPAN
The orchestra conducted by the composer
Seated at 100 seats, and a grand success
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and 224 st.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Rentree of the PARK THEATRE COMEDY COMPAN
First production in New-York of Bartley Campel
latest comedy success.
FAIRYAN
OR, LIFE IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.
Seats can be secured by BELL'S TELEPHONE
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, EVENING.
JANUARY 20.
Boxes can be secured at Wheeler & Wilson's natio

and Guild Rooms, No. 5 Great Street, Jan.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA HOUSE. THOMPSON STREET FLATS. THE HAR-BA-CK COMPANY. BROADWAY. THE YIP-SU PAI. 29th St. and 29th-30th. THE SKIDS ARE OUT TODAY. MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. Seats secured.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE. Location—Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. CLINTON HALL. Last evening at 8. In Sary's Comedy. Matinee at 2. THEATRE. Broadway and 33rd St. LAST WEEK OF PRINCESS TUTO. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 2. MONDAY, JAN. 8, RIC'S SEVEN-ELINE COMPANY. FAREWELL. LAST EVENING. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway and 35th St. ISLE TOWNS CABIN.

BY THE SEAVIN COMBINATION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND
E-22nd st.**—Sundays: School celebration; Tuesdays: evening
7:30; old fashioned "Watch Night"; Wednesdays: eve-
ning 9:30. All invited.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
STUDIO, GYMNASIUM, KINDERGARTEN.
SEWARD PARK DISTRICT, FOUR YOUNG BOYS
21 & 23 West 42nd st., bet. Bay & 5th av., N. Y.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector

PACKARD'S COLLEGE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.
The best time to enter PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE is on MONDAY, JAN. 5. Special advantages are offered to those who enter now. The admission will be open during the holiday week, and the Principals will see personally all who call.

W. S. PACKARD, Principal.

FURST'S INSTITUTE,
COLLEGE POINT, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys, preparing for business. Reopens Jan. 5, 1880. Send for circular.

W. F. FURST, Director.

DAUGHTER OF A CLERGYMAN, AN EDUCATED
A talented teacher, with diplomatic capabilities of teaching advanced pupils, desires employment as visiting governess or in school. Can be seen at pupils' residence.

ADVOY AND YOUNG MEN ADMITTED AT ANY
Any time to Media (Peen) Academy, 12 miles by rail

from Philadelphia. SWIFT C. SHORT, LEAD, A. E. & S. CO.,
PENNYSYLVANIA, MILITARY ACADEMY
CHESTER, PENN., opens Jan. 7. Civil engineering,
chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred.
Harvard graduate, Principal.

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN—TOWERS, N. Y.
Thorough teaching, kind care, low tuition. cat-
alined 1892. BENJAMIN MASON.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 BTH-AY.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and chil-
dren. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. B. GARDNER, Principals.

\$60 PER CR.—ROCKFORD COLLEGE, ILL.
Admission open. Apply to the Winter ses-
sion. B. S. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. H.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA (P. D. T. C.)
Whagen will form a class in Sanskrit, to meet as the

ANNOUNCEMENT.—MISS LING BEGS TO D
inform the friends and patrons of the American and
Foreign Teachers' Agency that she has returned from
Europe, and is at her office, No. 28 Colton-square, daily
from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

GERMAN ARTIST GIVES LESSONS I
n water-color painting and German.
E. FUCHS, No. 230 2d-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—SEE STORIES TO CONGRUE.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
 DAILY THEATRE—THE FARMER HOOD.
 PARK THEATRE—FAIRY.
 FIFTH AVE. THEATRE—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
 HAYES'S THEATRE—THE DOLLAR SLAVE.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—THE STRATFORDS.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MILITARY GARDENS.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
 STANDARD THEATRE—PENNY TON.
 THE AQUARIUM—TOMMY COLE.
 NEW YORK CIRCUS—HENRY DEWEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, author of "That Lass o' Lorne's," "Harcourt's," &c., will contribute an original story entitled "The Colonel's Daughter," and devoted to certain remarkable phases of Southern life and politics, to THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, diminishing northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear, followed by partly cloudy, weather.

Secretary SHERMAN, in a letter to Senator MORRILL, which we publish this morning, sets forth the facts to which we have frequently called attention, which make it inadvisable that authority should be given by Congress to refund at 4 per cent. all the bonds which become redeemable before July 1, 1881. The Secretary points out that the remarkable success which has attended refunding up to the present time has been due to the "exceptionally favorable state of our foreign and home trade, and the resumption of specie payments," and expresses his "firm belief that our wisest course is to fund the remainder of the bonds bearing a high rate of interest while this state of affairs continues." He is very emphatic in his expression of opinion that the bill of Mr. WOOD, limiting interest on all future refunding bonds to 3½ per cent., would be "fatal to refunding," in which every one who knows anything of the conditions of the problem presented will entirely agree with him.

The probable election of Gen. GARFIELD by the new Ohio Legislature as United States Senator is a piece of news all the more satisfactory when we find the claims of the opposing candidate, STANLEY MATTHEWS, pressed on the ground that his views on the silver question ought to commend him to Ohio, and that the Texas and Union Pacific corporations are prepared to furnish substantial aid toward his election. Whether or not the people of Ohio have got over their delusions about silver coinage, they are certainly quite as jealous as the people of other States of the attempts of railroad corporations to control legislation through their hold upon the machinery of making legislators. Ohio could send no man to the United States Senate who would be more worthy of a seat in that body than Gen. GARFIELD, nor any who has shown himself much less deserving of the honor or less fitted for the responsibilities of the position than STANLEY MATTHEWS.

In a letter on the Mormon question, printed in another part of THE TIMES, today, may be found some statements which should command the attention of thinking men. It is argued that Mormonism, so far from dwindling, and being submerged by the influx of the Gentile element, is flourishing and spreading far and wide. There was a period, immediately succeeding the death of BRIGHAM YOUNG, while the so-called persecutions of the polygamists were being vigorously pushed, that the peculiar institution of Mormonism seemed to be doomed. Unless recent reports from Utah are over-colored by the fears of the Gentile population, the Mormons are recuperating their energies, and, with high hopes of coming into the Union as a sovereign State, they have grown more insolent than ever. Something must be done to check this defiance of the law against polygamy, and it is quite probable that a change in the Governorship of the Territory would be a change for the better at this time.

The late WILLIAM NIBLO could hardly be called a millionaire, but his last bequest shows an amount of public spirit of which New-York millionaires have not shown themselves capable. At the time of his death Mr. NIBLO's property is found to have been worth \$300,000, half of which was devoted to private bequests, and the residue set aside for the benefit of the library of the Young Men's Christian Association. The sum is in excess of the first Astor bequest for the library which bears the family name, and, relatively to the wealth of the donor, is, of course, far more munificent. The money is destined for a most excellent purpose, but the setting apart of such a sum for a library of contracted scope is calculated to renew the regret that New-York does not possess the nucleus of a great public library worthy of the City. The desire to associate a family name with a great public collection of books is perfectly laudable, but

when carried out as it has been by the ASTORS and Mr. LENOX, it has the obvious effect of discouraging benefactions from other than the original source. There is surely public spirit enough in New-York to prompt it to follow the example so nobly set by Boston, and the Trustees of the Niblo bequest seems to be fully impressed with the necessity of making an attempt to evoke it.

It now appears that the good-nature of Attorney-General SCHOONMAKER to the members of the Brooklyn Ring has been even more extended than was previously known. He has not only consented to the discontinuance of the suit against them on the Third-avenue sewer contract, but also to that with reference to the Hempstead Reservoir, in which Mr. KINGSLEY himself was involved. There can be no excuse for this ill-timed abandonment of prosecutions which were all ready for final trial. If they were not capable of being sustained, as is alleged, it might very properly have been left to the incoming Attorney-General to discover that fact. He would at least have been free from any suspicion of political favoritism in the matter, a suspicion which Mr. SCHOONMAKER cannot escape. The flimsy excuse of a pettish and sundry eminently respectable gentlemen, for the discontinuance of the suit is absurd. An Attorney-General who knows his duty and wishes to perform it would not find it necessary to seek or follow the advice even of clerigymen in such a matter.

The only point made clear by the General Term decision in the Nichols case is that a Judge of the Supreme Court may issue an order compelling a review of action taken by the Mayor in removing the head of a department of the local Government on charges of corrupt or negligent performance of his duty. In other words, the Mayor, in trying the case of an officer charged with unfitness for his position, acts in a judicial, not in a merely executive, capacity, and his decision is subject to review like that of a court of inferior jurisdiction. As it would be difficult to conceive of the case of an officer removed by the concurrent action of the Mayor and Governor who would not find a Judge ready to grant him a writ of certiorari, it is evident that the proceedings attending the removal of a single officer might easily extend over the entire term of the Mayor who should attempt to weed out the incapacity or corruption which he found existing in the City Government. It would, under such circumstances, be obviously absurd to hold the Mayor responsible for the efficiency of the Administration of which he is, nominally, the head. We may assume that the decision of the General Term is good law, and, that being the case, there is an obvious necessity for so amending the law that power and responsibility for the good government of the City should have some more obvious connection than they seem to have.

IS THE SOUTH MISJUDGED?

Among Southern journals, the Atlanta Constitution is conspicuous for the moderation and candor with which it discusses questions of vital importance to its section of the country. Unlike the greater number of its local contemporaries, it does not believe in the efficacy of abuse, or in the value to the Southern people of a controversial spirit which impugns the motives and misrepresents the purposes of every Republican critic. It does sometimes quail before the passion of its Democratic neighbors, as, for example, when it attempts to explain away its original interpretation of the scope and significance of the Grant movement at the South. Speaking generally, however, its courage is as admirable as its frankness. Its denunciation of "the Yazoo barbarity," of "the horrible murders which have disgraced the civilization of Kemper county," of the political methods that prevail in parts of Louisiana, and, finally, of "the cowards who beat and murder defenseless negroes and the ruffians who hang on the borders of society," is so exceptional a feature of Southern journalism, that it entitles the Constitution to a respectful hearing as an exponent of Southern opinion.

One point on which the Constitution dwells with evident feelings, the alleged injustice done to the South by making it, as a whole, responsible for the intolerance and violence that prevail, in periods of political excitement, in some of the Southern States. We will admit that the tendency to generalization exists, and that it has frequently operated unjustly. Neither North nor South is in this matter free from blame. When, therefore, the South complains that its people should not be included in a sweeping condemnation because of the crimes here and there committed, it invites the reminder that it originated the indiscriminating attacks to which it now bitterly objects. We have only to turn to the Southern newspaper treatment of the Republican Party and the Republican press for an illustration of the practice. There is in both a stronger disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the South, to act generously toward its people and fairly toward its interests, than either is credited with. Because Republican rascals were plentiful under the reconstructed Governments, and because Republican extremists are still heard in the land, the entire Republican Party is assailed throughout the South as a party of knaves and fanatics. The better elements are not noticed. The equity of the demands to which, as a party, it is committed is never admitted. Of course, one wrong does not justify another. Southern sectionalism does not excuse Northern sectionalism. The Southern refusal to recognize any good thing in the Republican Party is not a defense of wholesale attacks by the North upon the character and intentions of the Southern people. Still, we cannot forget that there is a good deal of human nature in partisan affairs; and the unreasoning, undiscriminating animosity cherished at the South, and manifested by nine out of ten of the Southern newspapers, helps to explain, though it cannot palliate, the adoption of retaliatory tactics. Such tactics, indeed, are in these circumstances the natural product of the strife which our Atlanta contemporary must allow us to say was originated by its section. The result is that two sets of politicians make faces, each at the other, and use harsh words, and threaten; and both sections suffer from the exhibition.

But there is a difference in regard to the

two sections which should be looked at fairly. Within the Republican Party sufficient independence exists to curb the violence of the extremists and to bind the party to a policy of moderation and justice. THE TIMES has not attempted to conceal its contempt for the partisan tricksters who have perverted the party organization to their own ends, nor has it allowed its position to be misunderstood when appeals have been addressed to the passions of the party instead of its intelligence. And we have the satisfaction of knowing that THE TIMES is far from being alone in the journalism of the party; that the membership for which it speaks is too strong in numbers, and too resolute in spirit, to be cowed or suppressed. What is the consequence? Inflexible in its purpose to obtain at the South the same guarantees that freedom and equality possess at the North, the Republican Party is nevertheless far removed from the reckless partisanship by which the South obstinately judges the whole. The party, as such, neither defends the acts of men who in other days disgraced its name, nor furnishes any good reason for doubt as to its intentions. Free criticism, and, withal, free voting have done their work, and the Republican Party is better for it.

On the other hand, the social influences of the South are leagued with its Democratic politicians, and their united force is practically irresistible. Free criticism is not tolerated. Independent action brings upon the actor proscription and abuse. The Yazoo outrage and the Kemper County murders are charged primarily to Mississippi as a State, and secondarily to the South, solely because Mississippi allows murderers and ruffians to go unpunished, and the South looks on without a word. So with reference to the Louisiana election crimes. Their occurrence is confined to certain parishes, but the State by its inaction makes itself a participant, and the South by its silence identifies itself with the State's infamy. Throughout the entire South there is an ominous absence of the healthy public opinion which loses sight of partisanship when men's rights are at stake, and which asserts its power when the aid of humanity is invoked. The Southern Democratic journals which called for the vindication of law in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina might be counted on the fingers of one hand. We can but suppose that the aggregate of Southern opinion is exerted adversely to the independence which is essential to the preservation of free government.

If silence in the presence of atrocious proceedings is occasioned by sympathy with the perpetrators, or approval of the objects to be attained, the South cannot complain that it is misjudged. When its leaders fail to face local prejudices, and its newspapers gloss over crimes committed in the service of party, sectional demoralization becomes a great fact. Had Gov. GARCELON and his Council been domiciled in Mississippi instead of Maine, how many Southern Democratic leaders and journals would have denounced the usurpation? Northern Democratic leaders and journals act differently; they denounce the crime and demand that it be not consummated. The two cases, the supposititious and the actual, exemplify a distinction which we beg the Atlanta Constitution to bear in mind when next it discusses "The Marrow of the Controversy."

THE SCOPE OF THE LEGAL TENDER CASE.

There prevails in some quarters an erroneous impression as to the effect which would be had by a decision of the Supreme Court in the legal tender case now before it. It is supposed that should the court decide for the plaintiff in error in that case, *i. e.*, should it decide that a tender of United States notes, such as was made by the debtor, was not a complete and sufficient tender, in payment of a private debt, the entire outstanding volume of notes would cease to be legal tender, and would be reduced to the condition of Treasury notes. This error is not unnatural, since the case necessarily involves the general question of the power of Congress to create or maintain the legal tender quality of United States Treasury notes in time of peace. But, although this question, in all its breadth, would be decided by the court, should its decision be that which is generally expected, such a decision would not immediately invalidate the legal tender notes not yet presented to the Treasury for redemption.

This will be readily seen by referring to the facts in the case as set forth in the admirably-compact and lucid brief of Senator EDMUNDS and WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., the counsel for the plaintiff in error, in support of their motion to advance the case for argument at this time. These facts are as follows: The action was brought by a citizen of the State of New-York to recover \$5,100 from a citizen of the State of Connecticut, the proceeds of a sale of cotton, for which the defendant offered "a United States note numbered 'A106, series of 1873, of the denomination of \$5,000,' and a United States note numbered 'A17,015, series of 1873, of the denomination of \$100.'" "Said notes," as the defendant admits in his answer, "were respectively of the description known as United States legal-tender notes, purporting, by recital thereon, to be a legal tender at their respective face values for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and were a reissue of that amount of United States legal-tender notes, which had been redeemed, subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873, at the United States Sub-Treasury in New-York, and after being presented for payment at the Sub-Treasury and paid in gold coin, were reissued and kept in circulation under and in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled 'an act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes,' approved May 31, 1873." The plaintiff in the case held that the tender of these notes was "insufficient in law," a position which was based on the constitutionality of the law of May 31, 1873, alluded to above, under which the notes in question had been reissued.

It will thus be seen that the case does not involve the legal-tender quality of all outstanding legal-tender notes, but that of those only which have been redeemed and reissued by the Government, or which may hereafter be so redeemed and reissued. The

Secretary of the Treasury stated in his last annual report that the total amount of United States notes presented for redemption from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was only about eleven and a quarter millions, (\$11,266,678.) Assuming that the average redemption has been at the same rate since, we should have a total amount redeemed by Jan. 1, 1880, of about thirteen and a half millions, or 34 per cent. only of the total issue, and it is impossible to say what portion of this very small sum has actually been reissued under the act of 1873, and it would be at present affected by the decision of the court. Obviously, in the actual condition of the finances of the country, the scope of a decision adverse to the legal-tender quality of the reissued notes would be extremely limited. It would, nevertheless, be extremely valuable, for it would provide absolutely for the extinction of the legal-tender quality of notes once paid by the Government, and would operate precisely in proportion to the extent that redemption was demanded. In one sense, it would tend to keep the notes now out in circulation, because only in that way could they be continued as legal tender; but, if, by the operation of the silver law, it should become probable that the notes would be redeemed in silver, and their redemption, while gold was being given for them, should be demanded, they would cease to be legal tender the moment they had passed into the Sub-Treasury. There would be a gradual but ultimately certain process of reduction in the legal-tender note currency.

All considerations which it is possible now to conceive of as bearing on the advisability of an early decision by the Supreme Court sustain it. Congress assumed, in the act of May 31, 1873, to renew, in time of profound peace and after the redemption of the legal-tender notes in specie had been amply provided for, a forced loan, which was justified, at the time of its original levy, only by the most important necessity. There has never been in the history of our country a more pernicious and unexcusable violation of the Constitution, or one which calls more urgently for the interposition of the judicial tribunal provided by that instrument to annul precisely such acts. The question which is raised by the act of 1873 is an entirely new one. It has not the remotest connection with that raised by the original legal tender legislation. The whole subject, so far as the powers of Congress are concerned, is presented *ab initio*, stripped of all the extraordinary circumstances which surrounded the act of 1862. It is presented in a legitimate form, in a legal suit pending between citizens of different States, involving individual property rights, and coming distinctly within the jurisdiction of the court, however rigidly defined. A decision rendered with all the promptness consistent with proper deliberation, not only could injure no general interest but would promote interests of the highest possible importance, extent, and permanence.

THE FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

M. GAMBETTA is not yet prepared to come forth from his secure position behind the political curtain and take direction of the councils of the French Government, and there is only a modification of the old Ministry, which will endeavor to hold the ground until events are more fully developed. Whenever in the past year there has been a hitch in the Government machinery, and a threat of the going to pieces of the rather loosely-constructed Cabinet that followed MACMURON'S resignation, everybody has looked to the President of the Chamber as the one man who could command the confidence of a cohesive majority. But it has not suited the purpose of the President of the Chamber to risk his prestige by heading a Ministry during the perilous period of transition, perilous not so much to the Republic itself as to the men who for the time being have the responsibility of its administration and are the objects of attack from those whose wishes cannot be met by any practical policy. GAMBETTA has other views for himself. Without taking office, he can be, if not a controlling power in the Government, at least a very influential one, and he has no intention of making it short-lived. Before the changes required for the success of the Republic have been completed, and affairs have settled down into smooth working order, any Ministry would be subject to perilous chances; if a man whose influence is already recognized as preponderant should accept the position of chief responsibility, and in spite of his present prestige and his administrative skill, should fail to satisfy the discordant elements of which a majority must for the present be formed, and should be forced to resign his task to other hands, his prestige would be seriously impaired if not altogether ruined.

GAMBETTA is not disposed to take any such risk unless forced to it by the danger that events may take a course injurious to the prospect of a final establishment of the Republic. While affairs are working in the right direction, he chooses to keep aloof and at the same time to use his great influence in shaping their course and keeping them at a safe momentum. Herein he shows his sagacity. Doubtless, he hopes to see a revision of the Constitution in 1881, when that instrument will be open to modification, according to its own provisions, and when it may receive its final character from Republicans instead of Monarchists, such as framed it in 1873 with a direct view to preparing the way for a restoration. When that is done, and the institution of the country settled on a more stable basis, it is more than likely that he will aspire to be the President rather than the head of a Ministry; but there may come a state of things when the assumption of the latter position will not imperil the chances for the former. But the time for that can hardly be during the transition stage through which the country is still passing. Now, M. GAMBETTA is concerned in having that carried to a successful consummation without running the risk of following DUFAURE and WADDINGTON into retirement.

The modification of the Cabinet just made is not at all radical, but it is in the direction of more complete sympathy with the plans and wishes of the President of the Deputies. He has cautiously encouraged the feeling of dissatisfaction with the Waddington Ministry, but has so far exer-

cised a restraining influence as to prevent an actual crisis. It has for some time been evident that the Cabinet could not retain its complete integrity, but, if it were to give way, there might be no alternative but for GAMBETTA to take the helm. So when M. LE ROYER made up his mind to budge no further on the amnesty question, nor to submit to the buffetings which his firmness would bring upon him, his failing health and desire to seek a Southern climate formed a convenient excuse for his retirement. Then Gen. GREY resigned in dudgeon because mere civilians persisted in interfering with military affairs, but it will be remembered that GREY went into the Cabinet against GAMBETTA'S desire, and that Gen. FAYRE, his successor, was at the time the favorite candidate of that statesman for the position. Again, M. WADDINGTON was by no means a Gambettist. His natural affiliation was rather with DUFAURE and SIMON, and it was as Foreign Minister rather than as Premier that he held his place so long. Now DE FREYCINET, who is in close sympathy with the President of the Chamber, takes the helm. LEPELLE, who succeeded DE MARCEBE as a concession to the more advanced Left, holds his place, as do the others whose accession does not date back to M. WADDINGTON'S first assumption of power. M. CAZOT, the new Minister of Justice, and one of the readiest and most skillful speakers in the Senate, belongs to the Extreme Left, and was an associate of the Dictator in 1870. MAGNIN, who takes the folio of Finance, is also a Senator, was Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in 1870, and has shown considerable administrative ability. He is less of a theoretical financier than LEON SAY, but more of a practical politician, and a more ardent supporter of the controlling spirit in French politics. VARROY is merely an able engineer, and will carry forward the plans of DE FREYCINET in the Department of Public Works.

As the London Times remarks, the elements of the modified Cabinet are more moderate than might have been expected, but the change has been a move to the Left, nevertheless, and still more significantly a move in the direction of GAMBETTA'S plans. How long it will last depends on how rapidly events move, and how far the Radicals can be kept under restraint. The chances are favorable to the maintenance of a Gambettist Ministry, without GAMBETTA at its head, and this one will serve for the present. Meantime, M. GREY cannot be overlooked as a cipher, and we may be sure that his influence will be a restraining one against any violent or radical change. As yet, it works substantially in harmony with that of the President of the Deputies.

FASHION PLATES.

Man, as distinguished from woman, has no conception of the vast influence exerted by the fashion plates and dress patterns that are scattered over the land by the publishers of women's periodicals. When the present generation was young, the fashion plate was regarded solely as a work of art, to be admired for its intrinsic beauty, and not as a guide to the tailoring or dress-making intellect. In that remote and simple time, the bar-room of the country tavern was decorated with colored pictures of men in transcendent trousers and glorified coats, and the legend "GENIO C. SCOTT" appended to these pictures, was properly esteemed to be that of a renowned painter. Occasionally a country tailor displayed one of Mr. SCOTT'S beautiful works on the wall of his shop, but he never dreamed that earthly coats and realistic trousers should be cut in accordance with the painter's ideal. When GENIO C. SCOTT died, a few weeks ago, a generation that did not remember him as a maker of tailors' patterns mourned him exclusively as an eminent fashion person, learned in fies and unrivaled in his judgment as to bait; but in the fastnesses of the Berkshire County hill towns and the remote villages of Northern New-Hampshire the memory of SCOTT the artist still survives, and his fashion-plates are still treasured in the "spare chamber" or the "keeping-room" as among the grandest works of modern painters, and the only worthy rivals of the paintings in the Washington Capitol.

It is only within the last twenty years that the true uses of fashion plates have become familiar to the American people. At the present day it is estimated that every American woman consumes an average quantity of five fashion plates and seventeen paper patterns per annum. The latter are as Greek to the unlearned man, and foolishness to the wisest of his sex. They are, in appearance, large sheets of thin brown paper, covered with scores of intricate and interlacing curves and full of straight lines and angles intersecting one another in the most confusing and maddening way. But in these mysterious hieroglyphics lie hidden the secrets of skirts and the promise and potency of waists and talmas and gussets of the utmost magnificence. Woman can read them with an ease that would put CHAMPOLLION and his ablest disciples to the blush. She can translate them into silk and poplin and calico without making a single error of scissorial syntax, and without the slightest hesitation in that intricate system of punctuation in which "gathers" and "yokes" and "tucks" take the place of commas and periods. With the help of these patterns, the Oshkosh woman clothes herself in a style materially different from that prevailing among the lilies of the field, but much more satisfactory to her personal wishes. Shallow philosophers have often wondered how it is that a new bonnet which breaks out in New-York on a given day will be found in St. Louis three days later, and will speed over the whole country with a rapidity that leaves the best time made by a cholera epidemic far in the rear. It is the enormous circulation of paper patterns which works this seeming miracle, and to it alone is due the uniformity of dress which characterizes our twenty millions of women.

In spite of the benefits which paper patterns have conferred upon women, these benefits have not been unalloyed with evil. At least such is the opinion of the wife and daughters of a newly-elected Representative from one of our Western Territories. When this gentleman—who may be called Smith—received his certificate of election, his family announced that they intended to go to Washington with him, and to that end must have some new and fashionable clothes. Accordingly, they wrote to a cousin

residing in New-York, and asked for a supply of paper patterns of the latest fashion. The cousin was an estimable lady, who had kept with religious care nearly all the patterns that had been issued for the last twenty years, and she instantly complied with the request. The Smith family made their new clothing in accordance with the patterns received, and were somewhat surprised to find how "materially they differed in style from the dresses worn by the ladies at Fort Teumseh. Like prudent women, they wore their usual clothes on the journey to Washington, where they arrived on Saturday night. The next morning they dressed themselves with great care, and accompanied Mr. Smith to the Third Baptist Church.

They went back to the hotel in tears, and no sooner had they reached their rooms than Mrs. Smith, in the presence of her astonished husband, tore her new dress instantly from her respectable person and trampled with fury on her new hat. She then asserted that Cousin Mary was beyond all controversy the most wicked and unfeeling woman that had ever lived. "What did she send us fashions that were twenty years old for? She wanted us to make fools of ourselves by wearing hoops and ridiculous bonnets, when not another living soul in Washington wears them! I'll get even with that woman yet, if I die for it." Thus the indignant and wronged woman eased her mind, while she hurriedly packed her trunk, and by the early morning train fled with her daughters back to the seclusion of their frontier home.

It was all due to an error on the part of the well-meaning cousin, who had accidentally sent the fashion-plates of 1853 instead of those of 1873. The misery wrought by this mistake was deep and lasting, and the incident, painful as it was, is worth relating, since it may warn other cousins to be more careful, and incite other Territorial women to first make sure of the date of their patterns before putting implicit trust in them.

Another would-be regime has turned up in Madrid in the shape of a Red Republican writer, aged 19. He fired two shots at the royal carriage, but, as usual in such cases, neither of them took effect. As the King of Spain was fired at rather more than a year ago, he may begin to consider the risks of his position rather more than commensurate with its privileges. It is difficult to imagine what other purpose the European regimes have in view, except it be to teach some such lesson as the undesirable one of being a King. Being a King, however, that while the stock of Princes waiting for employment continues to be so large, some much more comprehensive method of assassination than that by stray pistol-shots will have to be adopted. It is a regrettable number of Princes will be left vacant. Unfortunately, the shots that miss the Kings tell with very fatal effect on the progress of popular freedom.

A new magazine begins life with the new year on the Pacific slope, and the first number has been issued in advance of its date. It is called the Californian, and is published in San Francisco by a well-known and substantial house. San Francisco had had one very good monthly, the Overland; it had an exceptionally clever list of contributors, but it was not supported; its owner discontinued it because they did not care to carry it on any longer at a uniform loss. Magazines are, and have been, as a rule, very poor property in this country. They can hardly ever last any time outside of the commercial Metropolis, where they have been far from successful. More than 20 magazines have perished here, in the past 40 years, from want of proper patronage. Even now very few of our monthlies are really remunerative, and some of the best we have had have died after resolute but unavailing struggles. We question if more than half a dozen, counting those worthy of the name, pay a fair interest on the investment. Outside of New-York, of almost everywhere else, hardly any have lived more than a steady and to the inevitable at an early day. Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, nearly all the important towns, have had their magazines, and these have come to financial grief after ardent expectations and affluent promises. Boston sustains the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Lippincott's, and a few others, but in order to show how poor proper patronage is, we need not say that the ablest of them have been profitable. The American public cares very little for monthlies. The mass of people read the daily newspaper. They who demand something more read books; but comparatively few have any interest in the intermediate class of publications known as periodicals.

There are, perhaps, few church-going persons who have not on some occasion or other been troubled by the performances of a neighbor who insists on joining in the musical services with wonderfully pious energy, but with a detestable disregard for time and tune. It may seem that there is no other remedy for these objectionable vocal orisons, but according to a decision of the Bench of Magistrates at San Francisco, there is. The case was that of Mr. BURNETT, the minister of a congregation at that place, and he has of late been much persecuted by a lady who has not a proper estimate of her own vocal ability, which does not appear to be at all commensurate with her pious sincerity. The offender is in other respects an excellent gentleman, of excellent family, and of excellent character, but in error as to the quality of her voice, which is very shrill, very high, and very attenuated, and which she exercises with a complete independence of the other worshippers. The result is that she has inflicted upon them untold tortures, and has so completely unstrung the nerves of the congregation that they are unable to continue the service. The choir has also been much afflicted by the lady, whose irrepressible vocal piety has frequently rendered nugatory its best-intentioned efforts. Remonstrance with the offender has only evoked an expression of regret that her voice was not pleasing to the congregation, accompanied, however, by a strongly-expressed determination to perform a duty which she believes to be incumbent upon her. Under such provocation, the Rev. Mr. BURNETT reached the grievances of himself and congregation to the Hampstead Bench of Magistrates. "Troubling, vexing, and disquieting, the congregation" is the formula which expresses the offense of the defendant. The Magistrates have given judgment, which she will not forgo her vocal performance, and have decided, in case of her refusal, to inflict a penalty of \$5. There is no definite statement as to whether, during the month, she will sing with unabated energy.

There is a curious romance connected with the Hayden case, which those keen-sighted gentlemen, the newspaper correspondents, have not been successful in transferring to their note-books. Mr. HAYDEN'S most intimate friend previous to his arrest was a young man of fine culture and education, a graduate of the Wesleyan University, and the son of a prominent physician in the Town of Clinton—a large village contiguous to Rockland, where the Sarnard tragedy was enacted. The struggling Methodist Minister and the young man of fortune were like DAMON and PYTHIAS in their friendship—frequent visitors of each other's houses, and captives of great self-sacrifice in each other's interests. When HAYDEN was arrested for the murder of Miss STANFORD, the young man seemed at first daunted by the enormity of the charge, but he was urged by the earnest, raved wildly against the minister's accusers, and excited suspicion that his violence might lead to another tragedy in which some one of the witnesses against his friend would pay the forfeit with his life. Subsequently, however, he became calmer and more tractable, and was seen at the trial, and even went down to his room, waiting. HAYDEN will be hanged! HAYDEN will be hanged, and I am a slave! The magistrates finally assumed a firm and violent

that medical interference became necessary, and the young man was removed to a private asylum in Mid-Manchester, where he remained for several months under medical treatment. He has recently returned to his father's house, convalescent, but apparently without recollection of the tragedy episode, which is never mentioned allude to it. The young man is described as a person of fine intellectual capacity, and is known in the musical world as the composer of a number of popular songs.

"BON" INVERNESS is said to be exceedingly affected before a jury, and many stories are told of his triumphs as a speaker, when he has been a criminal lawyer in Illinois. On one occasion, years ago, he was engaged in that State as counsel for a farmer who had quarreled with a neighbor, and shot him dead. The evidence was plain and direct on that point, though there was nothing to show that the prisoner had not believed that he was acting in self-defense. When INVERNESS was addressing the jury, he drew a pathetic picture of the prisoner's wife and children—who had declined to allow them to be present at the trial, as a less sagacious advocate might have done—waiting in eager expectation for his return, confident that he would be acquitted of a crime which he would not and could not have committed except to save his own life, so dear to his family, and so precious to them. They all wept, and he wept with them. "I see the wife and children," he said, "standing at the door of her home, the sunlight on her hair, straining her eyes after the figure of the man dearer than all the world to her. I see his little boys swimming on the lake, with smiles about their lips, gazing down the road, watching for their beloved, innocent father, and wondering why he does not come. I see the dear little fellows, to jump down run after him, leap into his arms, and kiss away his sadness—the shadow of his unfortunate deed—while they cry, 'Dear dear father, we knew you would come!' And gentlemen of the jury, you who are yourselves husbands and fathers, won't you let him go home?" The members of the jury were listening with great interest, and the speaker's words were a long speech in reply, but it was, of course, entirely vain. The jury, after being out five minutes, returned a unanimous verdict for acquittal.

In an article entitled "First Families of the Atlantic," to be found in the January number of Harper's Magazine, certain assertions are advanced in regard to the habits of the mackerel, which are entirely at variance with the facts. The writer, incidentally and injuriously to our interests in case future disputes arise between the Provinces and the United States on the fishery question. The writer states that, "seeking a soft muddy or sandy bed at the approach of Winter, the mackerel, buries itself therein, first drawing a scale or film over each eye. In a prior paragraph of this same article the disposition of the hibernation of the mackerel is advanced. Now, exactly these two arguments were presented by Prof. HEND, who wished to prove that the mackerel was a local fish, in favor of the Provinces, which assertions were entirely refuted by Prof. SINCER T. BAIRD, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and by Prof. G. BROWN GOODE. The great argument of this same article is, however, intended to show that the mackerel belongs to the waters of the Newfoundland coast. Such cases have undoubtedly happened, for on page 62, of the late report of the United States Commission, the statement is made that in a river of Nova Scotia where a school of mackerel had been detained, the fish were speared out of the mud. Returning to the mackerel, we find a cold weather mackerel, in order to show how unusual it must be for the American mackerel to take such habits in the dead of Winter under the ice of North Greenland at a depth of 300 fathoms. If sea-fish were mummified in the ocean depths by the cold, because at the deeper strata of the ocean temperatures are fairly uniform, once a fish had hibernated, his sleep might continue for years. There can be no doubt of the truth of the migratory character of the mackerel that to cite a paragraph from the Cape Ann Advertiser, published this week, where the fact is announced that the mackerel fleet have gone off of Hatteras in hopes of securing mackerel, and that some time ago "vessels reported having caught through limited means for four miles." The fish over the eye of mackerel Prof. HEND placed great stress on, as he supposed it was a preparatory step to the hibernation process. Now, this fish over the eye, as Mr. GOODE shows, is not peculiar to the mackerel, for many fish, such as the haddock, the menhaden, the blue-fish, the mullet, the lake whitefish, and the Atlantic salmon, have this membrane, though it never goes over the whole eye. The fact remains also to be proved that a skin forms over the eye in Winter only. The writer of this article has apparently called his facts in regard to mackerel from one side, and has read most superficially the whole of the testimony. "Public documents" are the only basis of an amazing character, but they happen to be of interest, as were those published as "The Award of the Fisheries Commission." It is most unfortunate when false deductions are derived from them.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Rome (Ga.) Tribune advises the South to speed less time in making Presidents and more time in developing its resources.

The New-Orleans Democrat urges the Hon. John McEnery for United States Senator from Louisiana for the next term.

The Troy Press says that Dr. Jesse Billings, father of Jesse Billings, Jr., died on Saturday at his home in Northumberland, Saratoga County, aged 87 years.

The Hon. Charles Foster will be inaugurated Governor of Ohio on Monday, Jan. 12. There will be a parade of National Guard regiments and independent companies.

The San Francisco Alta says that George C. Gorham's leadership has wrought only ruin to the Republican Party of California, and that the party there will have nothing further to do with him.

The Chicago Tribune describes a brief interview between a Boston millionaire and a clerk in a leading Chicago hotel. The gentleman from Boston is approaching 70 years of age, and was en route to San Francisco. "Millionaire," said the clerk, "I am to buy your ticket?" Clerk—"Why, buy a through ticket, of course." Old Gen—"But I may die on the way, and if I buy the ticket through I will be so much out of pocket."

The Hon. Henry R. Pierson has accepted the office of President of the Grant Club of Albany County, this State, and says: "The selection of Gen. Grant as a candidate for President of the United States seems like a popular demonstration, with which I have no concern, and which I do not intend to second. As a Republican, and one of the body of the people, I heartily sympathize in all proper efforts that shall promote that result."

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